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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915 | Number One

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

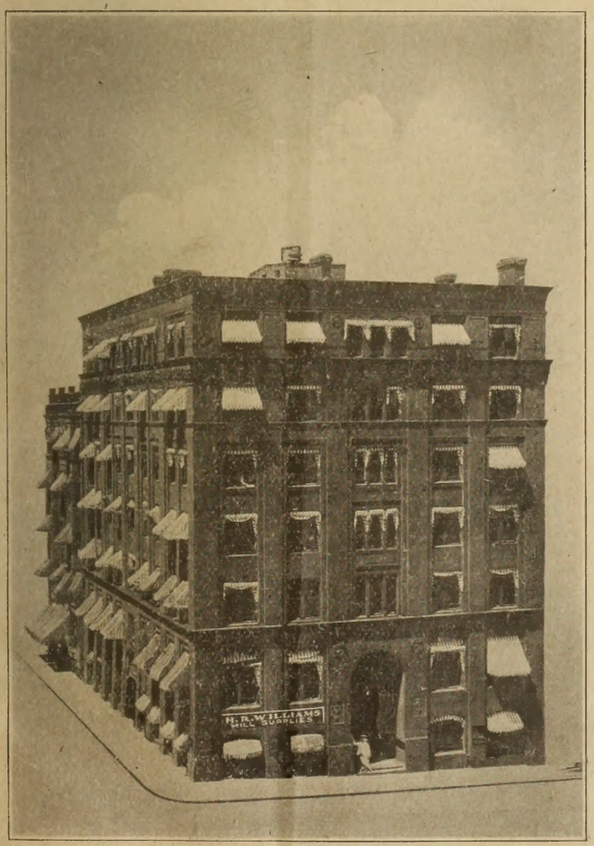
Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.



H. R. WILLIAMS
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied

Uncle Pard just had to move. His customers made him. Absolutely forced him to get larger quarters. He is now on the first floor of the Massachusetts Building 8th and Baltimore
Better quarters. More room. More light. Everything up to the minute. Remember Dufour, Tyler, Hoyt.
5/28/15 Pard

"THE WILLIAMS WAY"

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Tyler Wire Cloth
Hoyt Flintstone Leather Belting

H. R. WILLIAMS, *"The Bolting Cloth Man"*
102 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

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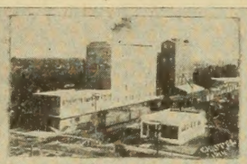


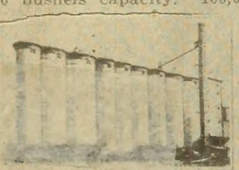
Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

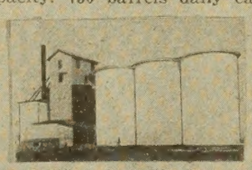
Concordia Mill & Elevator Co. Concordia, Kansas. 100,000 bushels capacity.

Clyde Mill & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan. 100,000 bushels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co. Concordia, Kansas. 750 barrels daily capacity.



Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kansas. 15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

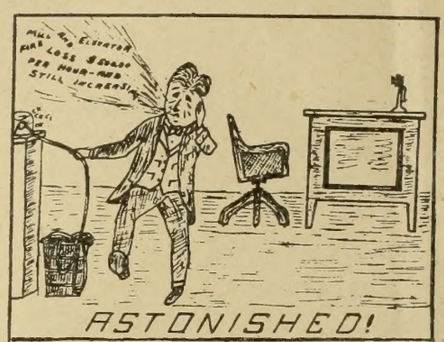


Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas. 100,000 bushels capacity.

Mills and Elevators Designed and Constructed by

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co.

724-725 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



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YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

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OXFORD, MICH.

Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

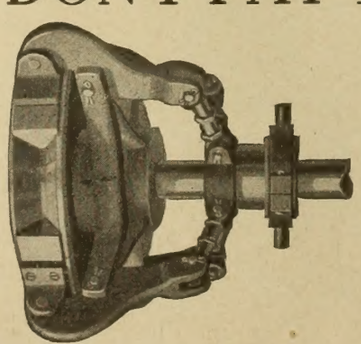
Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

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Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

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A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
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HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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LUXURY
If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of Yoa

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
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The Enns Milling Co.
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
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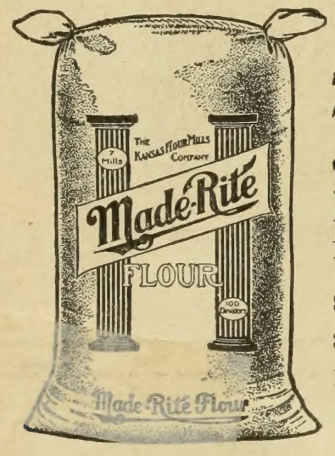

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
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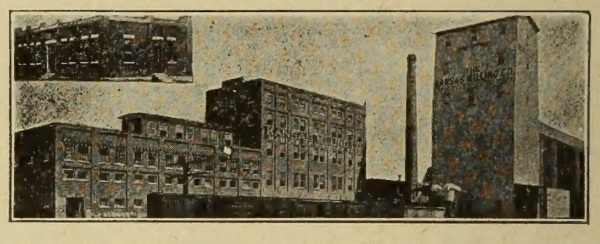

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Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.
"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
Bushels Elevator Capacity

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our specialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT

"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

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BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

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In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

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723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the Good Flour Comes from — **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. — **Manufacturers of High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

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High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD, Inc.
B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY

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George Hay Charles Hay
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FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
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GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
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EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Engineering and Construction Company
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CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks
of Hy-Rib Concrete
No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent
Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*
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EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate
the purest, strongest and most economical, hence
The Peer of Phosphates
SELF-RISE SPECIAL
The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour
Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co
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WE TAKE YOUR MILL
with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.
The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.
Sargent, Nebr.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,
By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.
Address Box 1040.
Milling and Grain News
St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } WANTED { CORN Bran Meal Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
The "Oats Specialist"
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
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CHALLENGED—
Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.
Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.
It will please your customer. Ask
A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS
(Patent Applied for)
The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
62 Williams St., New York

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
HINRICHS LABORATORIES
4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.
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PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR
We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.
PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS
Main Office, St. Louis, Mo.
Branches:
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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915. | Number One

F. O. M. A. Convention at Cincinnati—Twentieth Annual Meeting of Millers

President—E. T. Bauer, Wichita, Kan.

Vice-President—C. H. Barnard, Wellington, Kan.

Secretary—John A. Wells, West Salem, O.

Treasurer—A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, O.

Executive Committee—J. W. Flaherty, Lynchburg, Va.; Charles Rieske, Dayton, O.; W. H. Corrie, St. Thomas, Ont.; John Kraft, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. H. Lawson, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. F. Mueller, Chicago, Ill.

Evidently the operative millers attending the twentieth annual convention at Cincinnati last week liked E. T. Bauer's methods of conducting proceedings, for they elected him president for the ensuing year. President Flaherty, of Virginia, could not attend. Secretary Dedrick declined another nomination and John A. Wells, of West Salem, O., was elected. Mr. Wells has been prominent in the F. O. M. A., and until recently was head miller for Williams Bros. Milling Co., of Kent, O., and is still heavily interested in the concern. He has business ability and a knowledge of milling and a lot of enthusiasm for the F. O. M. A. and its work.

The articles of organization were changed at this convention. The salary of the secretary was raised from $300 to $600 and the dues increased to $5 annually. The officers are determined to increase the membership and place the fraternity in better financial condition.

Features of the Meeting.

The attendance, as expected, did not equal that of recent years, because the attractiveness of a machinery exposition was lacking. The decision to hold a machinery exhibit at St. Louis next year was received with great satisfaction by the operative millers and a great convention and exposition is expected. However, the Cincinnati convention was a decided success. Every entertainment feature was high-grade, carefully arranged and well carried out. Automobile rides for the ladies, a visit to the famous Rockwood Potteries, the steamboat ride on the Ohio River and the joint banquet of the F. O. M. A. and the Grinders were all happy occasions. There was not a dull moment during the three days and Cincinnati proved to be an ideal convention city.

Hon. F. S. Spiegel, a "real" Mayor, not a substitute, eloquently welcomed the visitors to his city on Tuesday morning and George H. Lewis responded for the fraternity. In the course of

George H. Lewis Address

he said that

"The F. O. M. A. was organized, or we might say started, 20 years ago by a few earnest fellows who felt the bond of fellowship. Having thoughts akin, they determined to meet each year to talk over experiences, to improve their minds by discussing subjects having a bearing on their work. The association has grown from year to year and its meetings and conventions are now looked forward to by most first-class operative millers in this country, Canada and Mexico.

"The organization is unique, inasmuch as its purposes are to promote sociability and interest in the occupation of converting raw grain into human food products. Organization is today looked upon as being essential to the success of any trade or profession, and no one thinks seriously of going back to old 'hit or miss' times, when people in the same trades and professions looked upon their competitors as enemies. An organization that is formed for legitimate purposes and is kept free from individual or clique domination is bound to exert a great force in bettering the conditions of all trades and professions.

"This organization can be said to truly represent 'Life's Daily Grind.' While it is true that all grinders are not millers, it is true that all millers are grinders. There is no higher occupation than that of producing a high-class food product in its purest form. That is the business of those represented at this convention. There is no purer food product than flour, and it can be said to the honor of the milling industry that every investigation that has been made by our government with reference to the products of the mills has proved beyond a doubt that the milling industry is above reproach so far as the purity of its products is concerned.

'Improvements in the methods of manufacture of wheat into flour have been made from time to time, and it is safe to say that the American miller is producing the best flour made in the world, and this accomplishment has been largely due to the conscientious effort that has been put forth by the men represented in this organization.

"It is also true that there is not a class of mechanics anywhere in the world that give closer attention to their work than do the millers. In most cases they are highly skilled in separations and take a delight in improving the quality of the products of their mill. There are more attractive occupations from the standpoint of salaries earned, but any shortcomings in this respect have not in any way affected the quality of the work done by the millers."

The address of President Flaherty was read by Mr. Bauer, and Secretary Dedrick read his annual report, calling particular attention to the financial condition of the F. O. M. A. and the lack of adequate membership, and particularly the non-payment of dues by many members. The following committees were appointed:

Auditing—C. H. Barnard, Wellington, Kan.; J. F. Briggs, Pittsfield, Ill.; W. N. Chumard, Litchfield, Ill.

Resolutions—J. F. Mueller, Chicago; P. H. Lawson, St. Joseph; W. H. Corrie, St. Thomas, Ont.; Leonard Carmichael, Toledo, O.; Joseph Agee, Dallas, Tex.

Addresses and Lectures.

Vice-President Bauer made a talk on the result of some experimental work he has been carrying on for some time in conditioning and tempering wheat. He advocated a longer tempering period to mellow the wheat for grinding and described methods by which this could be done to best advantage. Mr. Bauer's talk made a decided impression, and a long and very interesting discussion followed which was participated in by many millers.

W. S. Barker, of Auburn, Ky., had the subject "Cleaning Wheat, Peeling, Scouring and Brushing." He described the different methods, and this paper was also discussed at length. It was the opinion of regular attendants at conventions that the afternoon's discussions were about the best the fraternity has ever had.

David J. Price, engineer of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, discussed "Cereal Dust Explosions," and told of the government's investigations and the preventive measures which have been recommended as a result of the study of the subject and research work.

Prof. John C. Summers, of the Operative Miller Laboratories, gave a lecture and demonstration of laboratory methods and called attention to the necessity of unity of effort on the part of millers and bakers to improve the manufacturing practices of both. He described laboratory work in some detail and the lecture was instructive and entertaining.

TAILINGS.

There was a lot of fun at the Grinders' initiation and the popular secret order received 35 new members.

Look for Jacob Tobler, of New York, and you would generally find Charles Moore, of Chicago. Dufour Cloth and Hoyt Flintstone Belting are a good pair to draw to.

Fred Cranston, of the Huntley Manufacturing Co., was greatly missed by all his friends. He has been a regular convention attendant and even the "old guard" has forgotten when they first met him.

John Watkins was discovered asleep in one of the big leather chairs in the lobby at 4 a. m. Wednesday. Upon being asked when he was going to bed, he said, "Aw, you are late. I just got up. Where are all the boys?"

Harry J. Holden, better known as "Pard," of Indianapolis, in order to break a record beat his uncle, H. R. Williams, "The Bolting Cloth Man," of Kansas City, to the convention. Usually the latter is the first to arrive and the last to leave.

The "Grinders" are growing in numbers and prosperity. "Oiler" Hugo Roos was so loaded down with currency and big iron men that his pockets sagged before Wednesday night. Everybody wants to pay dues to the "Grinders" at convention time.

G. E. Nipp, of Schuyler, Neb., and bride led a "wedding march" followed by many couples at the dance on the boat Wednesday night. Mr. Nipp was game and Mrs. Nipp was indeed a happy but blushing bride. They were making their honeymoon trip.

When the curfew bell rang at midnight Buckley brothers were seen on their way to their rooms in the Gibson House in invalid chairs. They say the Louisville convention is the best ever and they can do it again if the occasion arises.

Charles R. Decker, Frank Murphy and Wallace McGowan, of Kansas City, were the guests of D. L. Decker, the Cincinnati banker, and, accompanied by Col. Morgan, of the United States Playing Card Co., visited the latter's plant on Tuesday afternoon.

R. J. Howe, of New York City, has established a bolting silk industry on the East Side of Manhattan Island. All of the Italian residents have been impressed in his new factory and Mulberry Bend furnishes the raw material for the output which he controls.

If anyone doubts the educational features of the F. O. M. A. he should observe the attentive millers in Convention Hall. The sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday were crowded, and nearly everyone stayed until adjournment. There was never a better discussion of any intricate milling problem than that of Ed. Bauer's address on "Proper Conditioning and Tempering of Wheat."

CREDIT TO MR. LEWIS.

The success of the Cincinnati convention of the F. O. M. A. last week was largely the result of the good organization work of Mr. George H. Lewis, of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mill Co., near Cincinnati. As Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Lewis assumed the responsibility, planned the entertainment features and without hitch or friction or delay, completed his plans and more than fulfilled all promises made before the convention.

When the automobile ride was scheduled, the cars were ready; when the boat trip on the Ohio was to start, all the facilities connected with it were ready; when the dinner hour arrived, the guests had only to be on hand for everything else was ready. Throughout the entire three days, everything that Mr. Lewis managed, was not only arranged for but was carried out as arranged. As a contrast to other conventions' management, the Cincinnati gathering of millers will continue in a class by itself and convention managers of the future may study Mr. Lewis's methods to good advantage.

Mr. Lewis by his unselfish, untiring and successful management of the F. O. M. A. convention has but added one more achievement to the many notable services he has rendered the milling industry by devoting himself to a commendable undertaking and carrying it through with marked success.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Sensational liquidation, accompanied by big breaks in the wheat market, was apparent on the part of those long on May wheat contracts, to even up their sales. There were not a few who expected a squeeze in the market, but the large receipts and the small demand for wheat turned the tables. That interest in the trade short on wheat seemed to predominate in Kansas City the closing days of May contract. While only 5,000 bus. of wheat had been delivered on contracts the first 28 days of May, a rush on Saturday was made by longs to tender wheat, with result that 105,000 bus. were delivered.

Signs that reports of Hessian fly and chinch bug damages have been exaggerated are coming from country points in the Southwest. Although considerable wheat has been killed by Hessian fly ravages and some has been damaged by heavy rains, on the whole it is believed that the heavy precipitation in Kansas and other Southwestern winter wheat states has been beneficial so far. True, continued rains would do harm to the growing plant, but reports indicate that clear weather is now at hand. There is an abundance of moisture in the soil, certainly enough to mature [illegible] wheat plant.

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Milling and Grain News

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F. O. M. A. at St. Louis.

On several different occasions, the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America have held their annual convention at St. Louis. The compliment of St. Louis being chosen for the next convention and the 1916 Machinery Exposition is highly appreciated by St. Louis and the millers of the Fourth City and all allied interests will use their utmost endeavor to make the next annual convention both the largest and most successful ever held.

The members of the Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A. attending the Cincinnati convention, were all in favor of another Machinery Exposition provided a central location and a suitable building could be secured. St. Louis can meet both of these requirements as well, if not better, than any city in the United States. The attendance at previous conventions, both of the Federation and Fraternity, has proven that the attractions and the location of St. Louis make it an ideal convention city, with ample hotel facilities, and unsurpassed amusements and entertainment features.

St. Louis is surrounded by grain-raising states and a larger number of mills are within a few hundred miles [illegible] than any other [illegible]. Naturally a large attendance can be expected and it was this consideration which made St. Louis the favorite with both the manufacturers and the millers when the vote was taken at Cincinnati to locate the next convention.

St. Louis not only has large and important milling plants and grain interests but the three largest bag manufacturers in the United States are located here and the manufacturing and jobbing interests in milling machinery and supplies are both extensive and varied. There is a spirit of cohesion and co-operation among all of these interests and they will work together with no other thought than to secure the largest possible attendance and offer to their guests the best the city can provide.

F. O. M. A. at Cincinnati.

Those who said the F. O. M. A. Convention could not be a success without machinery expositions have proven to be poor prophets. The Cincinnati meeting of millers was of men brought together by their enthusiasm for their chosen calling, and their desire to learn more of their profession. Milling is not a trade, it is a profession, or, as Theo. F. Ismert, an ex-president, says, "A miller is an artist. [illegible]e artists can command $10.000 [illegible] picture, some a thousand, some [illegible]red and some cannot sell their [illegible]or ten cents. So with an up-[illegible]iller; he is by his cultivated [illegible]d faculties either worth less than nothing or can help make a fortune for his employers."

It is evident that the mill owners and managers of the nation are appreciating more and more the importance, the dignity and the value of the services of the men who are responsible for their product. The responsibility of the head millers in a large merchant mill can be measured by ultimate success or failure of the business. Trade organization and selling efforts are not of more importance than the quality and uniformity of the product. Many an established brand has met disaster at the hands of inexperienced, incompetent or negligent millers. As the value of a brand of flour increases, there is a parallel in its manufacture.

There is no question in the mind of any qualified observer that the F. O. M. A. is well serving its purpose as it approaches its 21st birthday "To Advance the Interests of the Operative and Miller and maintain a high standard in the Art and Science of Milling," as is stated by the preamble to the constitution and by-laws.

Resignation of Mr. Marshall.

At the meeting of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, the resignation of W. H. Marshall was accepted with reluctance by the members of that active organization. Mr. Marshall has served the milling district of Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas and Southeastern Kansas with marked distinction and success. He has built up and retained a membership in a club which has been of great benefit to the milling industry and his retirement to enter the grain business at Kansas City will be regretted not only by his members but by millers in all sections, with whom he has become acquainted.

The good work of Mr. Marshall was not confined to his own particular territory, for in transportation matters he was recognized as an expert and his associates learned to value his counsel and his assistance in intricate and important transportation questions before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The controversy over milling-in-transit had the benefit of his study and more recently in the Minimum carload case, he assisted with distinction and benefit to the millers of all sections.

It was characteristic of Mr. Marshall not to enter into any rate or legislative matter without making an exhaustive study of all the details of the case. He was never known to be unprepared and amply supplied with all data necessary to properly present the millers' side to best advantage. Having a good command of language and facility of expression, he could clearly and concisely array his arguments and facts with earnest and sincere enthusiasm but without exaggeration or bombast. While quiet in his methods, Mr. Marshall was effective and therefor won nearly all of the cases he started on behalf of his membership.

While somewhat retiring and diffident, Secretary Marshall made many friends and retained all of them. They will regret to learn of his resignation, although pleased that he will continue to reside in the Southwest and in a line akin to milling.

The May Wheat Deal.

"All that glitters is not gold," even in the wheat market. Last July, when May wheat in Chicago was selling at 85 cents, crop conditions were perfect and the trade bearish. Then came the first announcement of war in Europe, and before one could say "Jack Robinson" wheat mounted to $1. When it became apparent that the important wheat-producing nations of Europe would be involved in the strife and that hostilities would last over the crop year, a coterie of Wall street operators began to accumulate a big line of May wheat. The commission house wires then were flooded with "tips" that the price would rise to $2, and a speculative campaign was launched that for manipulation and excitement has not been surpassed since the famous Leiter corner. Slowly but surely May wheat mounted until it reached $1.32 in September. Then came a setback to $1.10, and then a "skyrocket" move to $1.50. After many violent declines and rallies, the market rose to $1.67 on Feb. 5. It was then that $2 wheat seemed assured, and "privileges" on the Chicago Board of Trade for the next week sold freely at the $2 mark. The Wall street crowd had enormous profits—on paper. It really appeared that "All that glitters is gold," even in a speculative wheat market.

Then the speculative picture began to change. Germany announced her "war zone" policy and England declared her "blockade," and American export shipments sharply became difficult. Enormous amounts of wheat had been previously contracted for export, and when they went out the Wall street crowd yelled "famine" for old wheat on the end of the crop, and held prices near the high-water mark. Even when exports dwindled materially and difficulties of shipping became acute, following the sinking of the Lusitania, the Wall street speculators failed to see the "writing on the wall," and purchased enormous lines of May wheat to prevent a crash in values. It was not until the last week of the option that their position became hopeless. Then came the deluge. From a price close to $1.60 the market dropped one-half cent to one cent between sales to $1.49¾. Heroic buying then caused a rally in two days to $1.56¾. From that price, in the closing week of May, it was almost impossible to sell May wheat excepting at a wide sacrifice, and the quotation declined to $1.37 on the last day of the month, following a decline of eight cents the day before. The final sale of the delivery was at $1.39. On the closing day 1,000,000 bushels were traded in, and the last of the eleventh-hour bulls in the Wall street crowd closed their contracts. Predictions of $2 wheat had gone glimmering; paper profits had largely vanished in thin air. It is doubtful if the "bull contingent," in the biggest market in wheat since the Civil War, made a dollar on the deal. But the brokers are still howling in the pit; the tape is lazily grinding out its eighths and quarters. The war still is on, and should it last over next May it is probable that Wall street will have another inning. Will the answer then be the same? "All that glitters is not gold," even in the wheat market.

BE AN OLD FASHIONED MILLER

¶ Take a toll out of **every** bushel of wheat you grind.

¶ There are not many bushels of **waste** out of the 1914 bounty.

¶ Make the end of the crop year as **good** as its first six months.

¶ Ask a price on **every** barrel of flour which will pay you a toll.

Be an Old Fashioned Miller.

Peter Hess is building a new mill at Golden Valley, N. D., capacity 50 bbls. daily. He will also operate an electric light plant.

Missouri Millers Meet

Secretary W. H. Marshall Resigns—Meeting and Outing at Taneycomo.

Consideration of the resignation of Secretary W. H. Marshall consumed most of the time of the members at the semi-annual meeting of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, which was held at Taneycomo Club, near Hollister, Mo., on May 28 and 29. Mr. Marshall's resignation came as a complete surprise and every member present voiced the feeling that the club should attempt to retain Mr. Marshall at any hazard. A meeting of the executive committee of the organization will be held in Springfield this week at which time the members of the committee will outline to Mr. Marshall a plan by which they will retain him as secretary of the organization, which he has piloted for the past four years through many successful campaigns. The Southwestern Misouri Millers' Club has fought many rate, legislative and traffic battles and the members of the organization acknowledged freely that the success in these fights was due to the leadership of Secretary Marshall. His retention was urged by every miller present.

The meeting was a very successful one, both from point of work accomplished and "outing enjoyment" in the way of fishing, boating and other summer resort amusements. About 20 millers attended the meeting, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas being represented.

The first session was called to order by President Pease. In his opening address the president pointed out that the meeting had some work to accomplish and much fun to enjoy. He then called on Secretary Marshall to read his report. Mr. Marshall said in part:

The Secretary's Report.

"A number of important matters have been handled by the club since the last meeting. We have obtained active consideration of the Missouri interstate rate matter and have taken the position in the Missouri rate case that the club would not object to any advances in rates if milling-in-transit privileges were allowed, and that tariffs on bran, meal, corn chop and other grain products should be properly related to the flour rate. In the Western Advance Case your secretary attended two different hearings in Chicago. Your secretary was able, with the assistance of other organizations, to make the Frisco, Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific admit that their position was untenable in the subject of transit privileges at junction points, and they would voluntarily apply to the commission for permission to take out of the proposed tariffs such a transit rule. I plan to be present in Washington for oral argument in this case on June 22. Our Bridge Junction Case has finally come to a successful conclusion.

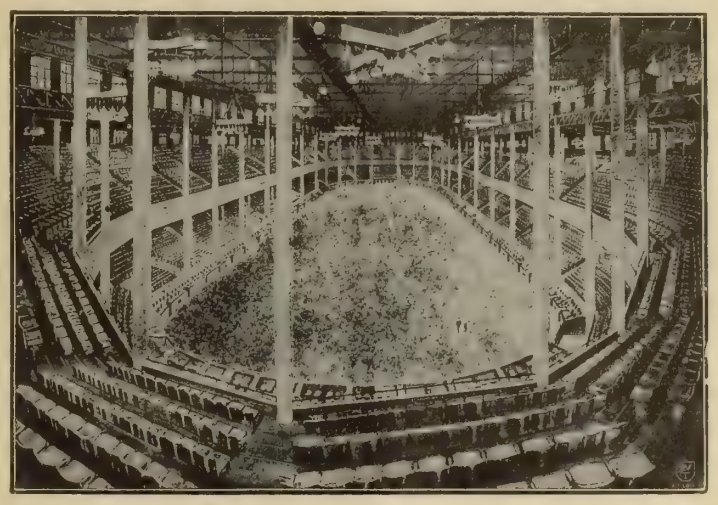
"As an echo to the net weight law, railroads announced that millers should list flour and feeds at the gross weight and not at the net weights. In other words, carriers insisted that millers should pay for the weight of bags, but this will come to a successful conclusion.

"A bill was offered in Congress to repeal the mixed-flour law, against which millers throughout the country entered protest. Millers were given to understand that before the bill received consideration there would be hearings granted, upon which information they relied. In the last hours of Congress the bill was suddenly brought to life and came dangerously near passing. Millers were not represented, and knew nothing of the bill having been called up until the danger had passed, at which time it was learned the manufacturers of corn flour were in Washington and urging the passage of the bill.

"Evidently a renewed effort will be brought to bear in the next Congress to pass this amendment, and this is a question in which the millers of the country should be united. Guided by the gist of information reaching me, I feel safe in stating it is the unanimous opinion of millers that the present mixed-flour law is a benefit to millers, and especially to the public, and is no hindrance to any industry which desires to blend. They can properly mark their packages and blend to suit their inclinations.

"The Committee on Definitions, which represents the Agricultural Department, the Pure Food and Drug Department and other departments, and of which Prof Ladd is chairman, gave to the millers a notice of less than a week to appear in Chicago on May 3, at which time a hearing was to be granted for the purpose of determining whether or not the several grades of flour should be standardized. A second hearing was assigned for St. Paul May 24. Your club addressed the proper department in quest of information concerning the purpose of the hearing, assuring the department of our intent to assist in every way we could, which, in order to do, we should be enlightened as to the information desired. The depart-

(Continued on page 12.)



Interior View of Coliseum at St. Louis.

Coliseum at St. Louis

F. O. M. A. Meeting Place Provided by Building of Ample Size and Facilities.

The F. O. M. A. Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A. met at Cincinnati last Wednesday and decided that a machinery exposition be held in 1916 at St. Louis, provided a suitable building and facilities could be secured at St. Louis. On Thursday the F. O. M. A. unanimously voted to meet next year at St. Louis. The Manufacturers' Auxiliary elected W. C. Essmueller president; Frank Eichler, secretary, and John Cornelius, treasurer. A committee was appointed to canvass the situation regarding facilities at St. Louis for the machinery exposition. The manufacturers and other allied interests manifested a great deal of enthusiasm over the proposed show, provided the location and hall were suitable for the largest and best exhibit of milling machinery ever held in the United States.

The Coliseum at St. Louis.

Milling and Grain News secured the following data from the management of the Coliseum. The arena floor proper, as shown in the interior view, contains 21,420 square feet, with heavy plank floor and no posts or pillars. By building a mezzanine floor above the boxes and first few rows of seats about 14,000 square feet can be added for light exhibits and booths without exhibits. This would be about eight feet above the main floor and easy flights of stairs would make these spaces accessible and desirable from an exhibitor's standpoint. There are other rooms for meetings and committee rooms, which contain from 840 to 6,720 square feet, the latter a good, convenient, quiet lecture hall adjoining the main arena floor. There have been many similar exhibits held in this building and ample facilities for electric current under the floor are easily installed.

The building is about eight blocks from the Terminal Railroad tracks and the Union Station, being located at Jefferson and Washington avenues. It is passed by street cars in all directions and jitney cars now operate both on Washington and Locust from up and down town, the Union Station and the principal hotels.

The Coliseum Building at St. Louis, at Jefferson and Washington Avenues.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 31, 1915.

Lower prices in the wheat market discouraged flour buyers the past week, with result that Kansas City and Southwestern mills did a very light business. New sales were in smaller volume than for some time. All Kansas City plants, with one exception, reported exceptionally dull trade, while the exception stated business was only fair. Reductions of 25c to 50c were quoted by mills, representing the six to 10 cent decline in cash wheat values. Very little buying is being done by bakers and jobbers to cover old crop needs. One large jobber in Kansas City purchased 1,000 bbls. of old crop flour to move the last half of June at $6.60 per bbl. on Saturday. Other quotations on 80 per cent patent were at a range of $6.40 to $6.75 per bbl. in cotton or jute bags, shipment up to July 1, Kansas City basis.

Slight interest is being displayed by Kansas City bakers and jobbers in new crop flour, but local mills have had considerable inquiry from Eastern markets and quite a few sales have resulted. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other large Eastern distributing centers have been the principal buyers of new crop flour so far this season. However, the amount of new crop flour booked so far this year is much lighter than at this time in 1914 and for a number of preceding years. Mills say that buyers generally figure they will be able to purchase new crop flour around $5 per bbl., but current quotations of mills are much higher than this basis.

Kansas City mills are selling new crop flour on a basis of July prices plus 50c per bbl. Several sales were made to Eastern markets on this basis, Pittsburg taking several large lots. Other mills are quoting a differential of $1 per bbl. under old crop prices for new crop delivery, generally three months.

Kansas mills offered 95 per cent flour (old) in jutes at a range of $6.05 to $6.30 per bbl., shipment up to the close of July. From present indications, most mills in the Sunflower State and throughout the Southwest expect to start on new crop wheat the first week in July. Consequently, they are not offering any new crop flour for shipment after that date.

Regular trade in the Southwest and in Central States were best buyers of old crop flour. Nothing was done in the East last week, while new export sales were insignificant. The Dutch government again withdrew bids and made no announcement as to when they would resume making purchases. The United Kingdom and Scandinavian countries are inquiring for new crop clear and straight, but the amount of this business that has been booked by hard wheat mills is very light.

* * *

Soft wheat flour is held at a discount of about 20c to 30c per bbl. under hard winter wheat values, due to the low prices at which soft wheat is quoted. Local soft wheat mills did a light business, principally with the South. Extreme short patents are quoted up to $6.75 per bbl. in 48s cotton, June shipment, Missouri River basis. Standard soft wheat patents are held at a range of $6.25 to $6.50 per bbl., cotton, Kansas City. Soft wheat flour sales are altogether to family trade, cracker bakers being out of the market on old flour and are displaying little interest in new quotations.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $6.05@6.30 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.25@5.50.

Unchanged Prices in Mill Feed.

No price changes were recorded in the Kansas City mill feed market the past week, prices remaining stationary the entire period for the first time in more than a month. Bran sold most of the week at a range of 90c to 93c, Kansas City, or exactly the same prices quoted last week. Spot offerings in Kansas City were good sale on this basis and mills had little difficulty in disposing of their output of feed at this range. However, local jobbers will not pay this price for bran for more than five-day shipment, as they are of the opinion that the bottom has not yet fallen out of the market. They look for much lower prices on new crop bran, the movement of which is only a month away.

Millers are holding new crop bran prices steady. Those willing to sell for deferred shipment are asking around 85c to 90c per 100 lbs., July-August-September shipment. Jobbers believe that these prices are a good buy for September, but are offering around 80c and less for July and August. Much less bran has been sold by millers for new crop shipment than in former years, possibly because they are asking higher prices than heretofore.

Shorts are in good demand, straight cars selling readily, while a great many mills have only enough for mixed-car trade. Brown shorts are held at $1 to $1.05 per 100 lbs., while gray shorts sold last week at $1.05 to $1.20. White shorts are worth up to $1.22 per 100 lbs., and in mixed cars up to $1.25, Kansas City. Fancy white middlings are good sale at $1.40 to $1.42. Few mills are quoting middlings in straight cars, as the current mixed-car demand is taking all of their output.

The muddy condition of pastures throughout the Southwest is helping bran consumption to some extent. However, this is offset by the inability of farmers to haul feed over roads, which has a tendency to decrease consumption.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 90@93c and down per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1@1.20; white shorts, $1.22; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.42; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6.50@6.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $6.30@6.60; first clears, $5.90@6.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6.25@6.75 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5.90@6; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3.10@3.40 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $3.05@3.35; graham flour in small sacks, $3.20@3.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.25@3.60 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.15@3.50; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90@93c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.22.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.70@7.25 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.75@7.10; bran, 90c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.10; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, $35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $7.10@7.40 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $7.20@7.40; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $7.10@7.40 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.75@7.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.30@7.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.10@7.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.10 per 100; shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 40,000 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 40,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 56,400 bbls. two weeks ago, 33,650 bbls. last year and 48,100 bbls. in corresponding week two years ago. Of the output of flour, 4,300 bbls. were soft and the remaining hard wheat.

Southwest Federation Special.

Southwestern millers who plan to attend the mass convention of the Millers' National Federation will leave Kansas City on Tuesday, June 1, at 6 p. m., over the Santa Fe, and will make direct connection with the Lake Shore in Chicago at 8:25 a. m. June 2. They will arrive in Toledo early in the afternoon.

Indications are that there will be a large delegation from the Southwest for the convention. All of the different millers' organizations in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri will be represented by their secretaries and one or two members. Probably at least 25 millers from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri will attend the convention, which will last three days.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Kansas City Board of Trade was closed on Monday, May 31, on account of Memorial Day.

The Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., contributed $250 to the second call for help by the Kansas State Belgian Relief Committee.

James A. McSwigan, of the Crescent Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., was a business visitor in Kansas City on Saturday. He reported flour trade dull.

The Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla., has awarded contract for the erection of reinforced concrete storage tanks with capacity of 100,000 bus. Work will start immediately on the addition.

The Pawnee Mill and Elevator Co., Pawnee, Okla., is installing a new boiler in its power plant and is overhauling the mill thoroughly in preparation for the new crop. D. L. Harper will operate the plant this crop year.

On Saturday, the closing day of May contracts, 105,000 bus. of wheat were delivered in Kansas City, making a total of 110,000 bus. for the month. Tenders of corn amounted to 55,000 bus. for the month and oats 15,000 bus.

John F. Enns, of the Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., spent Saturday on the Kansas City Board of Trade. G. A. Harbaugh, of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Okla., was also in Kansas City on May 29.

Joseph Walker has resigned as sales manager for the Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan., to take effect June 1. Mr. Walker will become associated with Kenneth Roahen in the grain business at Kansas City. His successor at Claflin has not been named.

High water in Kansas City, as a result of the excessive rains, did not cause any of the mills located in the bottoms of Kansas City to shut down, but high water in Turkey Creek made several resort to the use of pumps in order to keep their basements dry.

H. Dittmer, of the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., has returned from an extended trip to the West Indies and Atlantic Coast and other Eastern markets. The Canadian mill plans to extend its flour trade in the West Indies during the approaching crop year.

Rumors of the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator by the Kansas City Southern were current among Kansas City Board of Trade members last week. The road's officials declared that the Southern would not erect the elevator, but private interests were figuring on it. The Kansas City Southern now owns a 700,000-bu. house on its line here.

Morris Robison, of Kansas City, has purchased the half interest of J. R. Vogelsong in the Paola Mill and Elevator Co., Paola, Kan. Mr. Robison, with Alex Hamlin, will form a partnership for the operation of the mill and will probably start running it on the new crop. Mr. Vogelsong will retire from business for the present at least. He has had 38 years' experience in the milling business in Kansas.

H. Work, of the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City on Thursday, May 27, declared that continued rains had not damaged wheat so far, but unless precipitation ceased rust development was expected and there is danger of lodging. "A sudden change to hot temperatures would do much damage to growing wheat," said Mr. Work. "Wheat fields should dry out gradually."

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas Ciay on Saturday, May 29. Mr. Williams returned to Hays City and left there on Sunday for an extended trip to the Pacific Coast, where he will visit the two expositions. He will travel north on the Pacific Coast through Portland and Seattle and will go as far as Nome, Alaska. He will be gone until July 10. Mr. Williams will be accompanied by his wife

The Oklahoma Board of Agriculture still insists that no bran can be sold in Oklahoma as bran and screenings, and, as the United States Department of Agriculture will not allow the interstate shipment of bran containing screenings except as bran and screenings, millers expecting to do a feed business in Oklahoma will be compelled to send a pure feed into that state. This is also true of shorts and wheat mixed feed. Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, was able to secure a modification of the recently promulgated protein, fat and fiber requirements for different kinds of mill feed, but was unsuccessful in securing a change to the bran ruling of the Board of Agriculture. Missouri millers will probably ship pure feed into the state and will charge a premium of five cents per 100 lbs., because of the extra expense involved in making a pure bran for Oklahoma alone. They believe that by so doing Oklahoma retailers and consumers will complain of the new ruling, and from indications they will be the only ones whose weight will have any effect in securing the desired change.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1915.

Flour prices were 10c to 25c lower last week. The market was disturbed by a severe break in the cash wheat market, which was bearishly influenced by excessive liquidation in the May wheat option, by more favorable reports from both the winter and spring wheat belts, and by the sale of several cars of new wheat from the Texas crop. In the early week there was some exception to the early dullness, and an East Side mill reported sales of approximately 15,000 bbls. to domestic buyers for prompt shipment, besides fair sales otherwise, and considerable business was booked for new crop shipment at prices based on July option quotations, with some at a full discount of $1 per barrel on current prices. Buyin in general, however, was in a small way for immediate needs. Low grades were better supported than patents, which had the poorest demand. Export sales were limited in volume, owing to uncertain shipping conditions, and reports that considerable flour held in the East expecting an urgent demand on the end of the crop, was being offered at price concessions without increasing sales. Reported sales here were 3,000 sacks solft wheat patent, prompt shipment, 2,000 sacks hard and new crop shipment to United Kingdom and several lots of extra fancy and hard patent elsewhere than Europe, in part to West Indies. Sales reported at the end of the week were 700 bbls. Kansas 95 per cent at $6.50 jute; 1,500 bbls. hard (on direct order) on basis of $6.40 bulk for 95 per cent 200 bbls, soft patent on p. t. On a government contract for 600 bbls. hard 95 per cent June shipment, an offer of $3.17 per 100-lbs. in double 98-lb. sacks, was submitted.

Output of flour at the following mills was 51,100 bbls. this week, against 59,800 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 10,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 5,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), none; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 5,000; Annan, Burk & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $6.35@6.50; straight, $6.15@6.25; extra fancy, $6@6.10; clear, $5.40@5.75; low grades, $4.65@5.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.55@6.65; straight, $6.35@650; first clear, $5.65@5.90; second clear and low grade, $4.65@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent (immediate shipment), $7.20@7.25 jute.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote bran for spot or prompt shipment at $1.03@1.06; middlings, $1.22@1.40; white hominy feed, $27.50 per ton; oat feed, $18; alfalfa meal, $20@21 for No. 2 and $23@24 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08@1.10, and middlings, $1.40@1.50.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was three to six cents lower last week, following the decline in the future market. The break in prices also was influenced by a better outlook in the spring and winter wheat belts and uncertainty surrounding the foreign diplomatic outlook. The trade, both elevator and milling, overstayed their market in expectation of a "squeeze" or very high prices on the end of the May option, and were disappointed. Offers from first hands show some signs of increasing, and there is considerable wheat in farmers' hands that would no doubt be placed on the market if prices decline. First shipments of the Texas crop were made last week.

Mill Feed Fairly Steady.

There was a fairly steady market in mill feed last week, with more outside buying in bran. The local demand, however, was more or less limited. Outside mills reported better orders than in the preceding week, and booked considerable business for immediate shipment. Stocks are down to a low point on bran, but buyers are making every effort to keep their purchases down until the new crop wheat is on the market. Mills have disposed of a liberal portion of the supplies recently stored in anticipation of high wheat prices on the end of the May option, as it recently had become apparent that there would be more than enough old wheat to go around before the general movement of the new wheat. The trade is mixed over the price outlook, but best opinion is that the recent severe decline in quotations has about discounted the bearish features in the situation. Mixed feed was in fair demand, a car of shorts sold at the close of the week at $1.26 and a split car at $1.05 for bran and $1.38 for middlings.

Millers Start for Toledo Convention.

The St. Louis Millers' Club, accompanied by the St. Louis Millers' Club Quartette, started for the Millers' Mass Convention at Toledo on the Wabash Tuesday evening at 7:30. The party as arranged up to Tuesday noon were as follows: George S. Milnor and H. B. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; Omar Holliday, L. J. Jones, George M. Ravold, John A. Rohan, L. A. Cash, John W. Besse, H. G. Craft, H. A. Porter, S. S. Carlisle, Omaha; W. B. Burns, O. S. Tilton, Samuel Plant, E. L. Waggoner, W. E. Meek and Mrs. Meek, Marissa, Ill.; H. H. Allen, James T. Holland, Charles J. Hezel, W. H. Marshall, Joplin, Mo.; George A. Gamble.

Annual Meeting Illinois Millers.

The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held at the St. Clair County Country Club, near Belleville, Ill., on June 16 and 17. The club may have the privilege of an address from Gov. Dunne if Secretary Grigg succeeds in securing his attendance. Other topics of interest announced are the consideration of marking bleached flour, advertising and sale of "Illinois-made" flour, appointment of export agent, clearing house committee on reports of flour sales, etc.

Winter Wheat Backward.

Heavy rain over the winter wheat belt has made the crop ten days to two weeks backward, but has largely eliminated the possibility of dry weather damage until the plant is well on towards maturity. Correspondents' reports on Hessian fly damage are less pessimistic. Corn is making progress excepting in sections where excessive rains have caused floods.

St. Louis Notes.

Valier & Spies Milling Co. have started work on a reinforced concrete elevator adjoining their mill to cost $100,000.

The annual outing of the St. Louis Grain Club was held May 27 at the Algonquin Country Club. Members were conveyed from the Merchants' Exchange in automobiles. The rain interfered with field sports, and the scheduled ball game will be played next month.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 68,250 bbls., against 68,470 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,456,500 bbls., against 1,289,380 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 74,230 bbls., against 72,860 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,893,850 bbls., against 1,614,790 bbls. last year.

The last sale of May wheat on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was at $1.41. The high point at the crest of the war rise was $1.62⅜ on Feb. 5. The low point last July, before war in Europe was declared, was 84½ cents. Few traders made any money in the option, although it had the widest range of any option since the Civil War.

W. C. Hilmer, for some time associated with the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., has severed his connection with the firm and will shortly open an office at 212 Chamber of Commerce Building for the well-known brokerage and grain firm of Raymond Pynchon & Co. The firm has offices in Chicago, New York, London and Paris.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 395,649 bus., against 270,136 bus. the week before. Shipments were 827,490 bus., against 194,680 bus. Most of the shipments went to Chicago for delivery on May contracts. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 163,127 bus., against none last year. Of the present total 121,969 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

Joseph Ismert has sold his interest in the Pinckneyville Milling Co., of Pinckneyville, Ill., to Theodore Ismert, of Kansas City, and associates, and he will retire from the management of the company. He has purchased a controlling interest in the S. & S. Flour Mills Co., of St. Louis, which was formerly operated under the name of the Carondelet Milling Co. John Waldman will be head miller of the mill at Pinckneyville.

Following are applications for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange: B. F. Schwartz, Keusch & Schwartz Co., transfer from George P. Doan, Jr.; O. S. Tilton, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., transfer from Edwin M. Goette; George S. Milnor, Sparks Milling Co., transfer from Archie A. Keyes; W. J. Niegarth, W. L. Green Commission Co., transfer from H. Lee Early; E. J. O'Neill, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., transfer from P. H. Litchfield; J. Stanley Yore, Chase Bag Co., transfer from Edw. W. Cherbonnier, Jr.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1915.

Business has continued of light volume at the local flour mills, being limited to purchases to meet immediate needs of jobbers and distributors. The heavy slump in the price of wheat was the most important feature of business last week, and at the end of the week, local mills had not adjusted prices to meet the heavy decline in wheat, which was off about 10 cents per bushel, and was quoted at $1.38 to $1.40. There has been little buying interest, all dealers having their minds on the new crop, and not caring for any present supplies more than sufficient quantities to tide them over. Some small export shipments are being made. Rehandlers report hard winter and spring patents lower on account of the decline in wheat, prices being off some 15c to 20c at the end of the week. Spring patents were the strongest line on account of prospects of scarcity before another crop season.

Bran has continued to show easy tone on account of slow demand, with price unchanged. Demand is fairly active for standard middlings.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $7.20; standard, $7; family, $6.90; low grade, $6.45; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.80@6.90 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.50@7.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

H. G. Hill & Co., operating a chain of 25 grocery stores in Nashville, has increased capital stock from $150,000 to $300,000.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 39,000 bbls., against 40,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

It is announced that the Lenoir City Milling Co., whose plant will have a new and modern flour and corn mills to replace the old plant.

Rains last week are believed to have benefited the growing wheat crop in this territory, though some damage was reported by hail.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 165 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 256,000 bus.; corn, 153,000 bus.; oats, 179,500 bus.

W. B. Dashiell, for several years manager of the Jackson and Trenton, Tenn., mills of the Union Seed and Fertilizer Co., has been made Western manager of the company, with headquarters in Little Rock.

Missouri Notes.

W. F. Carroll, Renick, Mo., recently traded his flour mill at that place to C. E. Finley.

The Jasper-Co-Operative Elevator Co., Jasper, Mo., has been recently incorporated, capital $15,000, by W. H. Hille and F. W. Westcott.

The Brunswig Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., has been incorporated by A. J. Brunswig, O. W. Watkins and A. H. McDonald, with capital of $20,000.

Southeast Missouri farmers are planning to begin cutting wheat next week and a bumper crop is expected. No Hessian fly or chinch bugs have appeared in that part of the state.

Kafir and milo maize from Manchuria are selling in Seattle at $26 per ton, or $1 30 per 100 lbs., which is a much lower basis than the Southwest.

Elevator at Amarita, Kan., burned with its contents of 67,000 bus. of wheat.

WANT ADS.
Received Too Late to Classify.

WANTED—An up-to-date mill manager seeks position with some mill of not less than 100-bbl.. Salary and percentage considered. Mill must have sufficient capital to operate on paying basis. No money to invest, but an absolutely clean and successful record to offer. Box 294, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Job as head miller with somebody that wants a man that can produce the goods and keep mill in repair. Am married and no booze fighter. Am 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat Would consider second job if it paid enough money. Address Box 292, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Good location to install a 25-bbl. custom mill. Box 57, Langsville, Ohio.

SCALES—Overstocked with second hand Refitted Portables—Dormant—Wagon and Track Scales. Send specifications. Write today. Howe Scale Co., 407 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—High-grade soft wheat flour connection by clean, capable salesman with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mill producing uniform goods need apply. Address Box 288, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Good machinery for 60-bbl. flour mill. F. H. Willis, Enfield, Ill.

MISSOURI MILLERS MEET.

(Continued from page 9.)

ment replied that the hearing is for the benefit of bakers and manufacturers of flour and meal, the purpose of which is to obtain from those concerned reliable information on the characteristics of flour and meal, the information to be used in drawing up definitions and standards for grain, meal, flour, straight flour, patent flour, graham flour, rye flour and buckwheat flour. We were requested to present ourselves if possible; otherwise, to submit our views to Dr. Ladd in writing on or before May 24. The date we received this information from Washington was May 10."

The Discussion.

Discussion of the secretary's report brought out that millers would agree to ship into Oklahoma pure bran, pure shorts and other pure mill feeds in conformity with the new regulations in that state, but would charge Oklahoma dealers a small premium, because of the special feeds they were compelled to make. This was the position taken by J. S. Flautt and concurred in by the millers present.

In a discussion of the flour grade hearings there was brought out the real purpose of the meeting. The organization instructed Secretary Marshall to use his own discretion in handling testimony for the hearings. The secretary stated to members that there was no doubt in his mind that the mixed-flour law would come up at the next session of Congress, and the organization went on record as opposing its passage.

E. C. Bellamy stated that the company he represented notified its trade on Nov. 1 that thereafter all business would be done on a basis of arrival draft. Such a course has worked out successfully and Mr. Bellamy is now an enthusiastic supporter of the arrival draft terms. He said: "Of course, we lost a few customers, but when we explained to our trade that it was to their benefit to pay on arrival and that they were paying the interest on the money involved anyway in higher prices they acceded readily. Wherever w elost a customer we were able to obtain a better one, for the man who pays arrival drafts is a much better merchant to sell your flour than the one who demands time. We also adopted a rule of refusing to book on long-time contracts, and we believe this will eliminate all possible danger of cancellation."

Several other millers talked on the arrival draft plan and all seemed to favor it. Most of the millers in southwestern Missouri have adopted arrival draft terms and have profited thereby, while the remaining millers are slowly changing from time payment to arrival draft.

Entertainment Features. .. ..

Few spots in this country are more beautiful than Taneycomo Club and Lake Taneycomo. The scenery is that of the picturesque Ozark region and is excelled in few places in this country. The millers and their wives at the meeting explored most of the beauty spots of the Taneycomo region. Thursday night a moonlight ride on a motor launch was taken. On Friday morning, bright and early, the millers and their wives made a 25-mile trip up Lake Taneycomo to the power site, where they inspected the big power plant and other places of interest. Several millers proved real anglers.

The Roster of Attendance.

Those present included the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howard and daughter and J. S. Flautt, Majestic Milling Co., and J. W. Jarrett, Aurora Milling Co., Aurora, Mo.; W. H. Marshall and son, Joplin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, J. H. Karns, Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ruckman and Mr. and Mrs. S. W Thurman, Republic Custom Mills, Republic, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Davis, Koshkonong Milling Co., Koshkonong; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Basore, Basore Bros. Milling Co., Urbanette, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hitz, C. A. Hitz & Son, Girard, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Neal, Lynn H. O'Neal and A. Earl O'Neal, Holland-O'Neal Milling Co., Mt. Vernon; C. M. Pease, Pease-Moore Milling Co., West Plains; E. C. Bellamy, Mammoth Springs Milling Co., Mammoth Springs, Ark.; G. N. Patterson, Patterson Milling Co., Monett; R. H. Fullerton, Neosho Milling Co., Neosho; L. S. Meyer, John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Neff, Berryville Milling Co., Berryville, Ark.; David N. Sosland, Milling and Grain News, Kansas City, Mo.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 29, 1915.

There is very little life in business here at this time, and business will probably continue dull until a more definite conclusion can be arrived at as to the probable damage that will be done by the Mexican boll weevil in the cotton fields in this section.

Mobile dealers are selling this market most of the corn, bran, shorts, chop and meal required at this time. The freight rate from Ohio River points to Mobile of 10 cents and from Memphis, six cents, enables Mobile mills and dealers to undersell mills who ship Selma by rail, the rate to Selma being 12 cents higher than Mobile, and the rate from Mobile to Selma by river steamer is six cents and at times lower, this giving a margin of six cents to work on. Several mills shipping this market are investigating matters with a view of getting a better rate to Selma if possible.

The following prices are in effect today, via rail: Soft wheat fancy patent flour, 196-lb. wood basis, $7.10@7.20; standard patent, $6.90; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.70; pure wheat bran, 100s, $26; grey shorts, 100s, $29.50.

Prices from Mobile mills and dealers, boat delivery: Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.68; bran, 100s, $25.50.

Selma Notes.

J. W. Craven, treasurer Aunt Jemima Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., while making a tour of the Southeast recently, stopped by Selma. Mr. Craver reports the demand for flour very limited, but speaks encouragingly of the future prospects.

J. M. Craven, Southeastern representative of the Larabee Flour Mills, Clinton, Mo., with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., visited Selma this week. Mr. Craven states that business is very quiet throughout his territory, but stocks are light and business should be better soon.

B. M. Renick, of Paris, Ky., has resigned as secretary of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association. Mr. Renick, who is manager of the Paris Milling Co., has been secretary for over six years and has had the cooperation of the membership and been very successful in carrying on the work of the organization. A meeting of the directors will be held after June 15 to select a new secretary. Committee was appointed to canvass names of applicants, as follows: S. G. Sprake, Allen Zaring, W. B. McKinney, M. T. McEldowney, F. C. Giltner and B. Terhune.

A farmers' co-operative elevator has been organized at Ligonier, Ind., with capital stock of $15,000.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

"Follow the Flag"

Take the

The Most Direct Route

The Quickest and the Best to the Millers' Mass Convention at Toledo, Ohio June 2, 3 & 4, 1915

The "St. Louis Millers' Club" will use this Route to the Annual Federation Meeting.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., MaMy 31, 1915.

Flour prices declined 25c to 35c per bbl. the past week, as Northwestern and Kansas mills reduced quotations. Flour trade showed a falling off, as a result of the lower prices, buyers generally feeling that wheat prices are still too high on the old crop and they anticipate further reductions. Kansas mills now quote patents at a range of $7 to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Northwestern mills are asking up to $7.75 per bbl. in 48s for advertised brands and on a parity with Kansas on jobbers' brands.

The lower prices were discouraging to the regular trade. However, carlot buyers made their purchases when stocks were exhausted and could not be interested in covering old crop needs. This is also the case with a great many bakers in the state. Generally at this time of the year, bakers purchase enough flour to carry them into the new crop, but the wide differential between old and new flour, amounting to a range of $1 to $1.50 per bbl. is reducing the amount of old flour being purchased to be carried into the new crop months.

It is believed that there will be a narrowing of the differential between old and new wheat flour and bakers believe that they will be able to cover their needs into the new crop year at a much lower level than current prices.

Spring wheat mills did a fair business in the state. Most sales were made to the regular trade in single carlots. Quite a mixed car demand came from some sections. Northwestern mills quote standard patents at $6.75 to $7 per bbl.

Feed was steady the entire week. Demand for bran was in fair volume, supply being just about up to the demand. Bran is quoted at $20 to $21 50 per ton, according to rate points. Mixed car buyers are paying a slight premium over straight carlot sales. Standard middlings are in good demand, both from straight and mixed car dealers. Prices range from $22.50 to $23.50. Flour middlings are held up to $28.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@7.25; straight, $6.80@7.10; fancy clear, $6.30@6.40; second clear, $5.70 @5 90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.30@7.75; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $6.20@6.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; fluor middlings, $27@28.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Sac City, Ia., has been organized with capital stock of $15,000 and will erect an elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity.

The flour mill at Rutland, Ia., one of the few remaining water mills in the state, will soon pass out of existence. The water power has been purchased by the Northern Iowa Power Co., Humboldt, Ia., to generate power for commercial purposes.

Rains and cool temperature have not been favorable to the growing wheat throughout Iowa. As yet there has not been much damage from Hessian fly or chinch bugs in the state, although a few scattering reports of infestations have come from the southern counties, which suffered a great deal of injury a year ago. Ice formed in many parts of Iowa last week, but this did not affect the growing plants. There is now sufficient moisture in the soil to mature the plant. Dry warm temperatures are needed most at this time.

The Central Kansas Milling Co., of Lyons, Kan., will continue to lease elevator at Saxman, which is now owned by E. S. Leonard.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., May 31, 1915.

The flour trade is only fair at present, owing to the tendency of sellers to carry as small stocks as possible. Some who in ordinary times have a good deal of flour in stock now have scarcely any, preferring not to tie up the amount of money required. Low grade flours sell more readily than the high, and cheapness seems frequently to be the chief requirement. There is also a tendency to wait until the new crop flour arrives and some millers are encouraging buyers to hold off, arguing that flour is going to be cheaper. A little foreign inquiry is being received by the local millers, but sales are not made to any large extent, owing to the difference of view as to prices as well as terms. Flour prices hold steady.

The feed trade is not at all active, though supplies are said to be light, on account of small mill production of flour. Millers report a better trade in middlings than in bran, though there is not much doing in either. Pasturage in this state is generally excellent. A decline has occurred in oil meal, which is off considerably from a few weeks ago.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8.25@8.50 in wood; clear, $7.25; low grade, $6.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $8@8.25 in wood; pastry, $7.75 @8; low grade, $5.75.

Rye Flour—$7@7.50.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $25; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $28; gluten feed, $26.30.

Buffalo Notes.

L. G. Manchester, who has just opened a feed store at Versailles, N. Y., was a celler here a few days ago.

W. S. Preyer, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co.'s office, has been attending the Indiana Master Bakers' convention at Indianapolis.

J. W. Hannes, manager of the Thornton & Chester Milling Co., is planning to attend the Millers' National Federation meeting at Toledo this week.

Secretary Fred E. Pond, of the New York State Millers' Association, is sending out an appeal to a large number of millers, asking them to become members.

George Campbell, who recently bought the Frazee Milling Co. plant at Baldwinsville, has sold out the business and taken a position as manager of the Washburn-Crosby Co.'s branch at Newark, N. J.

Henry N. Neal, a prominent miller of Union City, Pa., died about a week ago, after suffering for several years with rheumatism. He was a member of the milling firm of Haniel, Clark & Co.

A. Nowak & Sons brought an action last week against the Globe Elevator Co., alleging that grain sent to the company to be ground was not returned, but that an inferior grade was sent back.

A cargo of 280,000 bus. of wheat for export to England arrived here May 25 on the steamer Charles S. Hebard, from Fort William, Ont. The grain goes from here by rail to New York, and thence to Hull, Liverpool and London.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: M. Murphy, Ellicottville; C. L Douglas, Bradford, Pa.; E. H. Reynolds and H. B. Jackson, Chicago; G. B. Emerson, Troy; W. W. Jones, Fort William, Ont.; H. Neston, Toronto; C. Bowne, New York; H. J. Zimmerman, Olean; J. E. Alexander, Wilkes-Borre.

Powers Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, will erect a new 100,000-bu. elevator at Eckleson, N. D., and a 55,000-bu. elevator at Halliday, N. D.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1915.

The flour business has been very unsatisfactory for the past week on account of the unsettled condition of the wheat market. Most of the buyers were undecided as to whether or not to buy on the declines, therefore they would simply buy one car at a time, thinking to get a little better price within a day or so. The latter part of the week the jobbers reported a very good movement of flour to the retailers, this of course being on account of the heavy business that the retailers expect at the end of the month and the first of June. There has been a very good demand for bran, shorts and mixed feed, with very light offerings and prices seem to be a little firmer. The price of alfalfa has been very cheap, especially for the lower grades. There has been a very fair business in all kinds of grains, fair prices and plenty of goods coming in all the time to supply the demand.

Notes.

Luther Ellis, representing Igleheart Brothers, of Evansville, Ind., has been under the weather for ten days, but is now improving very rapidly.

H. S. Antrim, of H. S. Antrim & Co., Cairo, Ill., accompanied by his son, H. S. Antrim, Jr., spent Wednesday in Memphis, calling on friends and customers.

Geo. T. Kichens, Artesia, N. M., spent Saturday in Memphis, while on his way home from Atlanta, Nashville and Chattanooga, where he had been in the interest of his business.

Harry M. Glenn, with the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is at the mill for a week or so, in fact he reports that he will very likely remain there until after harvest.

Ernest Wheeler, grain, feed and flour broker has just been admitted to membership in the Grain Dealers' National Association and the National Hay Association.

Harry Webb, of the Memphis Milling Co., reports that they have had about all the business that they could take care of, but right at this time they expect to see business slow up for awhile.

It was a genuine treat to see A. Eugene Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., here this week. Mr. Grissom represents the Loveland and the Eaton (Colo.) Mills throughout the South, but he has been sick much this year.

J. H. Brooks, Vandalia, Ill., grain and hay dealer, spent Saturday in Memphis in the interest of his business. Mr. Brooks left Sunday for a week's trip to quite a few of the best jobbing points as far south as New Orleans.

W. E. Lampkin, Hobart, Ok., merchant and grain dealer, was in Memphis recently on business. Mr. Lampkin is very much interested in alfalfa hay and reports that on account of the excessive rains the crop will not be up to the usual high grade.

A. L. Gilster, Southern representative of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., and the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co., spent Sunday and Monday in Memphis. Mr. Gilster reports that business is rather quiet, but that he expects to see a good, healthy improvement within the very near future, especially if the wheat market will become a little more settled.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 31, 1915.

Local prices in the corn goods trade tended upward last week, Missouri river millers quoting small net advances on all corn products. Meal and hominy grits were mostly sold at five cents above the quotations of a week ago. Corn chop was several cents higher, due partly to the advance in the cash corn market and also to the higher prices for new burlap bags. The general strong tone had a favorable effect on trade, new sales being in good volume and slightly larger than in the preceding week.

Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas were the best buyers in the Missouri river markets. Straight carlots of cream corn meal were sold at $3.25 to $3.30 per bbl. in 24-lb. cotton sacks, Missouri River. Standard meal was held at $3 to $3.05 per bbl. Hominy grits were quoted at a 10c premium over cream grade meal. With the strengthening in the corn market, buyers in the South appear more interested in contracts for deferred shipment. But mills are following conservative lines and are refusing orders for more than 30-day shipment.

Corn products trade in immediate Southwestern states is light. Table goods are the best sale and demand from Missouri, Oklahoma and other nearby states is in mixed cars with flour. Few straight carlots have been purchased by this section. There is no demand at all from Eastern states, Southern Illinois and other Central states' mills obtaining most of this business. The Southeast is a large buyer of corn goods at this time, according to advices received by local mills, but very little of the business is being placed with Missouri River mills, except on chop.

Corn chop trade was in good volume. Demand came principally from the South. Oklahoma is a buyer, while Arkansas is taking chop in mixed cars with cream meal and other corn products. No. 2 mixed chop is held at $1.45, or three cents higher than a week ago. No. 2 yellow chop is quoted at $1.47 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags. Several local chop mixers are offering in old bags at two to four cents less than these quotations.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.40; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.45@1.47 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.10 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1915.

Light recepts of corn backed by a fairly steady cash and future market last week gave the corn products markets a steady trend, despite an uncertain tone in the general feed markets. Trade locally, however, was on a small basis and confined to regular customers. Several mills sold considerable meal on the weak spots, and outside mills reported some business booked for 60 day shipment, at fairly satisfactory prices.

Chop was in fair demand, with some increase in sales to Southern buyers. Louisiana, Alabama and Texas took considerable meal. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. road: Pearl meal, hominy and grits at $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., May 31, 1915.

Cash corn was quiet and steady this week, and corn products were quotable the same as the previous week. Corn millers here did a fairly good shipping business with Southern points. The local buyers did not take hold of very much corn meal. Receipts of corn were heavy, and every indication points to a lower market. Corn meal showed the best demand during the week. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.45@1.50.

New Orleans, May 31, 1915.

All classes of corn goods were down 5@10c per bbl. and mills were willing to make almost any kind of a concession. Farmers report that the rains this week have proved the salvation of the early corn crop of the state in the reclaimed area where the soil retains the moisture much longer than in the older cultivated portions of the state. Corn prices were as follows, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots, in wood: Cream meal, $3.55@3.65; standard meal, $3.40@3.50; grits, $3.60@3.65; corn flour, $3.65@3.75 in cottons or jutes. Prices in cottons are 15@20c per barrel under wood packages.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 31, 1915.

Corn products have been in rather light demand, but prices have generally continued firm, owing to supplies not being heavy. A little lower range of prices is being quoted in hominy during the past week, as the trade has been well supplied by recent sales. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $31.50; cracked corn, $32; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1915.

Corn products have shown little change the past week, prices ruling about steady. Corn is quoted 82 to 84 cents. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.95, and pearl meal is quoted $2.05 per 96-lb. bag. There is a good demand for corn products.

New York, May 31, 1915.

Corn goods prices were nominally unchanged for the week, with business very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

Chicago, Ill., May 31, 1915.

The trade in corn products was unchanged. General sentiment in the corn grain situation was much more bullish. The cash market has been steady and there was no big demand to account for the strength in futures. White and yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

A large part of the wheat acreage near Hopkinsville, Ky., has been plowed under and sowed to corn. This was due to Hessian fly infestations.

Deliveries of corn on May contracts on Saturday, the closing day of the month, were 5,000 bu. making a total of 55,000 bu. tendered for the month in Kansas City. In Chicago, deliveries on Saturday were 10,000 bus.

Several points in Iowa report damage by excessive rain to corn, but other advices indicate that the precipitation is beneficial. One adverse report from the state says: "The wet weather is getting to be a serious thing. There is any amount of corn that has not yet been planted, and the corn that has been planted for two weeks has not made any growth."

Kansas City stocks of corn now amount to 1,451,000 bu., or a decrease of 99,219 bu. for the week. A very active demand is reported for corn from feeders in the Southwest, and quite a few shipments are moving through Kansas City for the South and Southeast. Receipts of corn for the week amounted to 126 cars, compared with 217 cars in the preceding week, 547 cars same week last year and 227 cars two years ago.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., May 31, 1915.

The flour market was quiet. Mills report new inquiries and some business resulted. Mills increased running time and as a rule are runing about 18 hours. Some sales for July are being made, but majority of mills are refusing to sell unless they get a good price. Mills, as a rule, have good stocks of wheat, one miller said he had enough wheat to carry him up into September, and the majority of mills all have enough to carry them well into the new crop.

Feed continues weak and has dropped about 5c for the week, and no indication of strengthening up, unless the heavy rains continue and ruin the rest of the first cutting of alfalfa. Bran being offered around 95c, basis Kansas City rate points, and shorts at $1.15 to $1.20, but not very many sales being reported, with mills increasing their running time it will make quite a surplus on hand and millers are looking towards the East for an outlet.

Crop Conditions.

The past week has been rather wet, about eight inches of rain in the last ten days in Wichita and vicinity. From various sources and after talks with millers and grain men over the state we are led to believe that Kansas will raise in the neighborhood of 120,000,000 bus. Several prominent millers and grain men in commenting on Secretary Mohler's report think that he is too high and especially on his average of 15.9 bus.

Notes.

R. J. Fleming, of the Henry J. Arnold Mills at Sterling, Kan., has left for a month's trip to California.

The Fox-Miller Grain Co., of New Orleans and Kansas City are planning on opening a grain office in Wichita about June 15.

T. J. Blakey, of the Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan., expects to leave shortly for an extended trip in the East visiting the flour trade.

The Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, are contemplating the purchase of an electric sign, the same to contain 400 heavy candle power bulbs and that can be read at a distance of a mile.

The Wheeler Grain Co., of Oklahoma City have incorporated for $50,000, W. O. Wheeler, J. H. Wheeler and R. L. Lockston being the members of the firm. They are planning on building a large feed mill at Oklahoma City and expect to make it the largest plant in Oklahoma.

Several millers from southern Kansas are planning on going to the Federation meeting in Toledo, O., among them being H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita; A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City; L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and Geo. G. Sohlberg, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Ok.

Kansas bankers state that they will be able to handle this year's wheat crop without having to go to the East. The last call showed that Kansas state banks had an average of 36 per cent of their capital and surplus in reserve, while the national banks have 30 per cent. The bankers are in better financial condition than ever before at harvest time.

Dr. S. J. Crumbine, of the State Board of Health has just issued an order prohibiting the mixing of corn flour with wheat flour in the state of Kansas. The millers of Kansas as well as other states can see no harm in this, as they were very much opposed to the mixing of corn and wheat flour and were instrumental in getting the bill defeated before the United States Senate.

Millers from over the Southwest in Wichita the past week were: Frank Foltz, secretary Oklahoma Millers' Association, Oklahoma City; John Ruth, of Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Ok.; Geo. C. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Ok.; R. O. Yates, Sylvia Milling Co., Sylvia; C. L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; A. J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., and H. H. Hill, Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City; J. C. Rieger, Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., Buhler; P. B. Kimpler, Ellinwood Mill & Elevator Co.; Fred Wolf, Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood; J. W. Cain, Wellington Mill & Elevator Co.; C. M. Wallace, Alexander Milling Co., and Ross Stratton of Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kan.; L. E. Moses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 31, 1915.

Conditions in the cash wheat market have not been conducive to bettering the flour trade. Stiff premiums, the nervousness in the May contract and its irregular action have tended to disconcert the buyer. It is hoped, however, that with May disposed of a more normal situation will be brought about between cash wheat and the July future, which will give the miller and the buyer some common ground on which to work.

The demand has been, in spite of these handicaps, fairly good in spots and inquiries numerous, but a great deal of time and energy is spent in haggling in order to place business. The demand is irregular and not particularly well distributed among the various brands, which makes it hard to determine just what the actual state of milling business is. Complaints of very low prices are heard, but on the whole they are held in line with production cost, except in the case of deferred business, in which it is claimed some very low quotations are being made.

Southwestern mills report a satisfactory business for the week as far as new sales are concerned. Buyers have again taken advantage of the radical decline in wheat and bought rather freely for immediate shipment. Indications now are that the Southwestern mills will be enabled to operate at full capacity until the advent of the new crop, as the majority of them report orders which call for old crop flour. Southwestern patents were offered freely, but there is no appreciable demand for this grade. The trade in general are buying 95 per cent straights and the mills enjoying a very satisfactory volume of business on this grade. Southwestern clears, both first and second, have been a little freer, but the demand is extremely good and they are bringing good values.

Northwestern mills operated on about two-thirds capacity for the week and made some good sales of the higher grades on the decline. Some good quantities of Northwestern bakers' patent and first clear were sold in the East. Liberal export sales of second clear reduced the offerings of this grade very materially, although a few mills have a little of it to offer. However, sales are not made, except on attractive values for the mill.

The rye market has been rather unsettled the past week. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the demand for the higher grades of patent white rye, and some good sales have been perfected. The darker grades of rye have not found much demand, and, as the price has declined, the differential between the patent white and darker ryes is now wider than has existed for some time.

The inquiry for durum products has been very satisfactory all week, although no great volume of sales was made. It is known on good authority that some of the larger manufacturers will be compelled to make purchases of durum on the old crop, and substantial sales of durum patent are anticipated during the coming week.

Offerings of soft winter wheat flour were very liberal and at low prices. A large amount of soft No. 2 red winter wheat has been thrown upon the market by farmers who were anxious to receive the May price for their wheat, and this has had a tendency to demoralize values on all grades of winter wheat flour. Prior to the decline a good volume of sales was made on patent and straight, but not much of the clear grade was obtainable. Scattered quotations on new crop soft winter wheat flours are coming, but the mills in general do not appear anxious to quote prices for this shipment until they are more certain of the date when they can commence to make deliveries.

The Chicago city grocery trade has been very quiet the past week. Prices were unchanged until very late in the week, but it is hoped this will have a tendency to encourage buying on this grade. Practically no sales of any description were perfected the fore part of the week.

The Chicago bakery trade has been more satisfactory, especially on clear grades. The demand for this commodity is very keen and clears are bringing exceedingly good values. Patents for the bakery trade have had a more restricted sale and at prices which are not satisfactory. This is due to the fact that a large quantity of this flour is being offered to the bakers at less than market values through resellers.

The receipts of mill feed at Chicago were very light this week, as many of the country mills are running only on part time, and bran and middlings offerings were smaller in consequence. Chicago mills are running only part time, and this fact helped to make the supply available smaller and to help the matter of values.

Taking the flour market as a whole, in spite of the spasmodic tendency of the demand, the aggregate volume of orders appears to have been fairly large. There has been a little export demand, but the bulk of the business is now apparently in the domestic field. There is, of course, still the readjustment between old and new crop futures to be gone through, and it is not going to be easy this season to say just when new crop prices will register the maximum of the new crop supplies over demand in the initial period of the marketing. Flour buyers may not be expected to stock up beyond their barest necessities, and, while supplies are down to bed rock, the demand at the best will be spasmodic.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $8.10; standard patent (basis jute), $7@7.50; first clear (basis jute), $6@6.50; second clear (basis jute), $5.25@5.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.75@7; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6@6.40; low grade, $4.90@5.20.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.65@6.90; straight, $6.45@6.65; clear, $6@6.30; low grade, $4.90@5.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.25; straight, $6.80@6.90; clear, $5.80@5.90; No. 1 Semolina, $7.40@7.50; No. 2 Semolina, $7.30@7.40.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@21.75; middlings, $24.25@24.50; red dog, $31@31.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.40; dark, $5.20@5.80; blended rye, $5.25@5.75.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.90@7; straight, $6.70@6.90.

Chicago Notes.

Harry F. Todd has become associated with the firm of E. Lowitz Co., the Board of Trade grain commission house.

A. L. Goetzmann, vice-president and general manager of the Listman Mill Co., LaCrosse, Wis., has been calling on the Chicago trade during the week.

Lowell Hoit, president of the Council of Grain Exchanges at Chicago, who has been on a Western trip for the past month, returned home early in the week.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 31, 1915.

Market quotations on flour were much unsettled last week, prices being down 10@15c per bbl. at the opening of the week and as low as 25c per bbl. on Saturday under the previous close of the week. The 13c break in May wheat demoralized the local market and all buyers were bearish, so that it was practically impossible to make sales. Mills were reluctant to make concessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, but by Friday were eagerly cutting prices to induce trade. All orders placed were of a hand-to-mouth order, though some future new wheat flour business in small lots was dug up on a basis of $5.80@5.90 for last half of July, with August option on a five-cent advance basis.

Kansas mill agents did a fair share of the little business passing. Quotations for old wheat flours were as follows, carload basis, f. o. b. New Orleans: High patent, $6.75@6.85; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.40@6.50, when offered. Clears were scarce and little new wheat flour was offered. Oklahoma and Nebraska were five cents under Kansas on Saturday.

Spring wheat flour did no business, or practically none, the only sales being in less than carload lots of a few bbls. at a time. High patents were quoted at $7.25@7.40, straights at $7.10@7.25. No clears offered. Dakota mills were in line with Minneapolis quotations. There was some inquiry for hard spring low grade from the macaroni trade.

Soft winter wheat flour had a little trade in the country in starvation lots. High patents ranged from $7 to $7.20; 95 per cent straights at $6.70@6.90; extra fancy at $6.50@6.60, and clear at $6.35@6.45. There was some demand for low grade for export and good inquiry developed for straights and extra fancy from the country, especially in the sugar districts.

Prices of mill feeds were down and the demand was very light, although there was considerable inquiry from country feeders and dairymen. Bran, both from the hard and soft wheat districts, was down one to two cents per 100 lbs., and were quoted at $1.20@1.23 per 100 lbs. in cotton or jute sacks. Shorts were down to $1.34@1.37 per 100, with little buying. Country trade prospects are exceptionally good, on account of the greatly increased interest in live stock throughout Louisiana and Mississippi.

A large number of the millers from the Northwest and Southwest will meet in Chicago on the morning of June 2 and leave in a body to attend the Millers' National Federation annual meeting at Toledo, O. They will go via the New York Central on Wednesday, arriving in Toledo in time for the first day's proceedings.

The Kansas State Agricultural College have a special train which will be run over the Santa Fe Railroad and cover the territory infested by the Hessian fly. They will have speakers from the college, and government entomologists to give talks on how to stop the Hessian fly.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 31, 1915.

Copious rains gave sufficient moisture for present needs in the winter wheat belt. Good prospects for new wheat resulted in values of wheat declining eight cents a bu., and flour breaking 25c a barrel.

Millers here believe that wheat market will break still further, as soon as new wheat arrives, but do not look for a continued decline. They look for the farmers to hold for higher prices, as a result of the European war, and that flour will start upward again, probably surpassing previous high mark.

Agents representing Kansas mills lowered prices 25 cents, as a result of the easing up of cash wheat. The demand is good for all grades, with both local and nearby points.

Spring wheat flour is off 25c. Large bakers are taking hold on a large scale. Supplies, agents say, are rather light, but they look to better shipments from their mills now, or until the new wheat begins to move.

The cash rye market is off, and rye flour prices declined 10 cents. There was a good demand noted for all varieties of rye flour. The local rye millers did a good business with buyers at nearby points.

The mill feed market broke with a crash, and is down to lower figures in many months. The talk is general that prices will go still lower, owing to heavy supplies on the hands of millers.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.70@7; fancy, $6.20@6.40; family, $6@6.15; extra, $5.40@5.60; low grade, $5.20@5.35.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.10@7.45; straight, $6.70@6.95; clear, $5.70@6.05.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.05@7.30; straight, $6.65@7.10; clear, $5.80@6.15.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6.15@6.40; city pure, $6.25@6.50; city blended, $6.15@6.45.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24.50@25; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; fine, $28.50@29.

Notes.

Plans are now under way to increase the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce membership to 5,000 members. During past three days 600 new members have been added.

The American Grain and Hay Co., of Marietta, Ohio, was incorporated at Columbus this week for $60,000. The incorporators were F. L. Alexander, E. E. Finch, N. A. Alexander, C. T. Finch and R. E Neil.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 23,982 bbls. compared with 22,982 bbls. last week and 20,225 bbls. a year ago. The shipments were 21,872 bbls. this week, 22,892 bbls. last week, and 20,121 bbls. a year ago.

Ira B. Johnston has succeeded James C. Webster as Chicago representative of the New Prague Flouring Mill, New Prague, Minn. Mr. Johnston was formerly in charge of the Pittsburg territory for this mill.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 29, 1915.

The wheat market here is still on the downward trend, closing two to three cents lower than yesterday. No. 2 closed at $1.36½@1.37, as against $1.39 yesterday and $1.48 a week ago. Trading is very light and there is no demand from either exporters or millers. The cash wheat situation is in the weakest condition for months. Receipts were 20 cars, as against nine a year ago, with shipments of 18 cars, against 19 a year ago.

Flour quotations remain unchanged from last week's report. Omaha and territory up to and adjacent to Fremont is quoted at $7.40, central part of state $7.60 and western part at $7.80. The bakers' trade is quoted here at $7 to $7.20. Business still continues slow and of a purely local character.

In mill feed, offerings are fair, with demand easier. Jobbers are offering $18.40 to $19 a ton for bran and from $21.40 to $23 for shorts, according to quality. Mills are asking $24, f. o. b. Omaha, carlots.

Interior mills are quoting at mill door and in mixed carlots: Bran, $23 to $25; shorts, $26 to $27.

With continued rains, Nebraska streams are threatening serious damage to property and crops. Already reports of losses have been made, and much damage to trackage is reported in the western part of the state.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

F. A. Stevenson, of Ainsworth, Neb., is looking over the plant of the Beaver Milling Co., Beaver Crossing, Neb., with the idea of purchasing it.

Klietsch & Halmes, proprietors of the Weeping Water Mill & Elevator Co., Weeping Water, Neb., have disposed of the mill to Mr. Hilger, of Nebraska City, who will take charge before the new crop.

H. E. Bozarth has disposed of his interest in the Hebron Mill & Elevator Co., Hebron, Neb., to W. L. Bozarth and T. H. Carter, who will operate the plant as heretofore.

Emil Bauer, former manager of the Harvard Co-operative Grain Co., Harvard, Neb., who is accused of embezzling $30,000 of that company's money, has been bound over to the district court on thirteen counts. The Harvard company is now an involuntary bankrupt with assets of $10,000 and liabilities of $35,000.

Stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., voted last week to erect a 50-bbl. mill in connection with their elevator. Enough stock has been subscribed for to start at once on the erection of the mill building. The plant will probably be completed in time to handle the new crop.

The Hessian fly may do serious damage in Nebraska before this crop is harvested, according to a report from the agricultural college at Lincoln. The fly has appeared in the Eastern third of the state, including Washington, Dodge, Douglas and Lancaster counties. Signs of chinch bug ravages are found in Gage, Pawnee, Richardson, Webster and other Southern Nebraska counties.

Secretary Burgner of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, says of the wheat condition in Nebraska: The weather has not been any too favorable for the growing wheat in this state, as we are having too much rain and this, combined with the cold cloudy weather, may result in the development of considerable rust and damage. There has also been quite a lot of injury to the plant by hail in the Southwestern portion. However, hail damage is an annual affair and it is always confined to narrow sections. We now have sufficient moisture in the ground to mature the crop and what Nebraska needs most at this time is sunshine and warm temperatures.

A change in the ownership of the Brown Consolidated Milling Co., Fremont, Neb., was made last week when the interests of the Van Wickle Grain Co., York, Neb., were taken over by V. G. Lyford, of Falls City, G. Y. Bonus of Chicago and Fred Brown of Fremont. The reorganized company held a meeting last week and the following officers were elected: V. G. Lyford, president; G. Y. Bonus, vice president, and Fred Brown, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Brown will continue as the general manager. Mr. Bonus, who is a practical miller, will have charge of the operative department of the company. Mr. Lyford will not take any active part in the operation of the plant.

A Russian Chamber of Commerce has been established in London with the express purpose of establishing a better understanding between the traders of the two countries, to promote and extend financial and commercial interests and to undertake by arbitration the settlement of disputes arising out of trade. Formerly much of the trade between Russia and England was done through Germany and a large increase in direct trade is expected to result from the establishment of the chamber.

Mild temperature and ample moisture favored development of the wheat crop last week. Reports of Hessian fly damage in the principal growing states were less insistent, and have no doubt been magnified for speculative purposes. The weather has been ideal for the development of corn.

The McDonald Engineering Co., of Chicago, have been delayed in erecting the concrete elevator for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., of Coffeyville, Kan., because of rock which has been encountered in excavating for the foundation. Pouring of concrete, however, was started last week.

New York

New York, May 29, 1915.

The conflicting news in reference to the crop conditions in the Southwest the past week has caused flour buyers to work carefully, and few, if any, deals of importance have taken place for old crop shipment. Spring patents are offered freely at $7.35 in 140-lb. jute, prompt shipment.

The flour jobbers were holding strong for spot goods, and wherever it was possible to make trades on Kansas straight at $6.90 and spring patent at $7.15 to $7.30 in jute business was fairly brisk. This would indicate an exhaustion of supplies in the hands of dealers and the trade in general, and adds encouragement toward feeling for an improved situation in the near future.

Great interest is shown in prices for new crop shipment and the trade are closely watching the market to take advantage whenever they find it possible to get in on satisfactory terms. Several round lots of Kansas straight, now crop shipment, were disposed of at $6.75 jute by a prominent Kansas mill. Kansas clears were in good demand and mills held firm at $6.70 to $6.90 in jute.

Spring clears also in fairly good demand, but impossible to obtain at less than $6.90 to $7 in jute.

Soft winter flour are moving very slowly. Ninety-five per cent straights offered freely by the mills at $6.65 to $6.80 in jute.

The demand for feeds was moderate. City bran in bulk was offered at $22.90 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.45@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $7.35@7.45 in bbls.; clear, $6.90@7 in jute; low grade, $5.50@6.10.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.40@7.60 in bbls.; straight, $6.65@6.80 in bbls.; clear, $6.50@6.60 in bbls.; low grade, $5.75@6.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $7.35@7.60; straight, $6.75@7.10; clear, $6.70@6.90; low grade or low clear, $5.75@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $34.50; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23.50; 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; middlings, $23.50@34; red dog flour, $33.

Notes.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: H. T. Marsh, New Prague Flouring Mill Co., New Prague, Minn.; John Fennelly, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Husted, Toledo, O.; A. G. Noble, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Reynolds, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.; B. H. McNeill, Lockport, N. Y.; William Goodrich, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Richards, Chicago, Ill.; Richard Moyer, Boston, Mass.; L. H. Peters, Boston, Mass.; H. P. Hathaway, Cincinnati, O.; H. J. Hilker, Baltimore, Md.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. A. Bergren, Lake Park, Minn., threshing machine; D. M. Hartsough, Minneapolis, Minn., tractor; F. C. Boynton, Springpark, Minn., scraper and rake; D. L. Rand, Ayr, N. D., magnetic separator; G. T. Strite, Minneapolis, Minn., traction engine.

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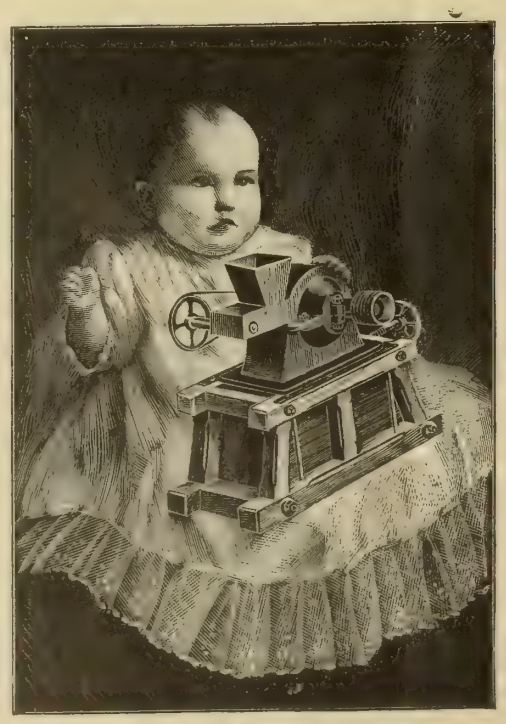

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 31, 1915.

Continued heavy rains throughout the alfalfa producing and milling sections affected the alfalfa meal and alfalfa products market bullishly the past week. As yet there is no indication as to when mills will be able to resume operations either on old or new crop hay. Kansas mills have been in shape to grind new hay for several weeks and the new crop legume has been moving for that period, but damp condition of alfalfa is making grinding out of the question. All mills have withdrawn from the market on new crop meal, and are refusing to make any quotations at all.

A large part of the first cutting of hay in Kansas has been damaged beyond repair and mills will not be able to grind anything until the second cutting is harvested. Of course, there are a number of sections which have hay in fairly good condition, but the shipping demand for this is active and very little is being purchased by mills. On a nominal basis, quotations on new meal are around $19 for choice to No. 1 and at $17.50 to $18 per ton for No. 2. At these quotations several contracts were made some time ago.

Several Colorado mills are more than 14 weeks behind orders, due to wet weather and inability to obtain dry hay in that period. Conditions have seldom been worse in the Centennial state, which is generally the principal shipper at this time. Nebraska has no surplus to offer, while the movement from Wyoming is very light.

Local jobbers report a good demand for meal, but no supplies to fill orders. No. 1 meal is worth about $22 per ton in 100-lb. bags, while No. 2 meal is quoted at $20.50 to $21 per ton, Missouri River. Although feed manufacturers would like to have quality in meal, the scarcity of all grades is making them active buyers of anything that can be called meal. Most of the meal likely to move from the West for some time will be No. 2 meal. There is not much hope of shipments of choice or No. 1 meal from Colorado until after the new crop movement starts, which is about 60 days off.

Mixed feed trade is in fair volume. Business is altogether of a single carlot character, with the cotton states of the South and the Southeast the principal buyers. Prices the past week were bullish, some mixers quoting advances of 50c per ton on grain mixed feeds. Southwestern states are buying some molasses alfalfa feed, but not in heavy volume, although business is up to the usual standard for this time of the year. Grain mixed feeds are quoted up to a top of $29.50 per ton, while molasses mixed feeds are held at a range of $18.50 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River. Muddy pastures are still having a slightly favorable effect on consumption of alfalfa feeds in the Southwest, but the increase in orders, as a direct result of this factor, is light.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $22@22.50; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20@20.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The crop prospects for alfalfa in many counties of Nebraska are the best seen at a corresponding time in many years. The first crop of alfalfa is ready for cutting in many parts of the state and the only factor keeping farmers from starting is the rainy weather. Alfalfa promises to be a bumper first crop in the state, unless much of the hay is damaged by rain. New crop milling of alfalfa hay will commence in about 30 days. With the damp hay and prospects for an early light movement, alfalfa millers report that they may not be able to start on new crop alfalfa until the beginning of July and perhaps later than that time.

Alfalfa millers and alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers will be well represented at the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association at St. Louis in June. The National Alfalfa Millers' Association will be represented by a delegation of millers from Kansas and Colorado, while alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers from all parts of the country will take part in the meeting. From the viewpoint of alfalfa feed mixers, there are a large number of important questions that will come up for discussion and settlement before the meeting. Different topics of interest to commercial feed manufacturers as a whole will be analyzed by experts. The St. Louis entertainment committee is arranging some very pleasant features for the visiting manufacturers.

New alfalfa continues to predominate in the arrivals of hay at the Kansas City market. The last week witnessed advances of $1.50 per ton on all grades of new alfalfa, as a direct result of the effect of the widespread rainfall in the Southwest. Local dealers here fear that much of the first cutting has been spoiled to the extent that the hay is unmarketable. Therefore, demand for current arrivals has been stimulated. Hay out of condition brought high figures last week, due partly to the fact that the Kansas City market had the lightest receipts for a year. Quality of old alfalfa coming to the Kansas City market is moderate to poor, indicating that reserves, although fairly heavy, represent the off-grade hay from last season's crop.

Considerable interest over damage to new alfalfa by the widespread precipitation of the past several weeks is apparent among alfalfa millers and mixed feed manufacturers. The heavy rains have become an important price factor in the current market, and so far have exercised an exceptionally bullish effect on alfalfa products prices. The growing alfalfa in Colorado has been benefited by the rains, without doubt, but the question now before millers is whether or not the rains will let up before harvest. Kansas has had a large amount of alfalfa spoiled by the excess of moisture and the new hay now being shipped out of that state is in unusually poor condition, every car moving being out of condition. This is all due to the rainfall, and only last week caused an advance of $1.50 in new alfalfa prices at Kansas City and has resulted in a bullish feeling among dealers, who are filling shipping orders as fast as they can.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1915.

Continued heavy rain over the Southwest operated against new crop grinding in alfalfa last week, and as a result prices were fairly well maintained on business transacted. No. 1 meal was relatively firmer than No. 2, as much hay has been spoiled by the excessive moisture and a considerable portion of the first grinding promises to be low-grade meal.

All arrivals of hay reported in the Southwestern markets have been in a more or less heated condition and have brought low prices. The crop, however, should prove a bountiful one. Mills are not offering any meal for June shipment, owing to uncertainty of obtaining good hay. Old meal is decidedly scarce, and, as was to be expected, holders tightened up in their offers as soon as it became apparent that the new hay was arriving in unsatisfactory condition. Jobbers are not quoting prices, owing to lack of stocks, and mills that are running on old contracts have their output closely sold up. The trade, of course, expects lower quotations in July and August, when the weight of the Colorado crop is on the market. This has a tendency to prevent buying other than for immediate needs, especially as the general hay crop promises to be large, and pasturage conditions, with a change to bright weather, are the most favorable seen in years. Mixed feeds were stimulated by indoor feeding, owing to rough weather, but orders were mostly from regular trade sources.

Chicago, Ill., May 31, 1915.

It begins to look as though the high prices asked last week for the new crop alfalfa molasses and mixed feed for June shipment were more than justified. A large number of mills have stopped grinding new hay, on account of the poor quality coming into the market, and have refused to quote prices on new meal for shipment before the last half of June.

The rains all over the West have damaged the new crop to such an extent that in the opinion of the large feed dealers in the Chicago market few, if any, cars of choice will be shipped, and what few cars do come in will be unfit for meal and mixed feeds, inasmuch as damp alfalfa in the meal heats very much quicker than the hay and has to be sold at a big discount.

Mixed feed trade was in good volume last week. Prices on grain mixed feeds advanced 50 cents, the top approximating $30.50 for grain dry mixed. Molasses grain mixed alfalfa feeds ranged from $24.25 to $28.50. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $20 for No. 3 and up to $23 for choice grade in 100-lb. bags.

Cincinnati, O., May 31, 1915.

The alfalfa products market was dull this week. Prices declined and the general talk is that prices will go still lower. Country points are not buying very liberally, and the trade, in order to bring about sales, are forced to make concessions. Alfalfa meal seemed to be the best seller during the week, while other grades were neglected. Grain mixed feed prices are off 50 cents, while molasses feed declined 75 cents. The total receipts of hay for the week amounted to 132 cars. Hay prices are slightly lower, principally the clover and clover mixed varieties. Timothy is bringing $20 a ton. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@25.50; alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; molasses feed, $25.50@26.50.

New Orleans, La., May 31, 1915.

Heavy receipts of new crop alfalfa and light market demand forced prices here down $2 to $3 per ton. Choice alfalfa was quoted at $16 per ton in carlots, new crop from Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and offerings were very free. Spots were quoted, same conditions, at $17.50 per ton. Old crop alfalfa was a drug on the market at almost any price, but meal was high, as the new crop meal cannot come in under 60 days from harvesting the new crop. Meal was quoted at $23@24.50 for the old crop, with no quotations on new crop stock. Colorado quotations on alfalfa hay are expected early in June. Mixed feeds were quoted at $24 to $27 per ton for molasses feeds and $28@32 per ton for dry grain feeds. Demand for all feeds was light, on account of unsettled price conditions, but there was strong inquiry from all parts of the Southeast. Native hay substitutes called disturbing conditions in the market for hay and meal. Paille fine hay and meal was quoted at $12@14 per ton for hay and $15@16 for meal. Lespedeza hay was quoted at $14@15 per ton. Some paille fine mixed feeds are being put through rural Louisiana at $18@19 per ton.

Fire destroyed one of the elevators of the Little Elevator Co., at Kalamazoo, Mich.

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SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

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WANTED—Head miller's position in mill of 500 to 2,000 bbls. capacity. Wide experience in spring hard and soft winter wheat milling; also experienced in corn and rye milling. Capable to take charge of any mill in straight or diversified milling and produce most satisfactory results. At present assistant head miller in large mill. Will go anywhere if proposition is satisfactory. Require 30 days' notice. Address Box 290, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as mill or sales manager, to take efect July 1. Have had a long experience in a Missouri mill which makes soft wheat flour, hard wheat flour, self-rising flour, as well as all kinds of meal and grits. Have large personal acquaintance with the biggest Southern trade, and if you have a flour that will stand up I can sell it and get you a profit on your entire output. Address Box 277, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in any size mill up to 1,000-bbl. capacity, or as second miller in large one, by a reliable man. Or I might lease or trade for a 50 or 60 bbl. mill. Married; small family. Want a steady place. I am no lazy drone looking for a snap at big pay, as I have been in the milling business for 20 years and I know what it is from start to finish. Have tools and can do a fair job millwrighting. Am strictly temperate and use no tobacco. References and short notice. F. D. Seely, 702 Pine street, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a medium sized mill. Ample experience with hard and soft winter and spring wheat. All systems. Nothing but a first-class proposition considered. Want something where a miller of more than average ability is wanted. Reference from well known people. Box 293, care Milling and Grains News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 150-bbl. Have had 25 years' experience. Have my own tools and can keep mill in repair and guarantee results; can come on short notice. Please state wages you will pay and system you have. Can furnish best of references. Address Wm. H. Derham, Easton Place Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE for good farm property, 50-bbl. flour and feed mill, elevator, pancake factory, wholesale hard wheat flour and retail coal business. Brick buildings. Run by electricity. Doing good business. Two railroads and interurban line. Ill health absolutely the only reason for selling. Address Box 287, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND-HAND REBUILT, 1,500 bushel Richardson Automatic Scale at a bargain. Howe Scale Co., 407 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

WANTED—Mill owners who desire to employ a capable miller in handling both wheat and corn goods mills will do well to write E. B. Krone, Tioga, Tex., who is an experienced miller with both sifter and midget systems. Also a millwright—in that he can make all necessary repairs, new work, etc. Strictly allround miller and mill man. References furnished. Will go anywhere. Address E. B. Krone, Tioga, Tex.

WANTED—A party who wants to locate a flour mill in best town in Arkansas. Over 6,000 acres of wheat around town. Local market will use entire output of mill. Have fine proposition to right party. Address Mike Pope, Nashville, Ark.

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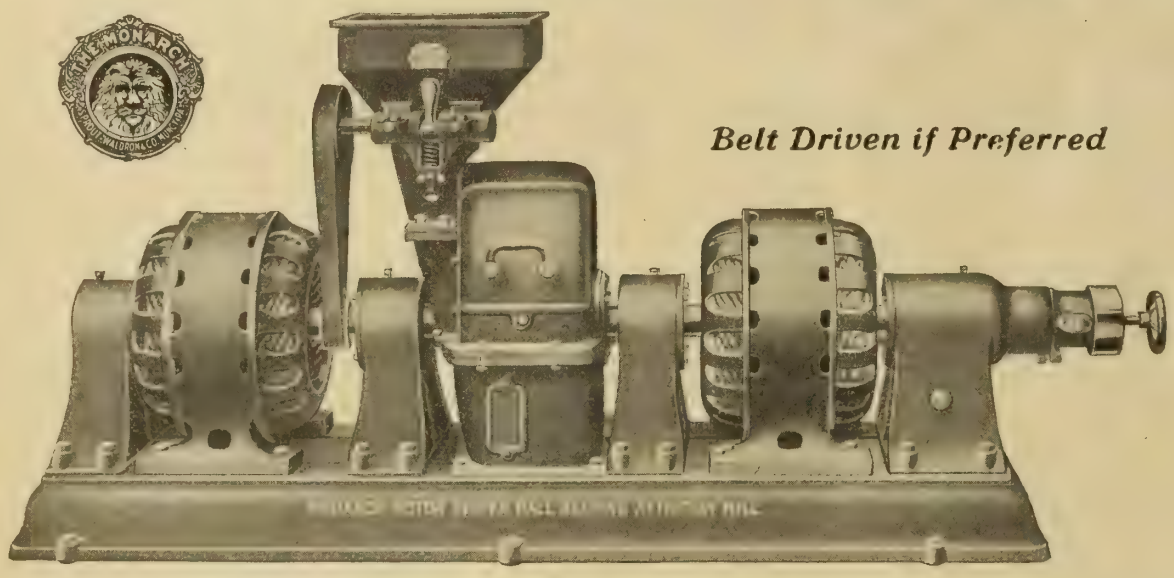

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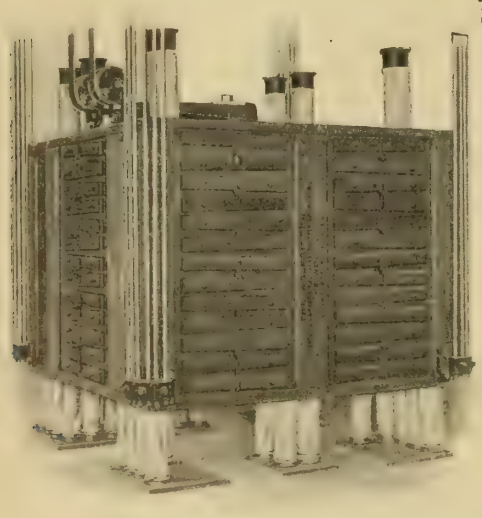

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

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Minneapolis, Minn.

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The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

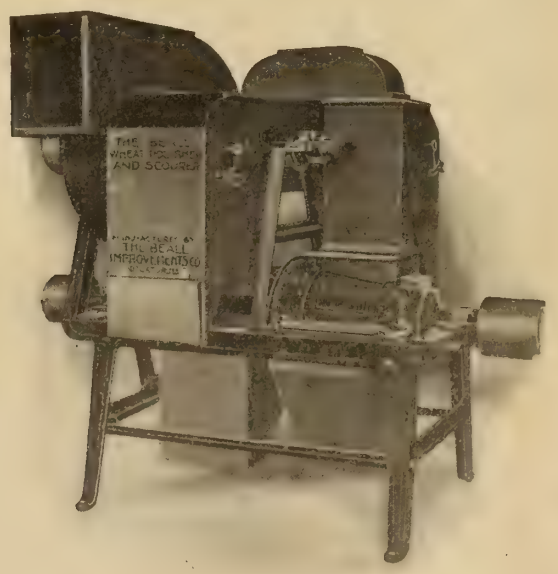
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

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OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
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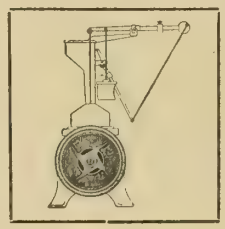
Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

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Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
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Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

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DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

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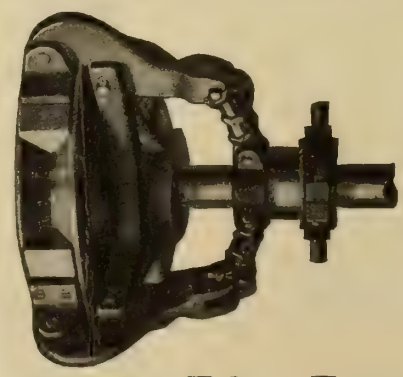

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write for Free Booklet.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

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Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
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The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
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Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves
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If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of Yoa

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
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Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT

"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

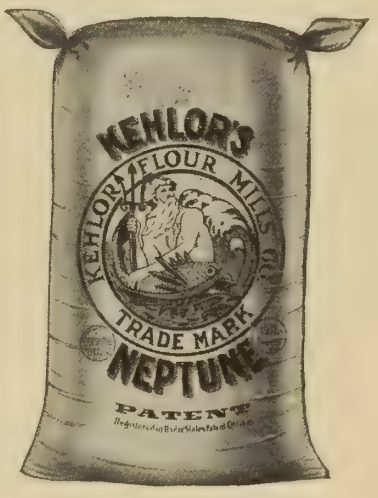
and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent



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The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

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High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

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Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

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Established 1890

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Use All Codes

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FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

208 No. Fifth Avenue.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain

Any Quantity

BUCKWHEAT

For Milling Purposes

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

Reinforced concrete tanks at Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks

of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent

Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

Write for further information

CONCRETE STEEL & MACHINERY CO.

Warehouse, 1205 Union Ave
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NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :

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B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

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(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate

for

Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

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KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,

By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.

Address Box 1040.

Milling and Grain News

St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

The "Oats Specialist"

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS

(Patent Applied for)

The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

62 Williams St., New York

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

HINRICHS LABORATORIES

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.

PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
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Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27. 1911, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915. | Number Two

Death of George Postel

Leading Southern Illinois Miller Taken by Bright's Disease—A Prominent Miller and Citizen.

George H. Postel, vice president of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., of Mascoutah, Ill., died at his home on the morning of June 5. The funeral services were held on Monday afternoon and were attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors of his town and county and also by many millers and grain dealers of St. Louis and Southern Illinois.

Until last July Mr. George Postel was active in the milling business which was established by his father, one of the pioneer millers of Southern Illinois. He has suffered from Bright's disease for several years but continued in active business until last summer, when he sought relief in Europe but was obliged to return home when the war broke out. He has been able to be up and about until about three weeks ago since which time he has been confined to his room. He failed gradually, losing strength steadily until his death last Saturday.

Mr. Postel was born on October 11, 1862, and was a miller by inheritance as his father, Philip H. Postel, and his mother, Anna Maria Eisenmayer, were both from famous families of millers. He married Miss Medora Jansen, of Quincy, Ill., on May 24th, 1882, and she survives him with three children, Ph. H. Postel, Jr., F. W. Postel and Amelia J. Postel. He has two brothers, Julius and Philip Postel and all reside in Mascoutah. Mr. Postel attended the public schools of Illinois when a youth and graduated from the McKendree College at Lebanon, and Washington University. He was prominent as a Republican and Mason and one of the most influential business men in his section of the state.

As a man and a miller George H. Postel was highly regarded by his associates in the industry. The products of the Postel company had an enviable reputation and the concern maintained high business standards. He was public spirited and a leading member of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association. Although a man of large wealth, he was genial and democratic and his strength of character commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

Eastern Flour Rates Reduced.

Special to Milling and Grain News.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1915.

Eastern railroads which filed rates, effective on May 3, advancing the flour rate for export by lake and rail one cent via St. Louis gateway have asked commission for permission to restore old basis on three days' notice. Chicago rates not advanced.

Charles Rippin, Commission of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has called attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the advance and asked restoration of rates in effect prior to the five per cent advance which were in effect last season.

Henry Ismert Returns.

Henry P. Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, returned June 7 from a month's trip in the West. Mr. Ismert attended the two fairs on the Pacific Coast. He returned by way of Billings, Mont., and Nebraska.

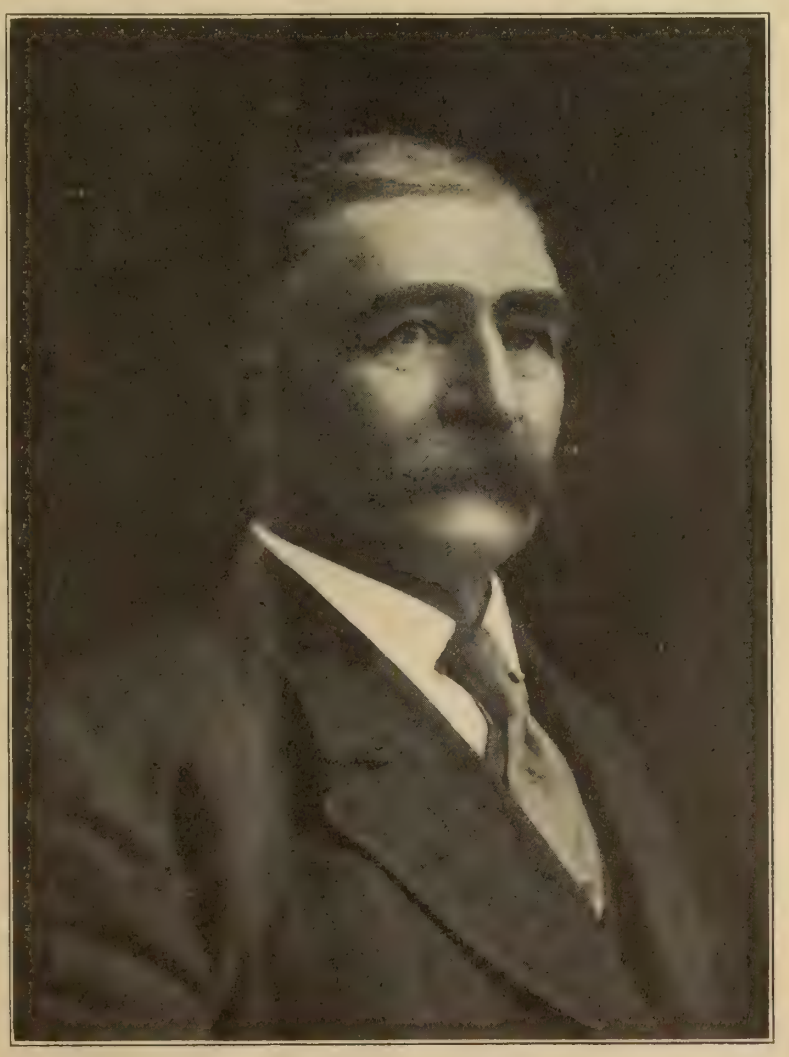
Kansas Estimate—136,667,735 Bus.

Allen Logan, of the Kansas City Board of Trade estimates the probable Kansas crop at 136,667,735 bus. on the 8,634,691 acres standing. Mr. Lagan reports 672 reports from every county in the state. He estimates abandoned area at 595,712 acres. The report says: Chinch bugs and the Hessian fly have caused some damage over scattered areas. The most important losses in acreage are due to the failure of the plant to germinate at the proper time in the high altitudes of the western part, where weeds have grown up and reduced expected yields. There is some fear of rust on account of excess rainnfall. Harvest will be from one to two weeks late. Average yield promises to be about 16 bus. to the acre.

Delay in Winter Wheat Harvest.

Further heavy rains have delayed the winter wheat harvest in Texas, and in the Southwest the crop promises to be two weeks late. Correspondents' reports indicate the plant in generally favorable condition with the exception of some lodging due to recent rains. Insect damage has been materially reduced by the recent low temperatures and moisture. Spring wheat conditions are almost perfect. Considerable replanting of corn will be necessary owing to excessive rains and floods.

The ninth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which was to have been held in Toronto, Canada, in September of this year, has been postponed for a year.



GEORGE H. POSTEL.

Standards Not Decided

Committee at Washington Takes Testimony of Millers Under Consideration.

Special to Milling and Grain News.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1915.

After the testimony of millers and chemists opposing the fixing of flour standards had been presented on Monday the hearing on definitions and standards of flour adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusions. Millers, however, decided against any distinctive branding of flour. The record was taken under consideration by Dr. Alsberg and the Committee of Experts of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., June 5, 1915.

At Saturday's conference between the various officials much detailed discussion of the various points of the definitions was gone into at length by Dr. Alsberg, former Gov. John Lind of Minnesota and A. C. Loring, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis. The consensus of opinion that seemed to prevail was that millers generally were opposed to a narrow construction of the definitions, and that any standards adopted by the Department of Agriculture should be treated in a liberal manner. A rigid enforcement of standards, it was declared, would work a hardship upon millers and result in increased cost to the consumers. A maximum and minimum for each standard was suggested in order to allow millers some leeway in conforming to any specified grade. It was explained that the moisture content of a barrel of flour would fluctuate, thereby raising or lowering the grade, depending upon the humidity of the atmosphere.

A. C. Loring, who was questioned closely by Dr. Alsberg, by members of the committee and by John Lind, and representing flour interests of Minnesota and the Northwest, told of the difficulties in fixing a percentage of the "yield of the mill." He said that no two mills had the same yield and that very often, under certain conditions, the percentage in the same mill differed. Special brands denoting the grade of flour, he declared, were gradually being discontinued by millers.

Representatives of baking concerns, however, wished the establishment of grades in order that prices on particular grades could be fixed, as well as advising the purchaser as to what grade of flour was being sold to the trade. A certain percentage was urged, but millers declared that this percentage was an unknown quantity, being sometimes 100 per cent and at others 75 per cent, and that no guarantee could be extended to the trade for that reason.

Dr. Alsberg declared that millers at present were not requirtd to state the percentage of yield on the label or make any other declarations on the label which might be in violation of the pure food law.

The question of patents was then discussed as to fixing grades, but this also was opposed as a means of establishing a grade for general use.

The indication at present is that the government officials desire the establishment of grades, such as straight, clear and patent, but such designations were not generally approved by the millers.

At the afternoon session Sam Baumann, of Paris, France, told of conditions in France prior to the war. He declared now that the republic was buying large quantities of flour in America and that it was eminently satisfactory. A mixture of various grades of wheat, it was explained, was used in preparing the flour for army use.

"This whole question," Gov. Lind stated, "should be applied on a broad basis."

The meeting then adjourned until Monday. In the meantime millers and manufacturers prepared tentative rules which they thought should be incorporated in the definitions.

Among those present were: W. H. Marshall, Joplin, Mo.; J. B. McDonaugh, Albany, N. Y.; H. A. Sibbott, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Ark.; W. D. B. Ameby, Montrose, Pa.; Robert R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; L. M. Lowell, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Furst, Prof. Harry Snyder, M. A. Gray, John Lind, W. G. Crocker, A. C. Loring, Minneapolis; H. G. Craft, E. C. Andrews, Samuel Plant, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Skelton and L. E. Moses, Kansas City; G. G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; J. B. McLemore and E. M. Kelly, Nashville.

Wolf Company Orders.

S. H. Stolzfus, of the Kansas City office of the Wolf Company, obtained contract from the Tahlequah Mill and Elevator Co., Tahlequah, Ok., for a 100-bbl. mill. Five double stands of 9x18 ball bearing rolls are included in the equipment. The Tahlequah mill will also erect 30,000 bus. of wheat storage, machinery for which will be furnished by The Wolf Company.

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Standards.

The Committee on Standards and Definitions of the Department of Agriculture has not and will not secure much encouragement from millers and the flour trade in the idea of attempting to define what a certain grade of flour may be and what chemical elements, on a percentage basis, should enter into its composition. Millers must remember, at the outset, in considering the recommendations which were considered at Washington last week, that they were only the opinion of Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota. Dr. Ladd's reputation as a hypothetical chemist was established long ago, and as a dreamer of dreams he was awakened from one vision when he went to England as an expert witness in the case involving the legality of certain patents concerning the bleaching process.

The majority of millers in the United States will not approve of the injection of the word "unbleached" in the definition of flour. This, we will assume, refers to the artificial aging process by different gaseous mediums. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that question. The decision, which is the highest law of the land, removed any doubt as to the deleterious effect of artificial aging of flour. If the Department of Agriculture wishes to try that case again on any other issue which may be involved the millers will be ready when the government indicates its willingness for a new trial. But the fact remains that by mutual agreement the Kansas City case was considered a "test" case and both sides agreed to abide by the verdict. The present administration has shown no disposition to not carry out the agreement of its predecessor and, despite Dr. Ladd, the issue of bleaching will probably not have to be met. Millers are going to ask that it be eliminated from any consideration as coupled with new issues and new matter and the fairness of Secretary Houston and Dr. Alsberg will probably overrule the prejudiced and stubborn Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota.

A casual reading of the proposed definitions and grades will indicate the absurdity of attempting to measure flour with a yard stick or a quart measure. As well try to value mental capacity by skull dimensions by saying such and such a circumference denotes a stated capacity or worth. Flour is susceptible to so many changes that no standard can be set which will accurately determine quality. The wheat of one season varies so materially from that of another and the wheat of one section differs so entirely from that of another that the standards would have to be changed to correspond. The first thought of practical millers in considering the percentages proposed is that of the moisture content. Can moisture content be controlled? Dr. Ladd knows better than that if he knows anything about flour. What is the difference of the moisture content between the same flour taken in a damp warehouse in soggy weather and in a hot bake shop or a superheated boxcar on a siding in August?

If the value of flour could be determined by a chemical analysis—and assuming that it can with reasonable accuracy—what would be the ultimate result of such definitions and standards as Dr. Ladd proposes. A dead level of quality would be reached. No mill with an established trade could derive any benefit from the years of business acumen and merchandising efforts to build up that trade. The flour of John Smith would apparently be as good as that of James Brown, because the label on the sack said it was patent flour and contained a certain percentage of ash calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent. The identity of the brand as indicating high quality and uniformity of product would be lost and the trade mark of little value.

Can every little mill in the country maintain a chemical and baking laboratory and measure the value of its daily product by a table of percentages It is as reasonable to ask them all to maintain a telephone switchboard and operators on a 24-hour schedule.

The intolerable injustice and inconvenience and unnecessary expense involved in milling by chemistry make millers pause and consider what they are coming to. They are surrounded by multitudinous exactions and requirements and reports of purely theoretical nature from the Monday whistle to pay day on Saturday. Every city and town and state and federal official seems to be awake nights trying to think up some new requirement for the miller. When it takes a lawyer, a chemist and a chartered accountant to operate a small mill, the small mills will all be out of business. If the theorists like Dr. Ladd are to be allowed to inject more frenzied zeal and reform movements into flour milling the millers may as well shut down their plants and move to Washington to seek government clerkships.

The milling industry has evils which should be corrected regarding the substitution of grades, or misrepresentation as to quality of flour. Everyone will admit that. But all the conditions and circumstances of operating a merchant mill, both large and small, as well as selling its output, should be fully understood by the Department of Agriculture before they attempt such a revolutionary change as is proposed by Dr. Ladd's definitions and standards. For instance, why not first standardize the grades of wheat which the miller must grind to make standard flour? If he is to be controlled in his finished output, why not enable him to buy a raw material which has both uniformity and quality as he requires? The answer is simple. Rains and sun and soil and seed time and harvest time all affect wheat quality, and these elements and many more enter into flour quality. When the government has first determined wheat standards and established them, the millers will be more patient in considering the defining and standardizing of flour, according to the Dr. Ladd formula.

The Toledo Convention

It was apparent in 1909 and 1910 that a new form of entertainment or business result would have to be devised to bring out a larger attendance of millers at the annual mass conventions of the Millers' National Federation. Count the attendance of millers at the Toledo convention last week, and it is found that between 80 and 90 millers attended, out of a total registration of 224. It is but an insignificant minority out of between 5,000 and 6,000 merchant millers in the United States who might with pleasure and profit attend the annual gatherings

It is not lack of interest in the federation which accounts for the decided lack of interest in the mass conventions. The federation itself is stronger than it ever was, financially, in the personnel of its officers and directors and in its accomplishments for the general good of the industry. The organization is essential, and no better means could be provided to represent the entire industry in matters of national import.

The F. O. M. A. met the question of attendance by the machinery expositions, and the large number of both operative millers and mill owners and managers at Detroit, Louisville, Kansas City and Buffalo proved that the idea was not only a good one for one convention, but for a continuous annual performance. The federation secured a large attendance of mill owners and managers at Kansas City in 1912 by a business conference which embodied the features of an executive session to secure more freedom of discussion regarding milling problems. It is very evident that this plan would not be successful for many years, for it cannot be said that many are attracted to the mass conventions by the business to be considered, although the sessions at Toledo were well attended by millers who were there. If the annual conventions are considered in the light of a pleasure trip or a vacation, they should be made as attractive as possible from that standpoint and first-class summer resorts, with ample hotel accommodations, become the principal consideration.

Aside from the matter of attendance, the Toledo mass convention was a decided success and very creditable to the milling and grain interests of Toledo. The entertainment features were well planned and splendidly executed, and the hospitality of Toledo will be long remembered by the visitors. It was indeed fortunate that Friday was bright and warm, after two days of rain, for the steamer ride on the lake to Put-In Bay proved in all ways most enjoyable.

President Mennel and Secretary Husband were tireless and always thoughtful of the comfort, convenience and pleasure of each guest, and they have the satisfaction of a difficult undertaking well performed and the appreciation of all those for whom their efforts were made.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF MILLERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION AT TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915, AND TELEGRAPHED TO PRESIDENT WILSON:

"The Millers' National Federation, representing the entire flour milling industry of the United States, assembled in annual convention, tenders to the President of the United States this appreciation of the solemn responsibilities now confronting him, its admiration of his faithful interpretation and statesmanlike presentation of the sentiment of the American people and pledges to him the unfaltering support of its membership in whatever course his wisdom may ultimately determine."

A. P. HUSBAND, Secretary.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1915.

It is really questionable whether the volume of business by Kansas City and Southwestern mills showed improvement on the breaks in last week's market. Quite a number of mills reported larger sales, but, on the other hand, just as large a number stated that business was duller than in the preceding week. Purchases, on the whole, were for small lots. Very little was taken by Eastern states, as stocks of old wheat flour at the large distributing centers are ample. Advices from the East to mills indicate that most interest there is in new crop flour, and this interest is decreasing as a result of the big declines in the July price and the improvement in the winter wheat crop reports.

The cash wheat market in Kansas City declined 12c in the last week. Mills have reduced prices about 40c, both on new and old crop flour. Kansas 95 per cent flour in jute, Missouri river, is held at a range of $5.70 to $6 per bbl., net. Patents are quoted up to $6.80 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered Kansas and southwestern Missouri points.

Mills are still asking a stiff premium over the July option for new crop flour. Quotations generally are on a basis of July plus 25c to 50c per bbl., July-August-September shipment. Only a limited number of mills are willing to book flour for this delivery, while exceptionally few sales have been made for longer shipment. Old crop flour is being sold for delivery up to July 10, when mills expect to start on new crop wheat.

The amount of new crop flour booked for export and domestic is much lighter than in preceding years. This is due to the present high quotations, compared with the opening prices in former years. At the Missouri Master Bakers' Association meeting in Moberly last week quite a few Kansas mill representatives offered new crop flour at $5.40 per bbl. in sacks, basis points taking Kansas City rate. This was considered a low price, but not more than one or two sales were made, as sentiment was generally bearish.

Foreigners are showing some interest in new crop flour, but their offers are about 20c to 25c out of line. Mills are quoting fancy clear, three months' shipment, basis 140-lb. bags, at $4.80 to $5 per bbl. Foreigners are not interested much in new crop straights.

Old crop clears are scarce. Mills are quoting strong prices on old crop clear flour, asking within 25c of the straight grade price for fancy clear. Most mills have sold their output of clear up to the new crop. Fancy clear is quoted up to $5.65 per bbl. in jutes.

* * *

Soft wheat flour is selling at a discount of 20c to 30c under hard wheat grades. The cash market on soft wheat in Kansas City is at $1.21 to $1.23 per bu., or four to seven cents per bu. under hard wheat. Extreme soft wheat patent in Kansas City is quoted up to $6.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Mills report very light demand. The South is buying very little, taking only single cars at a time. Of the flour output in Kansas City, about 10 per cent is soft wheat. Soft wheat flour production last week amounted to 3,600 bbls., compared with 4,300 bbls. in the preceding week and 4,400 bbls. a year ago.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $5.75@6 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $5.10@5.30.

Higher Prices for Mill Feed.

Advances of two to five cents were general in the mill feed market in the Southwest last week. Bran advanced three cents, with the market strong at the higher level. Light operations of mills are reducing the supply. Offerings on the Kansas City market are rather scarce, most of output of mills being sold in mixed cars. Demand for feed is good from immediate Southwestern states, inquiry being heavier than usual for this time of the year.

Bran was offered sparingly at 95c per 100 lbs. The straight carlot supply of bran is limited. Spot offerings are bringing a premium. Quite a few Kansas mills are selling their entire output of feed in Oklahoma and Texas at a premium of three to seven cents over Kansas City quotations.

Shorts advanced five cents per 100 lbs. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.10 to $1.12, while standard gray shorts are quoted up to $1.20. Fancy white shorts bring up to $1.25 in mixed cars with flour. Straight carlots of this feed are offered.

Fancy white middlings are strong in price, present range being $1.38 to $1.40. Southwestern and Southern states are good buyers of this feed, taking all they can obtain in straight cars. Mixed-car demand is absorbing the middlings output of small mills.

Quotations on new crop bran for season shipment advanced sharply last week. Jobbers raised their views about five cents per 100 lbs. and are now offering a range of 90c to 95c for new crop bran, July-August-September shipment. Not much business was done, however, as mills do not seem disposed to book new crop bran at this time. There is a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the market on new crop bran. A year ago prices opened around 75c to 80c per 100 lbs., yet this year mills are unwilling to book bran at figures 15c to 17c higher. The feed situation to some extent is rather bullish. Stocks of old bran everywhere are exceedingly light, and there is indication of a good demand for prompt shipment bran after the new crop opens.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95@96c and down per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.40; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $6@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or pute, $5.80@6.20; first clears, $5.50@5.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $6@6.10 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5.75@5.85; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95@96c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.50@7 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.35@6.85; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.90@7.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.60@6.80; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.90@7.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.90@7.20; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $7.30@7.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $7.10@7.30 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills increased sharply. Production amounted to 47,000 bbls., compared with 40,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 27,800 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

Booklet on Kansas Flour.

The Southwestern Millers' League has issued a very interesting folder on pure wheat flour, defending that invaluable article of food against attacks by theorists of the "Doc" Wiley class. Among other things, the booklet says: "The European consumer is the most scientific buyer of foods on earth. He has from necessity purchased that which gives him the greatest return for the money. England and France consider wheat flour relatively the cheapest food at $12 per bbl.

"War is proving the value that scientists, in the food supply of great bodies of men who need a ration for strength and endurance, place upon wheat flour. It is noted that meat contains 60 per cent water, potatoes 75 per cent, milk 80 to 90 per cent, while flour contains but 13½ per cent. A pound of meat costs 20c to 25c, flour four cents. Yet there is more energy in the pound of flour than in a pound of beef."

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

A peculiar situation prevails in the wheat market at Kansas City. Generally at this time of the year soft wheat sells at a big premium over turkey wheat, but conditions are reversed at this time. Soft wheat is now quoted at five to seven cents under hard, the range on No. 2 being $1.21 to $1.23. The discount is due probably more to the poor demand for soft wheat flour and the resultant light purchases of soft wheat than to any other cause.

Hard wheat declined more than 10 cents during the week, but is still quoted at a premium of more than 12 cents over the July price.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City continue to decrease. Local elevators now have in store 479,454 bus., a decrease for the week of 109,000 bus. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 554 cars, compared with 586 cars in the preceding week, 230 cars last year and 302 cars two years ago. Arrivals of wheat at this market are excessive for local mill needs, but there is a good outside demand, St. Louis and Minneapolis mills making large purchases.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

New crop patent is held on a basis of $5.25 to $5.40 per bbl., jutes, Kansas City, July-August-September movement.

Armin Fassler, of the Inter-Ocean Mills, Topeka, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade early last week.

James H. Woolridge, of Scoular & Bishop, Superior, Neb., has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The new office building of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., is of concrete construction and of the latest type. It will be ready for occupancy soon.

S. G. Trent has added a 25-bbl. mill to the equipment of the Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, Kan., and started making flour June 1. Lee Walters is in charge.

H. H. Libbe and his son Evan, of H. H. Libbe & Co., flour jobbers of St. Joseph, Mo., are on their annual 30-day outing in the lake resort district of Minnesota.

The Oklahoma state crop report figures damage on this crop by Hessian fly at three per cent, chinch bugs six per cent and rust 10 per cent, making condition on June 1 80.

J. F. Bowman and J. B. M. Wilcox, sales manager, represented the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, at the annual meeting of the Missouri Master Bakers' Association, held in Moberly on June 1 and 2.

Extensive improvements are being made in the plant of the Oketo Mill and Elevator Co., Oketo, Kan. A new water wheel is being installed and the mill proper is being thoroughly overhauled. Operations will be resumed about June 21.

The old flour mill on the banks of Mill Creek, Washington, Kan., one of the first mills to be erected in the state, is being razed. The plant was erected in 1874 and did a flourishing business early in its existence. It has been idle for 10 years, however.

A ruling by the Kansas State Tax Commissioner states that the Farmers' Grain Co., Haven, Kan., although a co-operation organization of farmers, must be assessed on stock of wheat in hand and should pay taxes the same as any private corporation.

The Oklahoma Feed and Milling Co., Oklahoma City, has started work on a warehouse and feed mill. The company will manufacture all kinds of commercial mixed feeds. J. D. Frisbie, formerly sales manager for the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, is one of the principals.

Farmers in Texas County, Okla., are agitating the reopening of the Farmers' Union Mill Co., Guymon, Okla. The mill has been idle for several years. It has capacity of 75 bbls. and will need little remodeling. A new company will probably be reorganized.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., resumed operations last week, following a shutdown during which the capacity of the plant was increased from 500 to 750 bbls. Additional wheat and flour storage space has also been constructed. Mill now has elevator room to store 250,000 bus. of wheat.

The Kansas Grain Inspection Department took charge of the inspection and weighing of grain in Kansas City on June 1, when the new Kansas inspection law went into effect. The private inspection bureau of the Kansas City Board of Trade has been practically discontinued, although it will continue to do sampling for Board of Trade members. The weight bureau of the board will continue to check weights in Kansas City, Kan., elevators, the same as in Missouri. All inspecting and grading of grain in the Kansas City market is now being done by the state inspectors of Kansas and Missouri. The Kansas inspectors have jurisdiction over all grain switched on the Kansas side of the state line, while Missouri inspectors grade grain on their side. The coming in of the Kansas inspectors was accomplished with little friction, as the Kansas City Board of Trade had been notified in due time as to when they would be compelled to give up their private inspection bureau.

Twelfth Annual Mass Convention

Millers' National Federation at Toledo, Ohio

Growing out of a discussion regarding margins on flour contracts with buyers and limiting of shipments to 30 to 60 days, the Millers' National Federation started a movement at the Annual Mass Convention at Toledo last Thursday to provide an insurance policy against default of contracts and consequent loss. Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, said that Southwestern millers have given considerable attention to the idea and he requested that J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago, be heard from. Mr. Adderly suggested two forms of insurance. One would guarantee to enforce the sales contract as made between the buyer and the miller and prosecute the cases which might arise because of non-fulfillment. The other would provide a bond which would furnish indemnity against loss to both the buyer and the seller. He said that his company had the organization to carry out this kind of business. On motion, the directors of the Federation were requested to consider the matter and if possible submit a practical plan of credit insurance to the membership of the Federation.

Other Action Taken

The Moss Bill for the supervision of grain grading was endorsed by unanimous vote after an able address by Congressman Moss of Indiana, who explained the purpose of the bill and said he would introduce it at the next session of Congress. He gave many good reasons why it should become a law.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, of the Department of Agriculture, referred in his address to the work being done toward the standardization of grain grades, especially that of wheat, as corn grades has already been established. Dr. Duvel was well received and on motion of G. A. Breaux, of Louisville, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Those who have had the pleasure of coming into contact with Dr. Duvel, in his efforts to further Federal standardization and supervision or inspection of grain, have mentioned especially:

"1st. Dr. Duvel's desire to formulate grades and rules that will be absolutely fair to all concerned, both buyer and seller.

2nd. His knowledge of trade customs.

"3rd. That he has gathered together much more actual data than is generally supposed. In fact, it is believed that, if some of the opponents of the proposed legislation had realized how much actual data was on file in Dr. Duvel's office, they would surely have hesitated before taking positions which some of them have taken.

"Dr. Duvel's very exceptional tact in his handling of the matter. He has helped very materially in bringing the many interests to the point of working towards the one end which we all desire.

"I take pleasure in moving that the thanks of the Millers' Mass Convention be extended to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, in appreciation of his work in connection with grain standardization and inspection, and also in appreciation of his having come here to address us today.

"I would make it a part of the motion, that the secretary of the convention be instructed to acquaint the honorable secretary of agriculture of our appreciation of Dr. Duvel's tact and intelligent co-operation."

Standards and Definitions for Flour

The proposed regulations defining standards and definitions for flour and other cereal products occupied the business session on Thursday morning and this proved to be the most interesting subject for discussion during the convention. There was almost a complete attendance of millers. President Mennel stated that the Federation was committed to the government in one way. The officers had agreed, on all occasions to furnish representatives of the industry who would give their experience and their practices to the Department of Agriculture. A delegation of millers were going to Washington for a conference on Friday and for the hearing on Saturday and it was necessary that they be given some instructions or that an expression of opinion be recorded for their guidance and information.

W. L. Sparks, of Terre Haute, Ind., introduced a motion that the millers going to Washington be requested to confer with the Department of Agriculture with a view of securing such modifications and changes to the proposed rules as would make them practical and workable from a milling standpoint. He stated that he did not believe the rules as recommended by Dr. Ladd were feasible and he objected seriously to the proposition of percentages for moisture. R. R. Clark, St. Joseph, stated that he thought the committee in charge of this matter at Washington should be requested to make a thorough investigation of the conditions in both small and large mills all over the United States and to secure more information regarding all sides of commercial milling. A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan., opposed any action or instructions and this view was also taken by H. G. Craft, St. Louis. B. J. Rothwell, Boston, said the tendency of the government was to "oversee all business in the day time and supervise us while we sleep." He referred to the difficulties which would arise in buying and selling flour by such regulations and standards and from the standpoint of both buyers and sellers, from both the East and the West, he believed there would be harvested an awful crop of trouble. He contrasted the difference between a hot bake shop and a damp warehouse in the matter of moisture content as one illustration.

W. H. Marshall expressed a doubt that the committee would be informed as to the needs of millers and that it was now necessary to meet the issues and give them complete information.

W. G. Crocker, Minneapolis, said that the principal desire of the millers was to be let alone and that a new nomenclature for flour would be disastrous. For one he said he was going down to Washington to oppose the proposed standards. G. A. Breaux, Louisville, referred to instances of Clear flour being branded High Patent and shipped out in buyer's sacks and J. B. McLemore said three questions always arose in discussing the question of new legislation of this kind, viz.: "Is it necessary? Will real good be done? Are they workable?" Secretary Husband called attention to the Dairy Food and Drug Commissioners and the fact that the federal lead would likely be followed and 42 to 48 states also take up the same character of jurisdiction of cereal products.

As the concensus of opinion appeared to be that the delegation to Washington should not have any instructions or recommendations, Mr. Sparks withdrew his resolution by stating that it had served the purpose intended of bringing out a thorough discussion.

Addresses and Papers of the Convention

Ex-President John W. Burk, of Springfield, Ohio, added to his laurels as a miller-orator in welcoming the convention to Toledo and to Ohio, and another ex-president, Andrew J. Hunt, of Arkansas City, Kan., responded for the millers of the United States and the visitors to Toledo.

The president's address of Mark Mennel cannot be condensed and do its careful thought and lofty consideration of the industry full justice. He emphasized the attitude of the Federation toward proposed legislation and the address was well termed a classic among convention speeches. Mr. Mennel's earnest delivery and sincere purpose received a vigorous round of applause as he finished.

Secretary Husband discussed the following subjects in his report: Increased consumption of flour; the mixed flour law; branding of feed and the new issue of definitions and standards of flour. Also the proposed changes in the uniform sales contract, shipping terms; transportation; increased rates; mutual insurance and matters effecting export trade.

Export Agent F. T. Price, in reporting on export trade conditions, said that from a recent trip abroad, he had found large stores of flour in reserve in some countries. He gave details regarding the restrictions which ocean lines were exacting in ocean bills of lading and he advocated a return to 60 day terms on flour shipments to Europe as a necessity to hold the trade.

Congressman Ralph H. Moss, of Indiana, proved to be an able orator as well as a close student of the grain trade. He held the attention of his audience throughout his address which favored government supervision of grain grading.

H. G. Wilson, Traffic Commissioner of the Commerce Club of Toledo and president of the Industrial Traffic League, urged more support of traffic bureaus and organizations which were combating the organized efforts of railroads to increase rates.

Charles S. Donaldson, of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of Commerce, occupied nearly two hours of the meeting Friday morning in a review of conditions and statistics surrounding the exporting of flour from the United States. The paper, while showing careful preparation and a comprehensive knowledge of the information gathered from consular agents and other sources, was hardly suitable for a mass convention, although the statistics and information presented was of value to a close student seeking details of flour exports to different countries.

The Entertainment Features

Two days of dark, damp weather was followed by a bright sunny day for the steamer trip on Lake Erie on the "Greyhound." This was a most enjoyable cruise to Put-in-Bay where the millers had an opportunity to visit Perry's Cave and other points of historic interest. Luncheon was served on the boat and music was furnished by the American Harmonists.

William C. Edgar had some interesting photographs of the flour shipments made to Belgium by the "Millers' Belgian Relief Movement." They showed the steamer "South Point" and illustrated the loading of the flour, its distribution in Belgium and also other photographs and pictures which gave an idea of the terrible devastation in that county. Mr. Edgar had these thrown upon a screen by a moving picture machine and talked about the pictures in a very interesting and entertaining narrative of his trip abroad on this errand of mercy on behalf of the American millers.

There was an informal dance at the Toledo Club at the Secor Hotel after the lecture. The St. Louis Millers' Club Quartette also sang and the Ruvinsky orchestra furnished the music.

The annual trade dinner was held at the Secor Thursday evening. Charles R. Jenkins of Noblesville, Ind., was a witty and eloquent toast master and started the program of toasts by introducing A. Mennel, of Toleda, as the "dean of the milling fraternity." Mr. Mennel gave an account of his recent trip to South America with special reference to the flour mills at Buenos Ayres and Rio Janiero. He brought back the impression that foreign mills were much more profitable than those in the United States. He was not allowed to see the interior of the flour mills as visitors were strictly forbidden.

The ex-presidents who were present were introduced as a trio of "Has Beens," but H. B. Sparks, of Alton, wittily replied that they were going on a strike for higher wages and they were conceded to be still in the "milling ring," and allowed to remain for the balance of the evening. They were John W. Burg, Springfield, Ohio; Dwight Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis, and H. B. Sparks, Alton, Ill. Dr. Duvel of Washington proved that he was as apt a story teller as a lecturer on grain grades. W. C. Edgar made a patriotic speech which was followed by B. J. Rothwell introducing a resolution which was unanimously adopted by a standing vote and wired to Washington by Secretary Husband.

P. H. Litchfield had escaped but was recaptured by a special committee and had to respond to the accusations of the toast master and did so with a witty talk. A. L. Goetzmann made one of his apt responses and turned in a serious vein to the proposed legislation which would repeal the Mixed Flour Law and it was evident that all present heartily agreed with Mr. Goetzmann's views. Dr. Donaldson had a little to say about the extension of foreign commerce and then told a few stories. Secretary Husband told some of the more humorous incidents connected with his experience regarding feed legislation and his Irish and Scandinavian dialect was appreciated. One of the features of the evening was the singing of the St. Louis Millers' Club Quartette. They were in good voice and responded to repeated encores to the delight of the diners. The dinner closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Who Was Who at Toledo Meeting

Full Roster of Attendance

Illinois.

Marissa—William E. Meek.
East St. Louis—Charles J. Hezel.
Alton—H. B. Sparks, George S. Milnor.
Edwardsville—T. F. Blake.
Chicago—J. H. Baxter, H. S. Newman, Fred H. Gurtler, A. P. Husband, P. H. Litchfield, C. M. Yager, Otto Weitzmann, George F. Pond, Richard Pride, M. E. Gifford, Fred E. Farnham, John I. Logan, C. J. O'Donnell, Miss Reese, J. C. Adderly, Ross W. Davis, C. B. Spaulding, John Lind, A. S. Purves, George E. Bunting.

Indiana.

Nobleville—Charles B. Jenkins.
Evansville—Austin S. Igleheart.
Terre Haute—W. L. Sparks, Baxter Sparks.
Monticello—Cloyd Loughry.
Lawrenceburg—George H. Lewis.
Franklin—W. W. Suckow.
Indianapolis—Warren H. Simmons.
Hartford City—M. V. Groves.
Union City—C. L. Northlane.
Center Point—Hon. Ralph W. Moss.
Crawfordsville—A. E. Reynolds.
Indianapolis—C. A. McCotter.

Kansas.

Topeka—F. E. Goodrich.
Kansas City—A. J. Hunt.
Wichita—James H. Compton.
Clay Center—Otto Swaller.
Inman—John F. Enns.
Salina—Charles M. Todd.
Wichita—Henry Lassen.
Pleasanton—T. J. Blakey.

Massachusetts.

Boston—George N. Roberts, James H. Knowles, B. J. Rothwell.

Michigan.

Jackson—H. B. Heywood.
Allegan—Leo A. Holvoord.
Coldwater—Robert J. Hamilton.
Morenci—C. R. Kellogg.
Lansing—Harry E. Hooker.
Detroit—D. E. Stott.
Grand Rapids—Fred N. Rowe.
Jonesville—Otto S. White.
Ann Arbor—G. R. Allmendinger.
Flint—C. J. DeRoo.
Detroit—Robert Henkel.
Tekonsha—E. W. Randall.
Tecumseh—Levi C. Hayden.
Quincy—F. A. McKensie.

Minnesota.

Minneapolis—William Fulton, Guy A. Thomas, W. C. Nichols, William G. Crocker, William C. Edgar, H. S. Kennedy, Dwight M. Daldwin, Jr.
Duluth—A. D. Goodman.
Red Wing—B. Gerlach.
Lake City—R. C. Tennant.
Winona—Charles T. Olson.

Missouri.

St. Louis—W. B. Burns, James Holland, Henry G. Craft, O. S. Tilton, L. J. Jones, E. L. Waggoner, Omar Holliday, Paul Laidley, H. A. Porter, Henry H. Allen, Samuel Plant, E. C. Andrews, John W. Besse, Leslie A. Cash, George M. Ravold, John M. Rohan.
Kansas City—Hugo Roos, F. H. Briggs, George I. Kimball, John H. Peek, L. E. Moses, R. E. Sterling, F. M. Cole, George A. Aylsworth, W. H. Burns, Charles Avery, H. S. Sparks, R. E. Kidder, L. C Hodkins.
Joplin—W. H. Marshall.
St. Joseph—Robert R. Clark.
Independence—W. H. Waggoner, W. C. Dunn.

Nebraska.

Omaha—S. S. Carlisle, H. K. Schafer.

New York.

Lockport—Fred J. Lingham.
Buffalo—Edmund Thomas.
Silver Creek—Charles H. Sterling.
Watertown—George A. Goodwin.
Buffalo—George P. Urban.
New York City—William Heyman, R. J. Howe, Leopold Gross, Ansel Leo, Albert F. Janss, L. A. Viviano, F. O. Seaver, Philetus Smith, W. H. Porter, Jacob Rosenberg, Rudolph L. Fried-er, Philip Rosenberg, Harry E. White, F. E. Hadley, Wilson P. Tanner, F. H. Price, Abraham Lubetkin, George H. Parker.

North Carolina.

Wilson—E. G. Rawlings.

Ohio.

Toledo—Mark Mennel, Fred Mayer, A. Mennel, E. C. Beninghausen, L. A. Mennel, E. L. Southworth, W. H. Wiggin, Jacob Franz, David Anderson, Charles S. Bentley, Fred W. Haigh, H. G. Wilson, Charles Quinn, W. L. Haskell, Spencer G. Wagstoff, Cyrus S. Coup, J. W. Young, D. W. Camp, W. H. Haskell, Kenton D. Keilholtz, A. C. Brantingham, John H. Taylor, E. L. Camp, F. W. Jaeger, O. Defenbaugh.
Columbus—O. King, Frank H. Tanner, J. Lee Krumm.
Blanchester—J. S. Dewey.
Wooster—Edwin S. Kilgore.
Archibold—John Monroe.
Springfield—John W. Burk.
Cleveland—C. W. Fairchild, A. M. Tousley, William McKnight, Tom G. Means, F. H. Kimball.
Center—F. Prugler.
Cincinnati—C. A. Hauck.
Salem—J. A. Wells.
Akron—J. J. Whaley.
Beach City—W. M. Siefer.
Lima—H. A. Holdridge.
Chagrin Falls—B. R. Hooper.
Cortland—N. M. Richards.
Mansfield—Henry L. Goemann.
Forest—John F. Ash.
Bellefontaine—Robert Colton, A. S. Colton.
Fort Recovery—J. E. Heffner.
Boston—Russell Jaite, P. J. Clemens.
Dayton—John W. Durst.
Osborne—M. N. Finnell.
Wilmont—H. W. Hoss.
Troy—L. C. Chase, Henry M. Allen, Henry R. Allen.
Canal Winchester—C. P. Bauman, Paul R. Bauman.
Pomeroy—Loff Jacobs.
Beloit—A. J. Stanley.
Bluffton—Noah Diller, E. L. Diller.
Prospect—F. B. Miller.
Bucyrus—E. H. White.
Massillon—Lee Graybill.
Orrville—E. P. Willaman.
Circleville—H. S. Heffner, H. W. Crites.
Fostoria—M. W. Abbott.
Tiffin—A. A. Cunningham.

Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City—G. G. Sohlberg.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia—J. W. Craig, Jr., Thomas McFeely.
Pittsburg—Jesse C. Stewart.

Tennessee.

Nashville—Lee Rafalsky, J. B. McLemore, E. M. Kelly.
Memphis—Lumsden.

Texas.

Sherman—George F. Chapman.

West Virginia.

Wellsburg—L. E. Billson.

District of Columbia.

Washington—Charles S. Donaldson, Dr. W. J. T. Duvel.

Wisconsin.

La Crosse—A. L. Goetzmann.

Ladies in attendance: Mrs. Mark Mennel, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Fred Mayer, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Meek, Marissa, Ill.; Mrs. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Whitney Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Howe, New York City; Mrs. White, New York; Mrs. Anderson, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Sparks, Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Virginia Sparks, Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. Tanner, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Richards, Cortland, O.; Mrs. Enns, Inman, Kan.; Mrs. Todd, Salina, Kan.; Mrs. Ash, Forest, O.; Mrs. Coup, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Keilholtz, Toledo, O.; Mrs. Allen, Troy, O.; Mrs. Allen, Troy, O.; Mrs. Stott, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Sarah McCotter, Indianapolis, Ind.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1915.

The flour market was weak and depressed last week, with prices 25 to 50 cents lower on soft and 15 to 35 cents down on hard grades. Business was stagnant, although in the early week sales were in pretty good volume on acceptances in hand previous to the heavy break in wheat, one miller reporting 5,000 to 7,000 bbls., mostly hard to domestic trade for immediate shipment, on basis of $6.30@6.35 bulk for 95 per cent hard. Later, however, offers to sell at materially lower quotations failed to stimulate the demand, and the week ended with orders only for immediate needs, with buyers firm in the belief that a further lowering of values is inevitable. The new wheat crop outlook was the big factor in the market, as, despite recent assertions of Hessian fly damage, indications point to a record-breaking winter wheat crop, and there has seldom been a season when early conditions for spring wheat have been more favorable than at present.

Aside from the crop outlook, export buying has been a disappointment to the trade. Many millers, however, look on the decline in prices as a blessing in disguise, for with a big crop of wheat at reasonable prices they expect increased business which will more than make up for less business at recent high prices, and mills will be able to accumulate stocks of cheap wheat in anticipation of higher prices later on, if the war in Europe is to last over another crop year. Export sales reported early were 500 bbls. hard to Southern country, netting $6.25 bulk, and 10,000 sacks new crop soft 95 per cent to United Kingdom at $5.12 bulk, on $4.77 exchange basis, July-August shipment. Domestic sales as the week closed were 350 sacks hard clear at $5.30 jute and 1,100 bbls. hard and soft on private terms. An offer to sell blended hard and soft at $5.70 bulk was reported.

Output of flour at the following mills was 39,400 bbls. last week, against 51,100 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill.), and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 9,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 2,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,200; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 600; Hezel Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), none; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 2,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6@6.25; straight, $5.75@5.90; extra fancy, $5.50@5.75; clears, $5.20@5.40; low grades, $4.60@4.75.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.25@6.35; straight, $6@6.10; first clears, $5.50@5.75; second clears and low grades, $4.50@5.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent (immediate shipment) at $6.35@6.75.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.03; soft bran, $1.05@1.06; middlings, $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed, $27.50 per ton; corn bran, $22.50@23; old alfalfa meal, $20@21 for No. 2 and $23 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08 and middlings $1.40@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Fairly Steady.

There was a fairly steady tone in the mill feed market last week, despite the severe decline in wheat. Grinding at the mills has been unusually light, and with stocks in first hands small and demands stimulated by wet weather causing unseasonable indoor feeding considerable bran was worked off at steady figures. Orders are entirely at steady figures. Orders stant lowering of wheat quotations makes for conservatism in booking for future delivery. Local sales were about on a par with the preceding week, and the Southern and Southwestern buying was fair. Conditions surrounding the trade appear bearish to most buyers, and many are holding off for a lower range of quotations. Middlings were steady on buying orders from regular trade sources. As the week closed hard bran sold on local orders at $1.03.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat was weak and two to four cents lower yesterday, following a decline last week of nearly ten cents. Millers and elevators bought sparingly at the decline, as the near approach of the new crop wheat movement makes for purchases merely for absolute needs. Receipts continue to run light, but are heavier than was expected on the end of the old crop year. Export demands were only moderate, although the W. L. Green Commission Co. reported rather heavy sales throughout the week. Cash corn and oats were lower with wheat.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Emil Teichgraeger, of the K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan., was a St. Louis visitor during the week.

W. L. Richeson, chief grain inspector of the Board of Trade, New Orleans, stopped in St. Louis on his way back to New Orleans Monday.

Frank E. Kauffman, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., and E. D. Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, have gone to Atlantic City for a vacation. gone to Atlantic City.

The Hezel Milling Co., of East St. Louis, will erect a two-story addition to their plant, to be used for blending in connection with the export business. The business of the James Holland Flour Co. will be transferred to East St. Louis.

George O. Smith, a miller of Fredericktown, Mo., was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Smith declared that the wheat in that section is almost perfect and that the yileds o nsome farms will surpass even the most optimistic forecasts.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 64,690 bbls., against 68,250 bbls. the previous week. Since Jan. 1, 1,521,460 bbls., against 1,359,170 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 72,430 bbls., against 74,230 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,966,280 bbls., against 1,690,140 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 265,938 bus., against 395,649 bus. the week before. Shipments 314,340 bus., againsa 827,490 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 106,000 bus., against 78,708 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 60,549 bus. is No. 2 red wheat.

Julius Sombart, of the Sombart Milling Co., died at Boonville, Mo., this week. Mr. Sombart was 90 years old at the time of his death, and was a native of Prussia, coming to Missouri in 1837. He is survived by William J. and George H. Sombart and Mrs. Nora Goodman, of Kansas City, and Robert Sombart, of St. Louis.

The "pit men" of the Merchants' Exchange defeated the "hay men" in a ball game last week, by the score of 19 to 16. The lineup of the "hay" men was: L. Meyer, 3b; A. Felber, ss; B. Schloemer, 1b; C. Weiler, lf; F. McClellan, 2b; S. Steed, p; W. Klosterman, rf; V. Tice, c; G. Clemmens, cf. The "pit men's" lineup was: H. Beckman c; G. Ichtertz, 2b; D. O'Connell, ss; O. Wright, 3b; G. Montieth, 1b; C. Armbruster, cf; W. Hilmer, lf; T. Morton, rf; I. Weinberg, p.

New York

New York, June 7, 1915.

The violent decline in the wheat market caused considerable activity in flour and about the largest week's volume of business resulted which has been seen for some time. The trade had been waiting for a break on which to get in and in addition to this were rather low on supplies and therefore when the break occurred they made offers which mills found possible to accept. Most all the business was done on Tuesday and Wednesday when the market first broke and when the market continued to show signs of weakness the trade withdrew and refused to make any further purchases. The buying was general and came from bakers as well as jobbers, while export business was very slow.

Spring wheat patent during the week was sold as low as $6.50 jute for June-July shipment and the business was secured all the way from $7 jute to this price. Toward the latter end of the week, mills were all holding rather firm at $6.75, although there were scattered instances where leading brands could have been picked up as low as $6.60 jute. It was reported that new crop springs were offered as low as $5.75 jute for October-November-December shipment, but this could not be confirmed and the trade were not anxious to take on any supplies for new crop delivery.

Kansas straight during the week, old wheat, sold as low as $6.25 jute, and some business was booked at this figure for June shipment. General range of prices was from $6 25 to $6.60 in jute. New wheat Kansas was sold as low as $5.50 jute for last half July-August shipment.

Spring wheat clear also showed somewhat of a recession in values, but were not very much lower in price than patents and were quoted at $6.35 to $6.60 in jute. There was a fairly good demand in evidence on this grade and therefore a fair volume of business. Kansas clears were quoted at $6 to $6.25 in jute, with a moderate amount of sales.

Soft winter wheat was quoted at $6.50 to $6.75 in wood and there was also a fair business done.

Mill feed prices were again slightly easier during the week and only a very quiet demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.75 @7 in bbls.; straight, $6.65@6.75 in bbls.; clears, $6.35@6.60 in jute; low grade, $5@5.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@ 7.25 in bbls.; straight, $6.50@6.75 in bbls.; clear, $6.40@6.50 in bbls.; low grade, $5.25@5.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.80@7; straight, $6.25@6.60; clear, $6@6.25; low grade or low clear, $5.25@5.75.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.75; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $33; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23; 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $23.50@34; red dog flour, $33.

Notes.

M. P. Fuller, of Everett-Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn., was a visitor on Exchange during the week.

Thomas E. Stanley, who for some years has been connected with the New York office of the New Prague Flouring Mills Co., New Prague, Minn., has severed his connection with that concern and has now gone to Boston, Mass., as manager of the New England office of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Nebraska

Omaha, June 5, 1915.

Wheat market here suffered sharp decline again today, selling off four cents, No. 2 hard closing at $1.24, a loss of 15½ cents for the week. Receipts still continue light and is in good demand at these lower prices.

The rains still continue throughout Nebraska. Rivers are bank full and many bridges are washed out, but according to the federal weather bureau report for the week ending June 1, although damaged to some extent by the heavy rains and local flood, the condition of winter and spring wheat is generally favorable for a large yield. A sample car of new wheat from Waco, Texas, was shown on the Exchange this morning.

Flour prices have taken a decided drop in Omaha and vicinity. Best patents in cotton are quoted at $6.80 per bbl., with a general quotation of $7, while in some few parts of Nebraska are being quoted at $7.20. Mill feed is off from $1 to $2 per ton.

Interior mills are now quoting bran around $21; shorts $23 to $25, according to quality. In Omaha jobbers are bidding carlots f. o. b. Omaha $19 for bran and $21 for shorts. No general improvement is noted in the trade, but these lower prices should stimulate business as stocks in all directions are low.

Nebraska Notes.

Omaha grain men are predicting a crop of 75,000,000 bus. of wheat for Nebraska. Last year's crop was 69,000,000 bus.

The Farmers' Grain & Supply Co., Hastings, Neb., has awarded contract for the construction of a 12,000-bu. elevator to be completed before the new crop.

Sheerger & Steffen are building a new concrete dam at their mill in Battle Creek, Neb. They are overhauling the mill and making other improvements.

The Howells Milling Co., Howells, Neb., is erecting steel storage bins with capacity of 15,000 bus. Other improvements are being made in the mill building, preparatory to the new crop.

W. M. Bruce will build an elevator in Loomis, Neb., on the site of the mill destroyed by fire last winter. The company which operated the mill has definitely decided not to rebuild that property.

The Casco Milling Co., Omaha, which was incorporated in April with $20,000 capital, will soon start work on a cereal mill. John A. Cavers, Chester D. Sturtevant and James A. Bender are principals.

George E. Hotchkin will rebuild the Minden Flour Mills, Minden, Neb., which burned down several months ago, according to an announcement by the Minden Commercial Club. Subscriptions amounting to approximately $2,000 have been guaranteed by farmers near Minden. Work will start within a month on the new mill, which will probably be of 150-bbl capacity.

J. W. Berger, of the Duff Grain Co., Nebraska City, Neb., has obtained patent papers for a steel grain door on which he has been working for two years. The door operates on ball-bearings and is made of steel sections. It is storm and water proof. Burlington railroad officials are experimenting with the contrivance and may adopt it.

The Edward Kelly Grain Co., Wichita, Kan., estimates from 150 reports that Kansas has prospects for a crop of 114,000,000 bus. Condition is placed at 75 per cent, compared with 100 per cent last year. Acreage to be harvested is 85 per cent of the area harvested in 1914. About 11 per cent of the area sown last fall has been abandoned. Reserves in the state amount to 12,000,000 bus. Comanche, Pawnee, Ford, Barton, Stafford and Pratt counties are the largest reserve counties.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1915.

Flour has had one of the record slumps of the past few years during the last week. The rapid decline of wheat gave a very unsettled tone to the market, with prices showing a downward movement of 60 to 75 cents per barrel, and not yet readjusted to conditions. The heavy decline in prices has not caused any increased interest on the part of buyers, though millers report that business for quick shipment is highly satisfactory. The total volume is about up to the normal for this season, when jobbers are looking to the beginning of the movement of the new crop.

The mill feed demand continues slow, with prices continuing to show downward tendency. Standard middlings are in fair demand, with prices maintained.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $6.45@6.65; standard, $6.25@6.35; family, $6.15@ 6.25; low grade, $5.75@5.90; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6 35@6.50; per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $23.50@24.50 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week were 37,000 bbls., against 39,000 bbls at the end of the preceding week.

E. M. Kelly and H. E. Reynolds, of the Liberty Mills, and John B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, attended the meeting of the Millers' National Federation at Toledo, and went from there to Washington to attend the government hearing on the standardization of flour.

A. E. Muse, of Estill Springs, Tenn., has bought an interest in the Garrison Valley Mills at Wartrace, Tenn., and will be secretary and general manager of the latter company. Mr. Muse has been connected with the milling business in this territory a number of years, having been with the Tennessee Milling Co. at Estill Springs before that big plant was destroyed, and was later with the Middle Tennessee Milling Co. of Tullahoma.

Nashville grain men have arranged to meet the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in holding that reshipping of grain at Nashville is a discrimination against Atlanta and illegal. The local dealers have arranged with the Arrow Transportation Company to move grain from the west by water. Last week a cargo of 20,000 bus. arrived from Metropolis, Ill., via the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, and another cargo is en route from Omaha all the way by water. The water rate is five cents per 100 pounds below the all-rail rate. The reshipping case is set for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, June 10, and a large delegation of Nashville grain men and railroad officials went to Washington to be present at the rehearing and represent this market.

The embargo on wheat and flour export in India is described as follows by Consul General J. A. Smith of Calcutta: Owing to the pronounced rise in price, the government of British Columbia has prohibited the exportation of wheat for one year, beginning April 1, 1915, exception being made in the case of shipment by, or on behalf of, the Crown. Another order promulgated restricts during the same period the exportation of wheat flour, shipment being allowed only when a permit from the chief customs officer has been obtained.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., June 7, 1915.

The flour market had a quiet week. Not many new sales reported, and business that has resulted was on established brands and to old trade. Mills all report quite an inquiry for July and August shipment, and some sales have resulted, but buyers are asking a considerable discount below the July option and millers are not inclined to sell. Leading brands of Kansas flour are bringing around $7, basis Kansas City rate points.

Mills are buying only an occasional car of wheat, and the majority is being sold to Kansas City and to Minneapolis. Exporters have dropped out of the market. Country dealers are paying around $1.07 to $1.09. Receipts continue good, 150 cars of wheat arriving in Wichita this week, against 72 a year ago. Twenty-five cars reported in Wichita Saturday.

Feed continues very weak, bran being offered around 98c to $1, with very little being sold. Shorts are also a drug on the market and bringing around $1.15 to $1.20, basis 15c rate points.

Notes.

W. R. Watson, formerly of the Watson Mill Co., Wichita, is leaving for his summer vacation. He will spend the next month or so around Ocean Grove, N. J.

E. R. Lehman, of the Geary Milling and Elevator Co., Geary, Okla., spent Saturday in Wichita. He reports the wheat around Geary to be in perfect condition and they expect a bumper crop.

From all reports, it seems as if wheat will be a little late. In some places it is just beginning to head out. The weather has been cool and perfect growing weather for the wheat, and unless we get more rain Kansas will have a good crop. Estimates are placed around 120,000,000.

New Orleans

New Orleans, June 7, 1915.

Prices on flour received from the various mills here last week were from 50@75c per bbl. lower. The local market was demoralized, and all intended purchasers were holding off to await the outcome and see what kind of a crop of wheat is to be harvested in Kansas and Oklahoma. New wheat flour quotations from Kansas and Nebraska had somewhat of a deleterious effect on the market likewise, for high patent of new wheat was quoted by Kansas mills around $5.80@5.90 per bbl. for last half of July delivery.

Kansas mills again did the bulk of the business passing, and what little was closed was in 95 per cent patent and clears. Old wheat 95 per cent straights ranged from $6.10@6.25, with clears offering more freely at $5.90@6.10.

Minneapolis mills were asking $7.65 @7.75 for high patent last Monday. By Friday the mills were eager sellers at $6.90@7.10 for highest patent, but there was no buying. Straight was 15c under.

Soft winter wheat flour was down to $6.50@6.80 for high patent, with quotations irregular all along down the line. Straight was offering freely at $6.30@6.60, basis cotton. Extra fancy ranged from $6@6.25, with clear at $5.80@6.10. Some little export business was done on the cut prices of Friday and strong inquiry from Latin America developed.

Mill feed was down several cents per 100 lbs., both hard and soft wheat bran were quoted at $1.18@1.20 per 100 lbs., with little buying. Shorts were priced at $1.30@1.35 in cottons and jutes.

The Equity Elevator Co., at Pingree, N. D., burned with loss of $9,000.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1915.

The break in wheat the first of the week appeared to stimulate flour business. The decline in flour caught purchasers with the result that all mills reported improvement, although in varying degrees. The bulk of the business was for near-by shipment but some good business was perfected on the new crop.

There is some disinclination to enter into contracts for deferred shipments. This is largely due to the fear that the spring wheat situation is far too closely adjusted in the supply and demand position to make forward commitments a safe business procedure. The chief advantage of the decline in the market to the millers has been reduction in wheat premiums. Cash wheat is more nearly in line with the July contract, although it can still decline more and be at a fair premium. It is doubtful, however, if the relative positions are to narrow up much more because receipts of spring wheat are likely to be on a diminishing scale.

Southwestern mills reported some very good sales of new crop flour for shipment in 30 days. Some large sales on the old crop were reported as well since the erratic decline, especially of straight and patents. Offerings of clear, both first and second, from the Southwest have been more liberal the past week than has been the case for 30 days, but many sales of these grades are made on practically the same basis as 95 per cent straight.

Northwestern mills have had good business on old crop flour. Some very large sales were made on the decline at practically $1.00 under the prices quoted a few weeks ago. Northwestern first clear continue to show a scarcity, and it is known here that sales of this grade have been made at 10c per barrel over baker's patent.

The rye market holds very firm considering the bad break which has occurred on wheat. Patent white rye is in a little better demand and there have been some sales made at very fair prices during the week. The demand for the darker grades of rye is not so urgent, and the market is again flooded.

Durum patent and semolinas sold at good prices early in the week; then came the decline and later the advance of 3½ cents in Durum wheat, but no reports of any sales on the advance have been made. The macaroni manufacturers appear to have sufficient Durum patents and semolinas to tide them over until the new crop, and aside from the current sales this week, much improvement in the demand for Durum commodities is not anticipated prior to the advent of the new crop.

Soft winter wheat has followed the spring and Kansas wheats in the decline, and there are some very cheap soft winter patent flour being offered. Soft winter clear are still very scarce and are bringing good values. Some of the larger cracker manufacturers made substantial purchases of soft winter clear last week on the decline.

City family trade was very satisfactory last week, and buyers appear to have lost all confidence in the market. Family flour is quoted at 70 cents lower this week and very little is being sold even at these prices.

The city bakery business was very satisfactory the first part of the week, but since the decline in wheat, this trade has fallen off very materially and sales exceedingly slow. The bakery trade in general will be in need of further stocks of old wheat flour before long and a steady business on these grades is anticipated right up to the commencement of the new crop. It is reported that large purchases of new crop Kansas flours were made by several of the large bakeries in Chicago during the week.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.50; standard patents (basis jute), $6.40@6.90; first clears (basis jute), $6.10@6.50; second clears (basis jute), $4.80@5.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6@6.20; straights, $5.80@6; clears, $5.60@6; low grades, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6@6.20; straights, $5.80@6; clears, $5.70@5.90; low grades, $4.70@5.10.

Durum (in jute)—Patents, $6.65@6.75; straights, $6.35@6.45; clears, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 Semolina, $6.90@7; No. 2 Semolina, $6.80@6.90.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@21.75; middlings, $24.25@24.50; red dog, $31@31.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6.10@6.30; dark, $5.30@5.60; blended rye, $5.45@5.65.

Coast Flour—Patent, $6.30@6.50; straight, $6.10@6.30.

California Flour Rates.

Railroads have made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for privilege to reduce grain and grain products rates to California terminals in order to meet water competition arising from the Panama Canal. In several conferences with railroad officials, representatives of the Southwestern Millers' League have obtained promises from carriers that they would file reduced rates from Kansas points to California terminals and that such rates would be on a 65c per 100-lb. basis or lower. The petition of railroads now before the commission asks that carriers be allowed to meet water competition at Pacific Coast terminals and charge the terminal rate plus the local rate to intermediate points. Whether or not the commission will allow carriers to charge the full local rate to intermediate points is questionable, as recent decisions embodying this point have specified rates to intermediate points should be made up of the terminal rate plus 80 per cent of the local charge. This question was decided in class and commodity rates.

Between Southwestern points and California terminals there is now in effect a rate of 75c per 100 lbs. on flour and 67c on wheat. These tariffs were recently filed by trans-continental carriers and are based on the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission allowing carriers a 10c per 100 lbs. increase on flour and wheat.

Imports of flour into Hongkong, China, fell off sharply in 1914, amounting to 4,195,887 bags, compared with 5,175,623 bags in the preceding year and 5,722,954 bags in 1912. Of the imports for the year 3,762,553 bags came from the United States, 423,334 bags from Canada and 10,000 bags from Australia. The largest part of the imports arrived the first half of 1914. With the increase in the price of flour in the United States following the opening of the European war and with the sharply higher ocean rates, shipments fell off and the local demand was supplied principally by Shanghai mills. No trade is in prospect for the United States at prevailing prices, but without doubt normal price conditions will witness the return to prominence of United States flour on the Hongkong market.

The Caughey-Swift Grain Co., Detroit, Mich., has been dissolved and the business will be conducted by Caughey-Jossman & Co. and the Swift Grain Co.

Maloney & Carter Co., Charleston, S. C., will erect a feed and meal mill to cost $36,000.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., June 7, 1915.

The flour trade is quiet and mills are, as a rule, running at much below their capacity. The decline in prices has not stimulated much new business and there is a desire among buyers to hold off in the hope of getting lower figures on the new crop. Millers are not pushing sales very hard at present, but most of them predict that flour prices will continue strong in future.

Feed sales have been light during the past week. Dealers are not satisfied with present prices, so are unwilling to buy much of anything for future use. Pasturage is now excellent throughout the state, though hay has been injured by the severe frost of about two weeks ago.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $8@8.25 in wood; clear, $27; low grade, $5.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.75@8 in wood; pastry, $7.50@7.75; low grade, $5.50.

Rye Flour—7@7.50.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $25.50; red dog flour, $32.50; oil meal, $28.50; gluten feed, $26.30.

Buffalo Notes.

Flour blenders report dull flour trade. The inquiry for low grades for moulding purposes is light.

The New York State Hospital Commission, at Albany, is asking for proposals for furnishing state institutions with 7,984 bbls. of standard straight flour. The Buffalo state hospital takes 640 bbls. in wood and the Rochester hospital about as much. Bids close June 15.

George Urban, Jr., one of Buffalo's leading millers, has been elected a director of the Cataract Power and Conduit Co., a large concern in which he has for some time been a stockholder.

Buffalo coopers are much disturbed over the proposition to add 14 lbs. to a barrel in carloads, some of them saying that the barrel trade in flour will be pretty nearly ruined if it is adopted.

Manufacturers are of the opinion that the marked falling off in the imports of macaroni by the United States during the last half of 1914 does not equal decrease in the consumption. The smaller imports can be traced to the embargo against exports by Italy and the increased output of macaroni flour by domestic mills, resulting in an increased output of the finished product.

A fire at Chatham, Canada, destroyed $25,000 worth of flour in a warehouse owned by the Canada Flour Mills Co. Loss partly covered by insurance.

A Broomhall report from Russia says weather continues favorable. Acreage to crops will be reduced, notwithstanding the government's report to the contrary. Stocks are light everywhere or being closely protected.

During April, 1915, exports of flour from the Puget Sound have amounted to 228,498 bbls. Wheat exports were 415,721 bu.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1915.

Lower prices were quoted by Kansas City and Missouri River millers on corn goods this week. The cash corn market here had a weak tendency, reductions of two to three cents being quoted. Corn meal was offered at 5c to 10c per bbl. less than a week ago. Southern buying continued in good volume on the decline, although some points withdrew from the market, expecting further reductions.

Corn meal sold at $3.15 to $3.25 per bbl. for cream grade in 24-lb. sacks. Standard meal was quoted at a discount of 20c to 25c per bbl. under cream grade, selling at $2.95 to $3.05 per bbl. Hominy grits were in moderate demand by mixed-car trade, selling in small lots in mixed cars with other corn goods at $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl.

Sales of corn meal and other corn products are almost entirely to Southern and Southeastern states. Immediate Southwestern states are taking some meal in cars with flour, but in very limited quantities.

Chop trade was good. Demand in adjoining states showed improvement, while Southern trade was maintained in same volume as a week ago. The lower prices on corn were reflected in declines of two to four cents in chop trade. No. 2 mixed corn chop is quoted at $1.42 to $1.43 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags. No. 2 yellow is held at a premium of two cents over same grade mixed.

Weakness in cash corn market was due to the light feeding demand and generous receipts. Local elevator stocks are about three times those of a year ago, amounting to approximately 1,200,000 bus. The supply of kafir corn and barley in local elevators is much larger than at this time in 1914, which is also affecting the corn market.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.15@3.25 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.25@3.35; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.43@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, $1@1.10 per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 7, 1915.

A lower range of prices has developed in the corn products market, but trade has continued dull. Corn feed meal shows the largest decline. Buyers are holding off quite generally and stocks are amply sufficient for present needs of the market. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30 per ton; corn feed meal, $30; cracked corn, $31; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1915.

No developments of any consequence occurred in the corn products situation during the week, the buying being restricted to mostly local needs. Taken as a whole, the corn products market situation here is in an exceedingly healthy state. White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. sacks. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks. These prices contemplate carlot shipments, delivered.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1915.

Corn products have been quiet the past week, with only moderate demand. Corn was easier at 81 to 83 cents. Corn meal showed no material change, being quoted $1.90 bolted and $2 for pearl in 96-lb. bags.

New Orleans, La., June 7, 1915.

Quotations on corn goods were down five cents per bbl. on the average last week, and there was comparatively little demand. The country districts were fairly active buyers and some export business was done. Later reports from the south, central and west Louisiana corn crop show heavy losses by drouth in early corn. Later-planted corn will give the state a fair average crop, experts say.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Prices on corn goods remained at about the same level as the previous week, with only a routine business in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60 @1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.75@ 1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92@ 1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

Cincinnati, O., June 7, 1915.

The cash corn market displayed a firmer tone, and prices of corn products advanced five cents this week. There was especially a good demand noted for corn meal. The best selling was done with the Southern points. Corn receipts were heavy this week, amounting to 142 cars. The corn millers here did the bulk of the buying of corn. Quotations of corn meal are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.45@1.50.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1915.

Prices were unchanged to a shade easier in the corn products market last week. The break in cash corn stimulated demand slightly on any shading in quotations, and some good buying orders were received from the South, which has been the mainstay of the trade for some time past. Weakness in speculative markets generally had a tendency to make some buyers cautious, as the present perfect crop outlook has sentiment on all grain feeds bearish, and until something happens to suggest that the decline is over confidence in all prices will be small. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b., wood. Grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Many corn fields in Iowa have been entirely washed out and will have to be replanted. The heavy rains came just after many farmers had completed sowing.

The Bloomfield Mill Co., Bloomfield, Ky., reports acreage to corn in its vicinity at 110 per cent of last year's area. "Corn looks good in this section, condition being near perfect."

Throughout Kentucky very favorable reports of growing corn are heard. The acreage for the state is five to ten per cent larger than last year and late rains have been beneficial. Plant is well advanced for this time of the year, notwithstanding late planting. Almost every section of the state reports area to the coarse cereal as larger than usual.

A Minneapolis authority says: "Domestic conditions in corn at present are bearish, the visible supply being three times as great as at the corresponding time of the preceding year. Stocks in Chicago elevators are double those of last year. Corn reports are mixed. Some complaints of too much moisture for corn are heard from Iowa and Nebraska and considerable replanting will be necessary in these states."

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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1915.

Demand for flour improved during the week. Some mills report fairly liberal sales. Most of the business is in small lots for quick shipment to take care of immediate needs. Some business was done in new crop flour for delivery from September to the end of the year. Mills are quoting new crop flour about $1.25 per bbl. under present prices. There is a tendency among the majority of flour buyers to take advantage of material breaks in the wheat market. On this account many of the mills have been able to make sales of moderate volume without much difficulty. Opinions as to future prices of flour vary, and it is practically impossible to figure out with any degree of certainty what course the market will take under existing conditions. There is no doubt that flour stocks are low and that many buyers are following out the hand-to-mouth principle of buying. In some sections of the country there is considerable inquiry for old wheat flour, while in other sections new crop shipment inquiries are much in evidence. One Minneapolis mill had an inquiry for a round lot of flour for shipment to May 1 next year, but such business is not at all desired by the millers, considering the uncertainty of conditions. There has been a considerable number of resting orders in the hands of millers, and on the breaks many of these orders were accepted when the market permitted.

Export business is practically at a standstill, and but few cable inquiries have been received. First and second clears are in good demand and prices remain firm. Many of the Northwestern mills making a short patent flour could find ready sale for their clears, but the question with them is to find a market for their patents.

Some anxiety has been caused in the Northwest by the continued wet weather. In some sections the rain has been beneficial, but generally speaking we have had more than enough, and, while no damage has been done up to the present time, good, bright, sunshiny weather would be very beneficial and is much needed.

The cold weather which prevailed a few weeks ago sent the wheat roots well into the ground and has undoubtedly had the effect of making the wheat plants more hardy, so that up to the present conditions have been entirely favorable. All we need now is good growing weather to hasten the crop along. The general impression is that the wheat acreage is about 10 per cent greater than it was a year ago.

Mill feeds are in ready demand for immediate shipment, although buyers are not at all eager to pay prevailing prices for the latter half of June shipment. Mill feed brokers are expecting a decline in prices very shortly. Many of the mills have their feed sold ahead and in consequence are holding their asking prices firm, as their surplus production above contracts is being very readily disposed of in mixed cars with flour. Discounts for future shipment are not looked upon with favor by the Minneapolis mills.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $6.80@7; second patents, in sacks, $6.60@6.80; first clears, in sacks, $5.40@5.80; second clears, in sacks, $4.90@5.30.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $19@19.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $27@27.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.

Cash Wheat Market.

The demand for cash wheat showed an improvement over the previous week, with premiums slightly weaker. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis have been more liberal than expected, and this, together with the ease with which the May contract expired, has had a tendency to reduce the premiums. A great many of the country elevators expected to see a squeeze in the May option and timed their shipments so that they would arrive as they expected, to meet the high point of the market. But in this they were greatly disappointed, because at no time in the past few months have premiums been as weak as they were the past two weeks. At one time choice North Dakota No. 1 northern was selling at 8c over May when May was 10c over July. This made the premium 18c over July. At the close of the week premiums had sagged off to 7@8c over July, a break of 10c or 11c from the high point. Quite liberal quantities of No. 2 hard Kansas and Nebraska wheat have been coming in, which has also had its effect in bringing down premiums.

At the end of the week the July future closed at $1.33, about 3½c under the previous day's close. The prevailing premium for choice No. 1 northern was 7@8c over July. No. 2 sold at from 3c under to 4@4½c over the July contract. No. 3 sold at from 6c under to 1c over July. No. 1 durum at the close of today's market was listed at $1.33@1.35, and No. 2 durum at $1.30½@1.33.

Northwestern Notes.

C. B. Dempsey, formerly with the Commander Mill Co., is now representing Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. in Illinois.

The Sheffield-King Milling Co. is equipping its mill at Faribault, Minn., with automatic sprinklers, with a view of effecting a considerable saving in fire insurance.

C. A. Boyer, of Wild Rose, N. D., was in Minneapolis recently making final arrangements for the construction of a small flour mill at Wild Rose. Wild Rose is in a good wheat producing section, and prospects look very favorable for Mr. Boyer.

The National Association of Macaroni Manufacturers will hold its annual meeting in Minneapolis June 8, 9 and 10. The mills making durum products will contribute largely to the entertainment of the convention. Among other things, the macaroni men will be shown through the new mill of the Yerxa-Andrews-Thurston Co., which is equipped specially to make durum products.

Considerable interest is taken in the new mill which is to be built in Minneapolis by the Atkinson Milling Co. It will have a capacity of 1,000 bbls. a day, with room enough in the building to increase the capacity to 2,000 bbls. when necessary. The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co. has the contract for the equipment of the mill, and it is safe to say that they will exert themselves to make the mill a credit to their ability as mill builders, because it is the first large mill they have had the opportunity of equipping from top to bottom. Efforts will be made to have the mill ready for operation as soon as possible after the new crop moves. In all probability the mill will be operated by electricity.

Texas Notes.

The A. B. Crouch Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., is doubling its storage capacity, making a combined storage and grain handling capacity of 80,000 bus.

The grain elevator of the Kell Milling Co., at Vernon, Tex., burned last week. Loss partly covered by insurance. Capacity of the plant was 50,000 bus. It has not yet been decided whether the elevator will be rebuilt.

The annual meeing of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association held at Galveston last week was well attended. The principal subject of discussion was in regard to the establishing of a general claim bureau to be handled through the association. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. W. Manning, Fort Worth; first vice-president, W. M. Priddy, Wichita Falls; second vice-president, J. N. Beasley, Amarillo; secretary-treasurer, H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth.

The Werkheiser-Polk flour mill, at Temple, Tex., which has been standing idle for the past several years, has been purchased by A. and J. F. Lillard, of the Lillard Milling Co., Decatur, Tex. The plant will be put in shape in time for operation on the coming crop. This mill is one of the largest in central Texas.

J. W. Comer, father of John A. Comer, wholesale grain dealer at Kansas City, Mo., died at the home of his son, L. B. Comer, in Fort Worth, Tex., last week. Mr. Comer was 74 years of age.

Late reports give fine promise for the coming crop in this section of the country. In few places floods have done considerable damage, but as a whole the small grain conditions of the states are good.

S. R. Overton, Wichita, Kan., interested in the Kansas Flour Mills Co., has purchased the Bishop Mill and Elevator Co., Jet, Okla. Mr. Overton will run the mill independently. His son will be placed in charge.

O. T. Olson, manager of the export department of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., left last week for the West Indies, where he will open a branch office for the mill. Guillermo Davids-Sauvat, who has been acting in the capacity of selling agent for the Latin-American countries at the Red Star mill, will be placed in charge of the office, which will be located in Havana, Cuba.

Work has started on the remodeling of the plant of the Attica Milling Co., Attica, Kan., which is the property of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington. Capacity of the plant will be increased to 300 bbls. Operations will start on July 1. Harry Hunter, now in the Wellington office of the Hunter Milling Co., will be manager of the Attica plant.

Frank P. Ervin will erect a 30-bbl. mill at Harvin, S. C.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 7, 1915.

Flour buyers covered old crop needs on the breaks in last week's wheat market, but total volume of business was not much heavier than in preceding week. Prices declined sharply, some mills quoting patent 20c to 30c lower. Best buying was done by regular trade. Bakers bought little, except scattered carlots to bridge flour requirements into the new crop months. Kansas mills sold best patents at $7 to $7.35 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Northwestern mills asked up to $7.60 per bbl. for advertised brands and sold standard patents at a premium of 15c to 20c per bbl. over Kansas. In some parts of the state spring wheat mills sold flour on same basis as Kansas.

Quite a few salesmen in the state are talking new crop flour on a basis of $5.70 to $6 per bbl. in jutes, July-August-September shipment, delivered. Few bakers show interest in these figures, expecting to purchase new crop needs at much below this figure. Several large jobbers at distributing points have purchased 1,000-bbl. lots on a basis of $5.75 per bbl. in cotton sacks, July-August movement.

Spring wheat mills are booking for August-September shipment, old crop flour. The weakness in last week's market is tending to keep bakers out of the deferred market. So many uncertainties surround the future market that buyers believe the best policy is to stay out and purchase flour as needed. New crop flour offers are too high for any large volume of business, and indications are that new crop flour sales so far this year are less than 45 per cent of the business done a year ago.

Iowa mills are running less than half time on an average. Several of the larger mills in the state are operating 18 to 24 hours, but the smaller mills, as a rule, are running 10 hours, and in a great many instances only three or four half-days weekly. Iowa prices are in line with those of Kansas and the Northwest. Mills are asking up to $7.35 per bbl. for high winter wheat patent and up to $7.60 for spring wheat flour.

Mill feed was steady last week, bran, shorts and middlings selling at unchanged figures. Demand was rather quiet, but mills did not offer freely, Kansas particularly limiting shipments of feed into the state. Northwestern mills are offering feed in larger amounts than Kansas. Bran sold at $21 per ton, while standard middlings brought a range of $22.50 to $23 per ton. Flour middlings are quoted up to $29.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7@7.35; straight, $6.80@7.10; fancy clear, $6.30@6.40; second clear, $5.70@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.30@7.60; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $6.20@6.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The 50-bbl. flour mill being built at Jefferson Ia., will also be equipped to make corn meal, graham flour and all kinds of feedstuffs.

C. G. Crawford is enlarging the capacity of his elevator at Ida Grove, Ia., to 40,000 bus.

Practically no wheat is moving from farms in Iowa. Reserves held by farmers are very light, and in a great many counties producers have already marketed all of their 1914 crop. The smaller mills in the state report sufficient wheat on hand to run them into the new crop, but the larger mills are buying carlots from Nebraska points.

Weather conditions were not exactly favorable for growing wheat during the past week. Many sections of Iowa report excessive rainfall, and in a number of counties bottom lands have been flooded. Dry weather is needed. Harvest has already been set back two weeks by the heavy precipitation. The plants in many fields have lodged, but dry weather would remedy this condition.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 7, 1915.

A sudden slump was recorded in the flour market here this week, amounting to 40 cents, placing values at the lowest point in many months. The varieties to show the best demand were the top grades, and even these have fallen off, as most buyers are inclined to hold off until the new crop movement.

Reports from farmers throughout the winter wheat belt indicate one of the largest crops of wheat.

Most of the buyers bought only small lots for immediate use this week, as they are of the opinion that prices will go still lower. Receipts of spring and hard flour showed heavy receipts during the week.

The rye market is easier, and prices of rye flour declined 10 cents. The buyers are taking only small quantities. City pure showed the best demand during the week.

The mill feed market was quiet and steady. Talk is general that prices will go lower, owing to fine condition prevailing in the country points. Bran prices are off about 25 cents. Middlings were extremely dull, and concessions were necessary to move supplies.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.40@6.70; fancy, $6@6.10; family, $5.70@5.85; extra, $5.20@5.30; low grade, $4.90@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.85@7.15; straight, $6.40@6.60; clear, $5.40@5.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.85@7.05; straight, $6.30@6.80; clear, $5.80@6.15.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6@6.20; city pure, $6.10@6.25; city blended, $6@6.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24.50@25; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; fine, $28.50@29.

Notes.

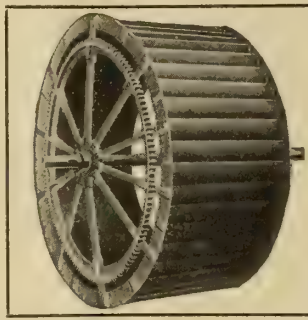
The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 23,872 bbls., compared with 21,872 bbls. last week and 22,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week amounted to 12,762 bbls., compared with 19,872 bbls. last week and 18,625 bbls. a year ago.

Crookston Milling Co., Crookston, Minn., burned with 10,000 loss, covered by insurance.

Wiley & Henderson, of Sanger, Tex., are building a flour mill at Daingerfield, Tex.

During the year 1914, the New York agricultural station anaylzed 693 samples of concentrated feeding stuffs, representing 640 brands. A bulletin says: "The guaranteed analyses on feedstuffs have been generally well maintained. Many of the deficiencies in protein and fat and mis-statements as to fiber content have proven slight and are within the tolerences allowed by this station."

Imports of flour by Formosa, Japan, from the United States in 1914 amounted to $664,457 in value, compared with $836,808 in the preceding year. The decrease in imports was due principally to the enlarged domestic manufacture of flour, says a consular report.



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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

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Guarantees attractive and artistically printed bags. The increasing demand for "Milwaukee Bags" is due to just one thing—Merit. Not only do they attract and fetch trade, but they help keep trade.
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Mill Supplies

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1915.

The scarcity of alfalfa meal is developing into a serious condition in the market here. Local mixers are short of meal to fill orders, and they don't know where they can obtain needed supplies. Quotations are on a nominal basis and jobbers declare that prices of alfalfa meal are altogether determined by the necessities of the purchaser. Mixers needing meal badly will pay up to $22 per ton for No. 1 in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City. Range of quotations on this grade is $21 to $22 per ton.

Not a single mill in Kansas is grinding meal, while advices from Colorado and Wyoming indicate that more than 90 per cent of the mills in the two Western states are shut down. Colorado had another heavy rain this week, which will probably mean that it will be at least 10 days before operations can be resumed. Stocks of meal in warehouses at Kansas City and other distributing centers have been completely exhausted. One local feed mixer who grinds his own meal, purchasing alfalfa hay on the local market, has not had as much as other mixers, but the hay he is buying is damp and difficult to grind.

Mixers are taking their salesmen off the road. None are pushing for business and are handicapped to the extent that they find it difficult to fill voluntary orders received. Because of the heavy rains and other conditions, the current mixed feed demand is better than normal for this period of the year, which accentuates the scarcity of meal. Only once before in the history of the alfalfa meal industry has there been a scarcity of meal similar to present conditions. In 1911, four years ago, mixers had some trouble in obtaining enough meal to fill orders for mixed feeds, but rains then did not last as long as the present spell.

Alfalfa molasses feed is in good demand from the Southwest, local mixers quoting nominal prices at $20 to $21 for No. 1 and $18.50 to $19.50 per ton for No. 2, or 50c higher than a week ago. Current prices of mixed feeds are not stable, depending altogether on the fluctuations in the meal market. Alfalfa grain mixed molasses feeds are quoted at a range of $24 to $28 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River. Alfalfa dry mixed feed is held up to $29.50 per ton, and is slow sale.

Kansas mills are not grinding new alfalfa and will probably not do so until after the second cutting in harvested. Several cars of new meal have been offered to jobbers in this market, but the samples indicated that the meal was of very poor quality and out of condition. Strong figures were asked, mills quoting around $19.50 to $20 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $22.50@23; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20@20.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

New Orleans, La., June 7, 1915.

New crop alfalfa from Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico began arriving here in large quantities last week. Quotations ranged from $17 to $17.50 per ton for choice. The demand was strong and some dealers were restocking and making constant inquiry. Meal quotations from the new hay crop were not received, but meal was active. Alfalfa meal was quoted at $23@24 per ton and mixed feeds ranged from $24 to $33 per ton. Heavy demand for mixed feeds from country and for export.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1915.

Alfalfa products were fairly firm last week, considering the weakness in the grain and other feed markets. Prices were unchanged to a shade easier in the late dealings, but demand was rather urgent and regular trade sources purchased liberally of meal. Rains in the West and Southwest aided holders of meal, as all receipts of hay continue to arrive heated and unsatisfactory, and while this lasts there is not much chance for a decided break in prices. Much of the first cutting of hay has been damaged beyond repair, and a liberal grinding will not be possible until the second cutting. Many mills are over two months behind in their orders, and with supplies of meal light in all important distributing points an unusual condition confronts the trade. Many dealers assert that they could place extensive stocks of meal if they could obtain them. Mixed feed trade is in fair volume, but is largely in single carlot shipments, mostly to the South. Molasses alfalfa products were firm. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $20@21; No. 1, $23@23.50; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $25@29; without grain, $20.50@23.

Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1915.

Alfalfa commodities experienced an advance in the meal market of approximately $2 per ton and 50 cents to $1 in the molasses and grain mixed feed quotations the past week, due to the heavy rains over the entire alfalfa district, as a consequence of which numerous mills are compelled to close down because of their inability to grind damp hay, despite the fact that many of them are sadly behind on contracts.

Keen interest is being displayed by alfalfa feed manufacturers in the meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association to be held in St. Louis early this month, and it is anticipated that this market will be well represented.

No. 1 meal advanced to a basis of $23 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No. 2 meal is now quoted at $21.50@22.50 per ton; grain mixed feeds, $30@30.50 per ton; molasses grain mixed feeds, $24.50@28 per ton; molasses alfalfa feeds are held at $20.50@23, according to grade.

Cincinnati, O., June 7, 1915.

The alfalfa products market was extremely dull this week. Local buyers especially are not taking hold, and with an easing up of the cash hay market the trade look to another reduction in prices. Hay prices declined 50 cents this week, and are now at the lowest point in many months. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; grain mixed feed, $25.50@26.50; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The windstorm in Nebraska recently damaged the alfalfa mill at Maxwell to the extent of several thousand dollars.

The Wichita, Kan., municipality sowed all vacant lots to alfalfa early this spring and is now harvesting a first cutting of about 2,000 tons.

The first car of new alfalfa received in St. Louis was auctioned off at $14 per ton. The car was in good condition and the hay was well cured.

Of the 21 samples of alfalfa meal analyzed by the New York Agricultural Station at Geneva, N. Y., during 1914, not a single sample was below the guarantee in fat and one exceeded the fiber statement.

The New York Agricultural Station in its buletin on feedingstuffs makes this definition: Alfalfa meal is the entire alfalfa hay, ground, and does not contain an admixture of ground alfalfa straw or other foreign materials.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., is erecting alfalfa mills at Lovell and Garland, Wyo. The new plants are of 50 tons' capacity each. They will be completed before the 1915 crop of alfalfa starts to move. The entire output of the two mills will be consumed by the mixing plant of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., at Omaha, Neb., which has a daily capacity of 500 tons of mixed alfalfa feeds.

Alfalfa millers will probably ask the American Feed Manufacturers' Association at the annual convention this week to consider the adoption of a fancy grade of meal. Members of the organization recognize only choice, No. 1 and No. 2 grade meal, while alfalfa meal millers and jobbers have been quoting a fancy grade of meal representing a grade better than choice. The milling industry is in favor of the new grade, but whether or not members of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association will recognize it is uncertain.

Alfalfa now composes a comparatively insignificant portion of the total hay receipts in the Kansas City market. Because of the scarcity of the legume, many buyers have been compelled to pay high prices for "hot" alfalfa, which in a normal market would have been almost unsalable. In the last fortnight the market on new alfalfa in Kansas City has advanced $2 per ton, indicating that a large percentage of the first cutting has been spoiled. Quality of the new hay arriving at the Kansas City market is very poor, more than 95 per cent of the receipts being out of condition.

Kansas mills are not offering any new crop meal, and so far have been able to grind but little hay from the first cutting. Kansas City, so far, has not received a single car of new alfalfa meal, and unless the heavy rainfall ceases the chances for an early movement of new meal from the Sunflower States are slight. A year ago at this time the new crop movement of alfalfa meal from Kansas was well under way and Oklahoma was shipping some meal at this time. Prospects for new meal from Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska are not good at this time. It appears that the entire Southwestern alfalfa milling section has been visited by exceptionally heavy rains in the past few weeks. The same is also true of Colorado and parts of Wyoming.

Pennsylvania

Business on new wheat flour of all kinds is very heavy for shipment up to Jan. 1, next.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$6.75@7.10; straight, $6.60@6.75; clear, $6.40@6.60; low grade in jute, $4.80@5.80.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.75@7.25; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.50; extra, $5.90@6.10.

Kansas Patent (basis ½ cotton or jute)—$6.30@6.90; straight, $6.10@6.25; clear, $5.50@5.75.

6.25; clear, $5.50@5.75. New flour about $1 less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.15@6.50.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $33.50@34.50; flour middlings, $31.50@33.50; middlings, $27.25@27.50; bran, $25.25@25.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.50; bran, $26.25@27.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@28.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

A new 1,000-bbl. mill is to be built at Minneapolis by William M. Atkinson, to be operated as the Atkinson Milling Co. Contract for machinery has been let to Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis.

The National Association of Managers of Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Companies will hold its fourth annual convention in Minneapolis June 10 to 12 and expects an attendance of 1,000.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

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HELP WANTED.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

HEAD MILLER WANTED—For 300-bbl. soft wheat mill. Good wages. None but first-class miller need apply. Box 295, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill of 500 to 2,000 bbls. capacity. Wide experience in spring hard and soft winter wheat milling; also experienced in corn and rye milling. Capable to take charge of any mill in straight or diversified milling and produce most satisfactory results. At present assistant head miller in large mill. Will go anywhere if proposition is satisfactory. Require 30 days' notice. Address Box 290, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as second miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Can furnish best of recommends upon application. Address Box 296, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a mill from 100 to 350 bbls. capacity. Or I would take a position as second miller in a larger mill. I prefer states Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Address Jacob Frantz, 200 Grain avenue, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a medium sized mill. Ample experience with hard and soft winter and spring wheat. All systems. Nothing but a first-class proposition considered. Want something where a miller of more than average ability is wanted. Reference from well known people. Box 293, care Milling and Grains News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 150-bbl. Have had 25 years' experience. Have my own tools and can keep mill in repair and guarantee results; can come on short notice. Please state wages you will pay and system you have. Can furnish best of references. Address Wm. H. Derham, Easton Place Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—An up-to-date mill manager seeks position with some mill of not less than 100-bbl.. Salary and percentage considered. Mill must have sufficient capital to operate on paying basis. No money to invest, but an absolutely clean and successful record to offer. Box 294, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Job as head miller with somebody that wants a man that can produce the goods and keep mill in repair. Am married and no booze fighter. Am 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat Would consider second job if it paid enough money. Address Box 292, care Milling and Grain News.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—One of the finest mill sites in Virginia, in the heart of the wheat and corn districts. Mill was destroyed by fire. Had everything ready to rebuild when wife's sudden death by heart failure completely altered all plans. Unique opportunity for a good, practical man to build a mill to suit his own ideas and start with an excellent trade. The loss of the splendidly equipped mill has been a serious misfortune to the whole neighborhood, for there is no other within a radius of ten miles. Do not wish to sell, but will give sufficiently long lease to permit tenant to make a handsome return on his outlay. New reinforced concrete dam 120 ft. long across head waters of Banister River. New Fitz steel wheel 24 ft. in diameter, 4.6 ft. in breadth. New concrete settling basin giving perfectly steady floor to wheel and preventing trash entering flume. New miller's house which was in course of erection at time of fire; needs partitions. Would let own house furnished to suitable tenant. Mill has been in operation about 100 years and was entirely remodeled by present owner (50 bbls. flour, corn and feed). Have a 25 h. p. engine on the site which could be used to saw the necessary lumber for building. Address Matthew B. Price, Collands, Va.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000, served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Box 65, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Fifty roller mills, $40 to $100, rebuilt. Fifty reels $20 each. Twenty sifters $50 to $150 each. Scourers $10 to $50 each. Corn shellers $30. Shafting 2c per lb. pulleys 80 per cent from list, belting 80 per cent from list. Tell us your wants; it's our business to save you money. Everything for the mill rebuilt. Corrugating and grinding. A. D. Hughes Co., Rochester, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—70-bbl. mill and elevator, with 2 bins to store 5,000 bus. of wheat. Building 28x36 feet. 3 stores and basement, located in good Nebraska town. Now running day and night to keep up with the orders. Will trade for farm land or income property, or will sell and give terms. Quick Sales Co., 418 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—A 40-bbl. flouring mill located at Pilger, Neb., will be offered at public sale for cash, at Stanton, Neb., June 9, 1915, at 2:30 p. m. Partition sale. Terms $350 cash at sale. Balance at confirmation. Write G. A. Eberly, Referee, Stanton, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND-HAND REBUILT. 1,500 bushel Richardson Automatic Scale at a bargain. Howe Scale Co., 407 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business, lumber yard or other good business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five double stands of Willford's rolls, 6x20 and 6x16", in good shape and looks like new. To move them at once, your choice at $50 per stand. C. C. Rasmussen & Son, Harlan, Iowa.

WANTED—Good location to install a 25-bbl. custom mill. Box 57, Langsville, Ohio.

SCALES—Overstocked with second hand Refitted Portables—Dormant—Wagon and Track Scales. Send specifications. Write today. Howe Scale Co., 407 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One No. 9 Cyclone dust collector, manufactured by the S. Howes Co. Absolutely new, never uncrated. Will sell for $50, f. o. b. Kearney. Kearney Flour Mills, Kearney, Neb.

FOR SALE—Solid iron double belt pulleys.

No.	Diameter.	Face.	Bore.	Price.
3	66 in.	12 in.	4 7-16	$25
3	66 in.	10 in.	4 7-16	$18
1	66 in.	11 in.	4 7-16	$20
1	48 in.	17 in.	4 7-16	$15
1	52 in.	7 in.	2 3-16	$10
	Split iron pulleys—			
1	52 in.	5 in.	2 11-16	$10
1	54 in.	57 in.	2 11-16	$12
1	60 in.	6 in.	2 11-16	$15

These pulleys are all as good as new. Were cut out in remodeling. The Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CROP CONDITIONS IN BRIEF.

Dry Weather Needed—Movement of New Wheat Started in Texas.

Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1915.

The Southwest needs dry weather and sunshine, winter wheat fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri are beginning to show effects of excessive moisture. However, with the exception of a few lodged fields, very little damage has been done so far by the almost continuous rainfall of the past two weeks. Every section of the Southwest is in position to mature its wheat crop on the moisture already in the soil. In many sections wheat is backward from 10 days to two weeks as a result of the absence of sunshiny weather and hot temperatures. Oklahoma will start cutting wheat the close of this week, if the weather is fairly warm, while the Southern part of Kansas and Missouri will begin harvesting their wheat crop in 10 days to two weeks if the desired high temperatures prevail.

The chinch bug has been eliminated by the rainfall while Hessian fly depredations have been checked. Official reports by the Oklahoma and Missouri departments of agriculture say that Hessian fly in wheat is less active and some improvement is noted in the condition of the crop. Damage to the small area flooded by rains is comparatively insignificant.

Estimates on the Kansas crop are between 110,000,000 and 130,000,000 bu., the most popular figure being 120,000,000 bu. Tone of crop reports from the Sunflower state has improved in the last week, but there is an ever-increasing call for dry weather.

The Oklahoma report for June makes the condition of wheat 80 per cent, compared with 92 in May and 96 last year. Deterioration is ascribed to rust, chinch bugs and Hessian fly. Excessive rains are also complained of.

Wheat cutting in Kansas generally starts around June 10, but this year harvesting will not get under way until after June 20, ten days later than usual.

Secretary Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, says of wheat prospects in the state: "It is conceded that insect damage has reduced the yield below that of last season to quite an extent, substantially more than can be overcome by the increased acreage. The excessive rains are hammering at the bloom at an inopportune time—the outcome of all of which remains to be seen."

The publicly-owned elevator to be built at New Orleans, La., will have a capacity of 1,250,000 bu. Construction will be of concrete tank formation.

State Crop Reports.

Michigan—A condition of 91 per cent is shown in the June report, which compares with 92 per cent on May 1 and 93 per cent a year ago. The abandoned acreage in the state is estimated at 2 per cent. Area to corn is 101 per cent of the acreage last year. Condition is 83, compared with 99 last year. Oats condition is 91; last year, 84.

Ohio—In the June crop report, condition is placed at 99, compared with 91 on May 1 and 103 per cent June 1 last year. Area to wheat in the state is 1,826,000 acres, compared with 1,633,000 last year. aOts condition is placed at 92, compared with 83 last year. Rye condition is 94; a year ago, 96.

Missouri—Wheat condition in the state for June 1 was 69.8. This is a gain of 1.8 per cent since the special report issued on May 20. However, May shows a net total loss of 20 points. Condition on June 1 a year ago was 82.6. Ten-year average is 80.7. Harvest in the extreme southern part of the state will start by June 15. For the whole state wheat will ripen an average of a week to a fortnight later than last year.

"Crop conditions in Kansas have improved considerably in the last fortnight," says C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League. "Most of the conservative men in the trade have raised their estimate on the final outcome and 120,000,000 bus. appears to be the popular figure at this time. Oklahoma reports continue good and a majority of the crop experts believe that the state will have a crop up to that of last year, when production amounted to 47,000,000 bus. Nebraska is anticipating another bumper crop, but like the other states needs dry sunshiny weather."

Texas has started moving her first car of new wheat. Oklahoma will start cutting wheat this week, which is about seven days later than last year. The southern part of Kansas will not start cutting wheat until after June 20, at least the present indication points to this date. In Nebraska wheat harvest will not start much earlier than the first of July and by this day cutting will be general over the entire Southwest. The heavy new winter wheat movement is expected to start about July 15.

The entire Southwestern winter wheat belt has had enough rain to mature the present growing wheat plants. It is said that the heavy rains of the past fortnight have delayed harvest for a week to 10 days. Dry, sunshiny weather is needed most in the Southwest, not only for the growing wheat, but for corn, oats and alfalfa. Considerable alfalfa has been irreparably damaged by the rains.

Kansas City received its first car of new wheat in 1914 on June 14. The indication this year is that this market will not receive any wheat from the 1915 crop until after June 21, when cutting will have been started in Kansas.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club is planning to launch an anti-Hessian fly campaign. The organization will have the support of the Farm Development Department of the Frisco Railroad, which will finance part of the publicity work.

Exports of wheat through Galveston, Tex., in May amounted to 2,260,000 bus., compared with 96,000 bus. in same month last year. The total clearances in the nine months of the crop year aggregate 38,211,081 bus.

Imports of flour from the United States by Porto Rico during 1914 are estimated at a value of $1,700.000.

The Interstate Milling Co. will erect a flour mill at Charlotte, N. C.

New Wheat Flour

IS just as good as flour made from old wheat, if it is properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process.*

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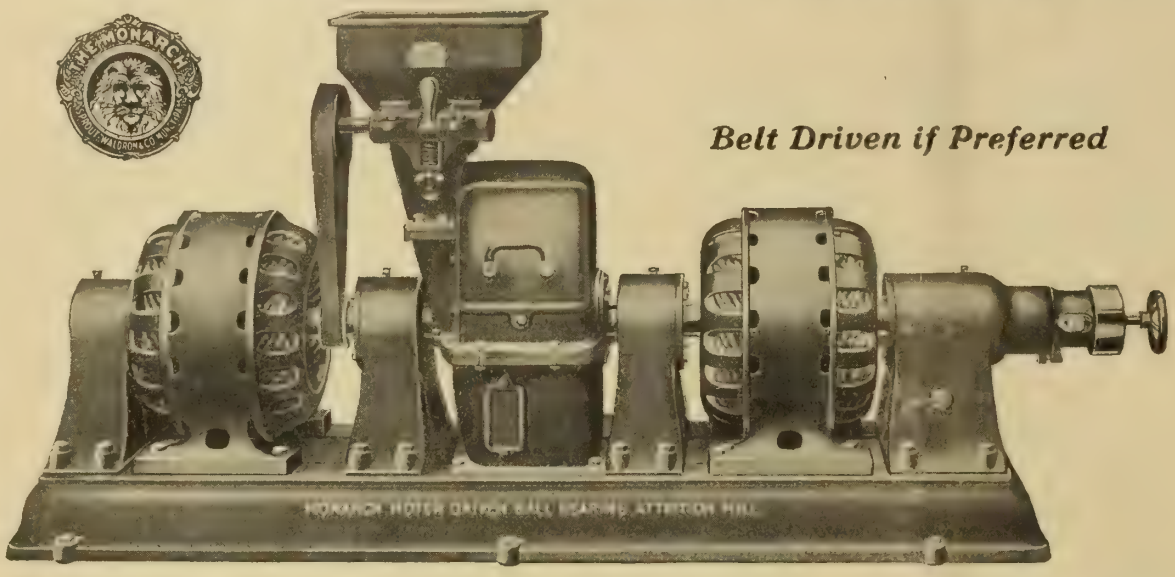

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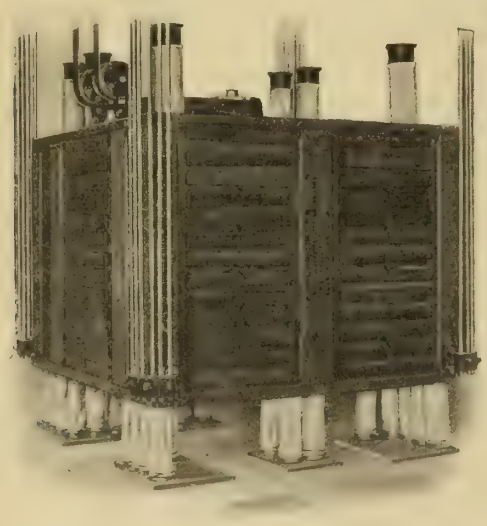

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KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JUNE ,15 1915 | Number Three

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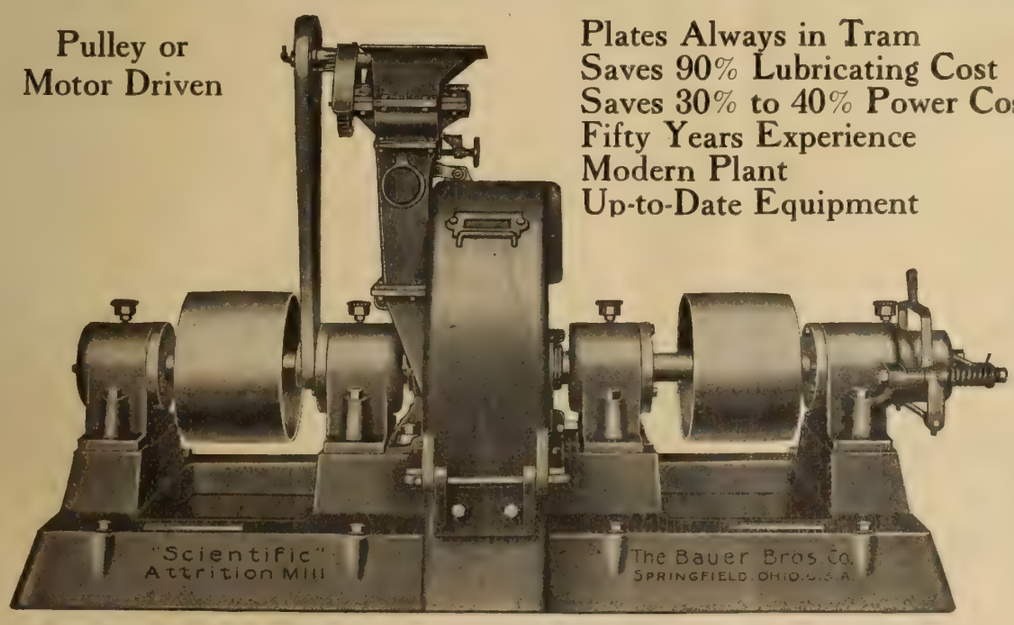

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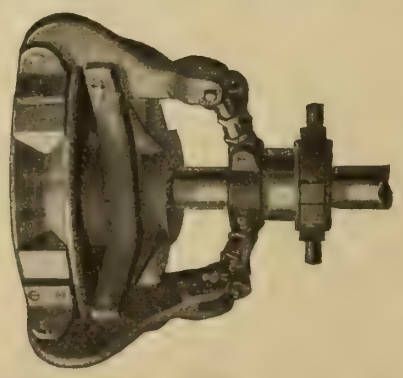

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Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
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Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
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Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
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Made-Rite Flour
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From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

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with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

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(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

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Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

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Victor Phosphate

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World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

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—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

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Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,

By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.

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St. Louis, Mo.

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Send Samples and Prices to

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It will please your customer. Ask

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Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1915. | Number Three

Margins on Flour Sales

Address of B. J. Rothwell, of Boston, at the Toledo Mass Convention.

"Is the miller justified in demanding margins on sales of flour for future delivery? The obvious answer would seem to be—is the grain broker in Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other speculative centers justified in demanding margins on purchases or sales of wheat for future delivery? If no one questions the justification of the broker why should there be any doubt as to the justification of the miller? Has the average miller a much larger working capital over and above his investment in plan than has the average speculative brokerage house, or has the average buyer of flour throughout the country greater responsibility and more extensive credit than has the average miller who makes long term contracts with him? Has the average flour miller a clearer knowledge of those fundamental business principles which determine commercial success or failure than have the rank and file of traders in speculative commodities? Has he a keener insight into the moral and financial stability of his customers, the great majority of whom he has never met and whom he knows only through the representations of some salesman or broker whom, perhaps, he has never seen and whose judgment he often has reason to question?

"Can he boast any experience that warrants him in disregarding all such considerations?

"Does the average miller, in most cases, ever consider the nature and the extent of the risks he is running, the costly competition he is setting up against himself as well as against other millers, or does he realize that he rarely secures a profit at all commensurate with the risks assumed?

"I believe the answer to every one of these questions must be in the negative. It is not improbable that the milling trade will find the coming crop year even more dangerous and more difficult than the one about to end. The aspect of international politics, even in the Western hemisphere, is not reassuring and may develop financial conditions demanding an unusual degree of commercial wisdom.

"There will be much greater possibility, from time to time, of prices dropping below the level at which large long-distance sales will have been booked.

"Last year the great bulk of the distant future sales was booked at prices which insured the buyers enormous gains; each succeeding purchase showed unusually large profits, and it was, therefore, comparatively easy to secure shipping directions and to collect carrying charges.

"Every miller has had experience—frequently most unsatisfactory experience—of the result of overbuying by both distributors and bakers, large and small, who, catching the speculative fever and not having to 'cash' their opinions—thanks to the miller who volunteers to become their banker—buy far beyond their capacity to handle. We all know the difficulty—often the impossibility—of making these buyers live up to their contracts in the matter of taking delivery at stipulated dates, and that frequently it makes little difference whether the market be above or below the purchase price. If it is below they will surely hang back, and the miller fears to cancel and run the chance of collecting the difference in price. If it is above, they cannot take delivery unless they resell ta price always much below that of the miller himself, and the latter, fearing to lose a customer, again hesitates to cancel.

"Even if the buyer pays the carrying charge for deferred shipment—a charge almost always strenuously objected to and too often waived—it does not nearly compensate the miller or enable him to keep his plant in constant operation.

Responsible Buyer Handicapped.

"It goes without saying that all over the country there are hosts of honorable and responsible flour buyers who have a keen sense of their obligations and to whom a contract is sacred, but even these men—having no practical experience in computing mill-operating costs—do not realize the heavy loss which results from enforced shutdown of plant caused by failure to take delivery at time specified in contract.

"Moreover, it is difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate. The terms that are granted the most reputable and responsible buyers are quickly extended, down the line, to the vanishing point of both reputation and responsibility, and neither the sales manager, the broker nor the salaried salesman can long resist the harmful influence of the initial departure from sound business principles.

"Furthermore, the honorable, responsible buyer is severely handicapped by the competition of the irresponsible who speculates wholly with the miller's capital and at the miller's risk.

"One extreme inevitably follows another, and, sooner or later, the value of wheat will decline steadily toward a normal level. It may not happen this year; it may not happen next, but ultimately it will happen, and when it does, if we continue present unwise policies of booking flour many months ahead without deposit of margin by the buyer, we shall surely experience a multitude of defaulted, unenforceable contracts that will inflict seriously heavy losses.

"The posting of margins by buyers would lead to an almost universal compliance with the terms of contract as to time of shipment, and the certainty of operation, which this would afford, as well as the knowledge of the grades that would either move out or constitute a surplus at stipulated times, would permit heavier and more intelligent bookings than are now possible, would thus keep the mill running more constantly, and, consequently, reduce the unit cost of production. The present abnormal time affords the best possible opportunity for the millers to make a radical departure from the unwise and unprofitable methods which they so long have been pursuing, and to adopt a fixed policy of insisting upon margins upon all flour sold for future delivery. This rule should be universal, not making 'Fish of one and flesh of another.'

"On flour sold for shipment within 30 days no margin need be exacted.

"On flour sold for shipment between 30 and 60 days a margin of at least five per cent, and on anything over 60 days a margin of 10 per cent should be deposited, subject, in both cases, to stipulation in the contract that such margin must be maintained under penalty of forfeit.

"It will be argued that under these circumstances the trade would not buy ahead. This by no means follows; the financially responsible certainly would not be deterred. It would be a decided advantage to eliminate those whose resources do not justify speculation. In either event the same amount of flour would be consumed in the long run. There is plenty of business for all on a legitimate, fairly competitive basis.

"The time is ripe for immediate, positive action, and if millers in general, led by a few of the most prominent, will adopt and unfalteringly maintain a sound business policy in this most important matter of future selling, the unquestionable abuses connected with it can quickly be stamped out to the very great advantage of the entire trade."

Illinois Millers' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, will be held Wednesday and Thursday, June 16-17, at the St. Clair Country Club, near Belleville, Ill. The program is as follows:

Wednesday—Address, President H. C. Cole; report of secretary, J. L. Grigg; report of railroad committee; report of executive committee; report of Wm. E. Meek on trip to Washington, D. C., on Standardization of Flour; report of committee on membership.

Paper, "Shall the Southern Illinois Millers' Association Adopt a Clearance House on Sales?" Martin Huber.

Paper, "Sale and Advertisement of Illinois Made Flour," (a) Albert Gilster. (b) J. H. Wimberly.

Package Differentials, Peter Haupt.

The following subjects to be taken up during the sessions: Export Sales Agency, Bleaching, Uniform Sales Contract.

Thursday—The following speakers will be present: A. P. Husband, secretary of Federation, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. McLemore, secretary of Southeastern Millers' Association, Nashville, Tenn.; W. Scott Mathews, pure food commissioner of Illinois; J. C. Adderly, Mutual Insurance, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. D. Blattner, field secretary of Associated Employers of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

Harvesting of Winter Wheat.

While recent heavy rains have delayed the winter wheat harvest somewhat, the crop, generally speaking, is in excellent condition, and, if anything, has advanced since the recent government estimate of 676,000,000 bus. Harvesting is progressing in Texas under favorable conditions, and the yield promises to verify recent expectations. Cutting will be general in Oklahoma and Kansas the latter part of this week. Corn is badly in need of dry weather and higher temperatures. Much replanting will be necessary, owing to the unusual cool, wet weather.

Argentine Wheat Crop.

A revised official report places the Argentine wheat crop at 171,200,000 bus., which compares with 114,000,000 bus. in 1913-14; 187,000,000 bus. in 1912-13; 166,000,000 in 1911-12 and 146,000,000 bus. in 1910-11. Oats yield is placed at 60,000,000 bus., compared with 50,981,000 bus. a year ago.

Scott county, Mo., started cutting wheat last week. Cutting in Oklahoma has been delayed another week, as a result of the excessive rainfall. Report from El Reno, Okla., stated that wheat was nearly ripe in that section and that indication was for average yield of 20 bus.

Object to Higher Rates

Brief Filed in Advance Rate Case in Behalf of Middle West Shippers.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1915.

As the general application of the railroads in Western Classification Territory for an increase in rates will affect the shipment of grain to and from markets, a brief filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by shippers will be of great interest to millers and grain dealers should the commission entertain the plea made. The brief is filed in behalf of shippers in the states of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Iowa, Arizona, Arkansas, Utah, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Nevada and was signed by A. E. Helm, W. M. Barrow, H. T. Clarke, P. W. Dougherty, A. J. Edgerton, C. E. Elmquist, J. H. Henderson, G. A. Henshaw, T. A. Jones, W. H. Stillson, Oliver E. Everet and Clifford Thorn.

A general denial is entered to the demand of carriers for an increase of rates on grain and grain products. The claims, it is held, are not supported in fact or in law. The credit of the roads has not declined, it is averred, compared with the credit of municipal and business corporations.

The contention made by the roads that the net operating revenues upon 41 lines of railroad to be taken as one line is not sufficient to produce reasonable return is held not to be a sufficient showing in law to justify the proposed advances in rates. Neither, it is said, would a showing of impairment by depletion of revenues make it impossible for the roads to secure additional money.

The commission is urged not to grant the proposed increase to the carriers involved for the benefit of the weak roads, when it is not needed by the stronger roads. It is declared that a greater revenue is received by the carriers on grain and grain product shipments than on any other class of commodities carried. The conclusion is made that the increase, if allowed, would have to be borne by the farmer and producer, who would be taxed millions of dollars additional to the present rates if the increase were allowed.

The contentions made in the brief will be heard as an argument on June 22, when the Interstate Commerce Commission will hear attorneys and others on the subject of increases on Western railroads.

The rates over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads on flour, bran and shorts from Inman, Kan., to various destinations in southwestern Missouri were declared unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reasonable rates were prescribed for the future. The complaint was made by the Enns Milling Co., of Inman.

Declining prices in wheat continued to stimulate movement of wheat in the Southwest. The Kansas City market is receiving much more wheat than at this time a year ago and much in excess of the local milling needs. However, a good shipping demand prevails and elevator stocks are on the decrease, amounting to less than 350,000 bus., which compares with the same amount in store a year ago at this time.

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Changing Selling Methods

Methods of merchandising flour must radically change if many of the mills of the present survive the next ten years. Too large a proportion of the profits of the milling business are lost in bad accounts and interest charges due to the bad business methods of some millers who establish precedents which others are too inclined to follow. Here is an industry using a raw material which is absolutely handled on cash terms or paid for before the actual commodity is received. In disposing of the product there is no uniformity of terms of payment, and in too many cases too much uncertainty as to payment at all.

The capital necessary to operate a flour mill is excessive, compared with the original investment and the volume of business transacted. On one side, the purchasing end of the business, raw material is cash or paid for in advance, while the finished product is partly on arrival draft terms, partly on 30 or 60 days' time and too often longer. These conditions increase in difficulty to the miller as wheat maintains a high level of value. Compare $1 wheat with 50-cent wheat and the miller has twice the investment in wheat and flour stocks, twice the interest charges on extra capital required, twice the loss when he loses on outstanding accounts and his insurance is doubled as well as his loss and damage accounts in transit. There is no offsetting gain. The miller is still figuring margins of profits by the bushel or the barrel instead of on the $1 of volume of business. That margin is not large at the best and often diminishes to the vanishing point.

With high-priced flour, as at present and for several years, the dealer reduces his stocks or gets the miller to carry him longer. If he overstocks it is at the miller's expense. Too many small dealers are allowed to buy flour in quantities on time, and while they are selling the first lot of flour they use the money in discounting other bills which carry a larger discount than the miller can afford to allow. If pressed for payment they buy more flour from another mill and pay the first miller when they get not be allowed to indefinitely repeat the operation. A bureau of credit information would disseminate the facts and also undertake the prosecution of claims against the delinquent buyer, either of one or more mills. The cost would be divided among all millers adopting a uniform sales contract and using the credit information furnished.

This may seem rather an elaborate program and one which presents unsurmountable obstacles. But the fact, that in a few isolated cases, mills have adopted and successfully carried out the plan of selling flour on cash terms f. o. b. the mill or on ready—with the proceeds of the second miller's flour. With this method of operation or its equivalent at work, many dealers have no actual capital invested in flour, but several millers are furnishing the capital for them all the time.

With a larger proportion of business transacted in domestic markets of recent years, there has also come high prices, entailing larger capital and, worse than all, a loose system of credits and an absolute disregard of safe business methods in too many cases. Small retailers who cannot pay for one car of flour will be sold five cars for deferred shipment, when there is a moral certainty he will not take any of it should the market decline.

Millers devise and scheme to cut down cost of manufacture, to get lower freight rates of a few cents to some foreign port, to save a few dollars by some insignificant economy, and yet in their merchandising methods they are behind the times, back numbers, out of date, antiquated, misguided and wholly out of touch with the spirit of their time. It is high time they reform.

In the first place, flour should be cash; absolutely cash, with bill of lading attached, either sight draft or arrival draft, just as long as wheat is sold on those terms. The salesman who takes the order should really secure an order signed by the buyer, specifying time of shipment, and there should be no cancellation allowed on a declining market unless the difference is paid by the buyer. In accepting mail, telephone or telegraph orders, written confirmation with similar terms should be mailed to the buyer. The adoption of a uniform sales contract by a large number of mills in any territory would insure its use and continuance. The uniform sales contract being the first necessary requisite of making flour transactions sales instead of options, there should follow a definite and organized bureau for gathering credit information. The buyer who did not order out his flour according to contract or pay for it on arrival, should strict arrival draft terms, shows what can be done. Millers have had their attention drawn to the necessity for better methods as never before because of widespreading influence of demoralizing methods in the last few months. Many of them have felt forced into meeting this kind of competition. Very few would willingly continue long time sales or credits of uncertain length. A revolution of selling methods is necessary in the milling business and nothing would benefit the industry more or insure a reasonable return on the large investments required.

How to Handle Salesmen

Perpetual trouble with salesmen reporting erroneous prices which competitors are making, is the lot of many sales managers. How to handle salesmen to get the best results is the subject of much thought by mill owners and the results of their efforts in this line are also disappointing. Too many salesmen are prone to believe and report every low price referred to by dealers, regardless of when the price was made, the quality of the flour so offered or the known propensity of the dealer to exaggerate or mislead with the hope, which is too often realized, of getting a lower price from the other mill.

"How to Handle Salesmen" could be made the subject of a long article, but J. E. Howard, of Wichita, tersely expressed a "modus operandi" at the meeting of different mill owners of Kansas and Oklahoma, in which he was quoted as saying:

"That the millers' troubles commenced with incompetent and untrustworthy salesmen and if half of them were discharged and the other half called in and given proper instructions the millers' troubles would be very much lessened, if not entirely obliterated.

"In the first place, the average salesman goes out with the feeling that his job depends on the **amount of business** he can get from month to month and a falling off in business or failure to get new business must be explained satisfactorily or his job is nit.

"The first and perhaps the best and handiest excuse for low prices is competition, always quoting merchants and brokers for authority on prices that are being quoted by other mills. In my judgment, the mill owners and managers should furnish the salesman with the exact cost figures once a week or as often as any change in price, and inform the salesman, that to send in an order for less than 10c per barrel profit would mean discharge from employment and unless more than that could be obtained for some of the trade, it would be unprofitable and would eventually cause the mill to change salesmen or quit the territorty being worked.

"The mill owners and managers are so well known to flour mill managers that they should pay less attention to them. But they don't.

Impress the salesman with the fact that the amount of business transacted is not more important than a to blame for not taking proper steps to encourage and instruct the salesmen that **profitable orders following instructions and truthful representations,** would be the only factors in the salesman's favor, in determining whether or not his employment would be continued. Take your salesman into your confidence, if he is worthy, and follow out this outline of methods and I believe that the millers' troubles would be greatly lessened if not entirely removed.

Another miller, after the meeting, told of an incident which showed how backbone and a firm attitude toward salesmen would bring results. He said that he employed a traveling salesman recently with a northwestern mill. He gave him instructions and sent him out in adjacent territory. Back came frequent orders for flour at a lower price than that authorized and the messages in reply was invariably "Cannot confirm; price too low." The salesman continued sending in orders below the authorized price until the manager finally wired him the code for "Sell no more flour until further instructions." The salesman did not report and was not heard from for a couple of weeks. It developed that he had gone home on the belief that he had been dismissed, which was not the case. A check was sent him for balance due and nothing more said. A short time later came a letter. The salesman said he had thought the whole matter over carefully, decided that he could sell at the mill's prices rather than the price which the merchants reported other mills selling at and the manager told him to start out again. The result was a surprise and a great saisfaction to both. The salesman "made good," the bulk of his business was not much less than before and the orders were fairly profitable for the mill, as instructions were followed.

The whole selling organization of some mills is engrossed in futile efforts to explain competitors' prices. Some of these are purely fictitious and in other cases a different kind of flour is quoted or the quotations reported were made weeks or months before. These tricks in the trade are profit on every order and that competitors' low prices as reported by merchants must be fully substantiated before they will be accepted as an excuse for meeting this kind of competition with an equal or a lower price.

Get to Work

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work;
If the atmosphere is blue,
Get to work.
Fostering your discontent
Will not pay the landlord's rent,
Will not gain for you a cent—
Get to work.
Brooding doesn't help your cause,
Get to work;
Nothing gained by picking flaws,
Get to work.
Weak are trampled by the strong?
You a victim of man's wrong?
"Stand the storm, it won't be long"—
Get to work.
If success shall come, you must
Get to work;
There's no other way but just
Get to work.
It may yield not wealth or fame;
Much or little, just the same,
If you perish you'll die game—
Get to work.

Estabrook on Standards

Kansas City Chemist Gives Views of Dr. Ladd's Suggestions.

Milling and Grain News gives the following criticism of the Ladd flour standards by Prof. A. W. Estabrook, of the Estabrook Flour Laboratories, Kansas City. In order to understand thoroughly the points that Prof. Estabrook makes, we give herewith the standards as promulgated by Dr. Ladd:

Flour is the fine, clean, sound, unbleached product made from wheat meal by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result.

Straight flour, made from hard spring, soft spring, hard winter, durum or soft winter wheats, is the fine, clean, sound, unbleached product made from such wheat meals by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, from which none of the purified middlings flour shall have been removed, and which does not exceed 97 per cent of the total flour produced, and contains not less than a specified percentage of nitrogen (1.50 for hard spring and hard winter, 1.75 for durum, 1.15 for soft winter), not more than .50 per cent of fiber, and not more than a specified percentage of ash (.52 for hard spring, .50 for hard winter, .65 for durum, .44 for soft winter), when these determinations are calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

Patent flour, made from hard spring, soft spring, hard winter, soft winter or durum wheats, is the fine, clean, sound, unbleached product made from such wheat meals by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, produced by the reduction of the best of the purified middlings, and containing not more than a specified percentage of ash (.42 for hard spring, .40 for hard winter, .37 for soft winter, .55 for durum), when calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

First clear flour, made from hard spring, soft spring, hard winter, soft winter or durum wheats, is a straight flour made from such wheats from which the patent flour or a portion of the purified middlings has been removed, and which shall not contain more than a specified percentage of ash (.80 for hard spring, .70 for hard winter, .60 for soft winter, 1 for durum), when calculated to a moisture content of 11 per cent.

Prof. Estabrook Comments.

"Concerning standard grades of flour I will say it is the opinion of the writer that it is impossible to set up any rigid standards for flour grades while nature continues to make wheat of such varying characteristics. No two sections grow wheat having the same per cent of gluten, ash, etc. Scarcely two samples of wheat can be found that will produce the same yield. No two mills handle the wheat and its products exactly alike. The public would not like standard grades of flour for the reason that tastes in the matter of foods made from flour vary greatly.

"Considering the proposed standard for straight flour, it is noted that flour is not flour if it is bleached. It seems that this point is introducing a subject entirely foreign to flour grades, as bleaching has nothing whatever to do with grades. Defining, as is proposed, that a straight is 97 per cent of the total flour produced, is leaving the matter just as indefinite as it is at present, because no two mills given the same wheat will produce the same amount of flour from it, neither will the flour made by each be exactly the same. Again, consider the requirement that a straight shall have no middlings flour removed. This condition is fair enough, but no one could ever be sure when flour was delivered to him whether middlings had been removed or not. Any specification in matters of this kind is worthless if the finished product cannot be tested as to whether or not it complies with the specifications.

Now considering the chemical tests required of a straight flour, that is, ash and gluten. They are very reasonable for the miller and almost any one can comply with them. The requirement for nitrogen, 1.50 for spring and hard winter straight would mean about 8.55 per cent gluten nitrogen by 5.7, and this is lower than the grade should ever show. The ash, of course, depends on the milling and cleaning, but .52 for spring and .50 for hard winter is reasonable and can be met by most mills without much effort. Many good mills make straights having an ash as low as .42.

"The specifications for patents are susceptible of the same criticism as those for the straight, that is, it could not be proved from the finished product just how the flour is made. The ash and gluten on patents is also very easy to meet.

"The ash requirements on clears are so high that any mill should be able to meet them easily.

"On all of the grades of flour is the requirement of 11 per cent moisture. Wheat which is properly tempered for the best milling results will produce a flour which will have about 13.5 per cent moisture. While 11 per cent is about the average water content of flour it may vary greatly from this point. It may retain for many months the entire amount it contained at first, or it may lose in a week down to 7 per cent, according to the storage conditions.

"There are some desirable things in the proposed grades of flour, also some impossible requirements and altogether it would be better to continue on the present basis than to have the proposed grades adopted."

WHEAT FROM INDIA.

2,000,000 Tons for Great Britain Is the Plan of Indian Government.

A big scheme involving an outlay of at least $20,000,000 by the Indian government has been completed whereby all the wheat not needed for Indian consumption this year will be bought by that government and sold at normal prices in the United Kingdom. Some of the wheat is already on its way.

It is confidently believed that the step will avert a further rise in the price of bread. The scheme is the outcome of the Indian government's decision, announced some time ago, to control all wheat exports till March, 1916.

It is officially estimated that with 32,148,000 acres under cultivation the yield—a record one—will be 10,293,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs. Last year it was 8,427,000 tons. After allowing for ordinary Indian requirements, a surplus of 2,000,000 tons will be available for export.

The price of wheat to the Indian sellers will not be regulated by the price ruling in London. It will be determined by the Indian government. As the season progresses the maximum price will gradually be reduced.

IMPORTANCE OF DARDANELLES.

Importance attached to progress by Allies in the Dardanelles is not so much in view of grain exports as to military advantage, says a cable. General opinion is that only moderate exporttaion from Russia is possible, as supplies at ports and at interior ports are not as large as early estimates. Weather in Russia is generally mild, with crop prospects favorable. Deficiency in grain area will be smaller than expected. The Russian government is purchasing grain direct from farmers for military use.

The National Hay Association will hold its annual convention this year at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The meeting will last three days, July 6, 7 and 8.

Department Will Act

If Millers Do Not Submit Definitions for Flour, Officials Will.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1915.

The conference of millers with the Department of Agriculture officials, which ended last Monday, resulted in, if nothing else, a complete understanding between the millers and the officials as to the department's stand on the definitions and standards of flour which may be used in the future. The understanding lies in the fact that millers have been told that they must "get together" on some definite and common ground if they desire any other set of standards to be used than those already suggested, with perhaps some modifications.

This information was obtained from the office of Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. The chief is responsible for the statement that the government will not arbitrarily impose any hardship upon any class of millers if it can see its way clear not to do so.

"The trouble with the present controversy," he said, "is that the millers do not know where they 'art at,' and neither do the department officials. That is, we wish to conserve the interests of the millers, but unless they themselves get together and make suggestions we necessarily must go ahead with the enforcement of the law. This may bring about some hardships, but the law must be carried out." Nothing, however, will be done in fixing standards until the millers have had another conference with the department officials.

This was indicated by Dr. Alsberg, who said that every chance will be taken to bring about harmony between the department and those interested in the milling industry.

Efforts to bring about this result were indicated by a preliminary conference held by the millers, at which ex-Gov. Lind, of Minnesota, made some suggestions in an effort to have the millers indicate to the department some plan upon which it could proceed as a basis of agreement as to standards favored by all millers. This was found impossible for the present, as the interests of those who participated were extremely varied.

Men who attended the conference here represented an output of 300,000 bbls. a day, and this, it is said, is a large majority of the flour output of the country. The conference included men representing mills with an output of from 200 to 500 bbls. a day to concerns who considered a 500-bbl. mill an experimental mill. The standards, it was urged, that would be acceptable to the large interests would put the small man out of business. Particularly was this true of mills located in southern Illinois and Indiana, where particular brands of flour have been made for years out of soft winter wheat.

The divergence of opinion between millers has been reflected upon government officials, and the whole question seems to be up to them for final determination unless the millers themselves "get together" and make such suggestions to the pure food experts of the government as will enable them to find such standards and definitions as will be entirely acceptable to the milling industry.

The assurances of Dr. Alsberg, however, led the millers here to believe that the government will give them a "fair deal."

The 100 flour mills in the Marseilles district of France, according to a consular report, have been dependent almost altogether on United States wheat imports since the beginning of the war. Russia, the principal source of supply, cannot ship because of the closing of the Dardanelles, while the wheat crop in Tunis was a complete failure.

THE GOVERNMENT JUNE REPORT.

A crop of 950,000,000 bus. is indicated in the June report of the national Department of Agriculture, compared with the final estimate a year ago of 891,000,000 bus. of wheat. The government figures take into consideration normal impairment to the wheat prospect up to harvest time. The prospective crop is the largest this country has ever garnered, being 59,000,000 bus. in excess of the record a year ago, 186,620,000 bus. more than the 1913 yield and compares with 686,000,000 bus., the average crop for the five years ending in 1913.

Kansas condition on June 1 was placed at 81 per cent, compared with the 10-year average of 74 per cent. Indicated crop is 134,500,000 bus.

The report says: Influenced by the heavy European demand for last year's crop and belief in continued high prices for this year's harvest, American farmers planted an increased area to wheat. The winter wheat area, 40,169,000 acres, is 4,161,000 acres greater than last year, and the spring wheat area, 19,248,000, is 1,715,000 more than in 1914.

The spring wheat condition is 94.9, compared with 95.5 a year ago and a 10-year average of 93.8. A reduction of 14 points in the condition is expected before harvest, but if the present condition should be maintained the crop would be 315,000,000 bus.

Condition of rye on June 1 was 92 per cent, compared with 89.8 per cent a month previous and 93.6 a year ago. Acreage amounts to 2,851,000 and the yield will be about 48,000,000, against 42,779,000 bus. a year ago.

The condition on June 1, the 10-year average for that day and the prospective yields of some of the more important wheat states are as follows:

	June 1.	10-Yr. Avg.	Bus.
Kansas	81	74	134,500,000
Nebraska	96	83	76,700,000
Illinois	82	78	48,300,000
Oklahoma	85	75	46,600,000
Indiana	81	81	43,200,000
Missouri	71	80	37,400,000
Ohio	90	82	37,100,000
Washington	99	93	31,500,000
Texas	93	77	20,700,000
Pennsylvania	83	90	20,500,000
Michigan	87	82	17,000,000
Montana	91	93	16,500,000
Oregon	97	93	16,000,000
Virginia	84	89	14,400,000
Iowa	90	89	11,900,000
Idaho	98	95	11,100,000

The acreage, condition on June 1, the 10-year average and prospective yields of the principal spring wheat staes are as follows:

	Acreage.	June 1.	10-Yr. av.	Bus.
N. Dakota	8,159,000	94	94	95,900,000
Minnesota	4,280,000	94	94	66,400,000
S. Dakota	3,672,000	96	94	45,800,000
Washington	910,000	99	95	18,900,000

Mill an Involuntary Bankrupt.

An involuntary suit in bankruptcy against the Ash Grove Milling Co., Ash Grove., Mo., has been filed in the federal court at Springfield. The petitioning creditors are C. W. Zaring & Co., and the Consolidated Grocery Co., both of Jacksonville, Fla. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $5,500, while there are no assets.

The milling property was recently transferred to Jacks & Kemper of Ash Grove, who are now in control of the mill. The Ash Grove Milling Co. will in no way be connected with the operation of the mill in the future. Jacks & Kemper are putting the plant in shape for operations and will start actively on the new crop.

J. H. Downen and Henry Speer, grain merchants, were given a verdict for $38.701 in the court at Xenia, O., against the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the destruction of an elevator and mill by fire caused by sparks from a locomotive. They sued for $50,000 damages.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 14, 1915.

More inquiries developed on the decline in last week's market, but the volume of new sales showed no appreciable increase over the preceding week. In fact, some mills complained that business was lighter, but others made large sales to bakers and jobbers. Old flour purchases by bakers represent needs up to September 1, when many plan to start on new wheat. Purchases by regular trade in Kansas, Missouri and Central states continued in steady volume. Most orders were for mixed cars of flour and feed. This trade is buying rather hesitatingly, because of the continued drop in the market. As a rule, they are waiting until the last minute to order and then ask for rush shipment.

Eastern dealers are confining all inquiries to new crop flour. Quotations, as a rule, are on basis of July price plus a premium of 25 to 50c. Some sales of straight were made by country mills last week on basis of $5.25, jutes, up to September 15 shipment, Kansas City basis. On the whole, Eastern dealers are taking a very bearish position on the flour market. Northwestern mills are offering old flour liberally, shipment up to October 1, at prices not very much higher than Kansas new crop quotations.

Bakers are displaying an unusual tendency to stay out of the new crop market. Kansas City bakers, so far, have not purchased a single car of new flour. Many believe they will be able to purchase 80 per cent patents, bulk, delivered, at $5 or less per bbl. and do not appear to be interested in quotations higher than this figure. Most of the largest bakers here declare that they will not do anything on the new crop until wheat starts to move, as their ideas are that wheat will be lowest then. Too much uncertainty surrounds the market now.

Export offers on new crop are out of line, the United Kingdom offering as much as 2s below mill views. A small current business is passing on old crop clears, but foreigners are offering very low values on clear. Mills are asking $4.70@5 for fancy clear, and domestic markets are paying this price.

Country mills offered 95 per cent old flour, July 15 movement, at a range of $5 to $5.25 per bbl. in new jutes. These are final quotations for the week and represent declines of 25c to 50c per bbl. The net loss in the local wheat market was 10c per bu.

* * *

A very limited business is being done on old crop soft wheat flour. The South is very lightly stocked up on old wheat flour, but there is no tendency apparent to buy old flour for deferred needs. Mills report all purchases for quick shipment and orders are for small lots altogether. Business showed no improvement the past week, buyers looking for further reductions. Soft wheat flour output of Kansas City mills last week was less than 10 per cent of aggregate production. Mills made 3,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour, compared with 3,600 bbls. in the preceding week and 14,500 bbls. a year ago. Extreme short patents are quoted at about 10c to 25c below hard wheat flour of same grade, as the discount at which soft wheat sold under hard wheat narrowed. Prevailing difference at the close was five cents per bu.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June-July shipment, $5@5.25 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.25@4.50.

Millfeed Unchanged in Tone.

Considerable activity developed in the new crop feed market, but current business was inactive. The light output, however, is in proportion to the demand, therefore prices maintained a steady tone. Most mills are disposing of output in mixed cars, as this trade is in large volume. Immediate Southwestern states and Texas are good buyers of surplus straight cars.

Both local and Eastern buyers were active in the July-August bran and shorts market. Most prices on bran were on a basis of 89c in burlap, Kansas City, net to mills. Same buyers were bidding 10c more for brown shorts than on bran. Quite a little of this business was obtained by Kansas City mills, while country mills appeared not to be interested in new crop business. A few mills have new crop bran sales on their books at 85c, Kansas City.

Because of the high Minneapolis market, which is 10c above Kansas City on spot bran, Southwestern mills have been able to get into the East favorably, particularly on new crop feed. A year ago the new crop bran market started at around 75c to 80c per 100 lbs.

Spot bran in Kansas City sold at 93c to 94c most of the week. Country mills asked up to 95c per 100. Range of prices at the close was 92c to 95c per 100 lbs.

Shorts were in good demand, both from mixed and straight car trade. Prices fluctuated narrowly during the week. Brown shorts sold around $1.10 per 100 lbs., while gray shorts brought a range of $1.15 to $1.20. White shorts are quoted at a range of $1.23 to $1.25 and available only in mixed cars.

Most mills were able to dispose of output of middlings in cars with flour. Prices on this feed were steady the entire week, quotations ranging from $1.35 to $1.40 per 100.

Feed dealers in the Southwest are carrying unusually light stocks of bran and shorts. Few care to stock up on the present basis, particularly with the new crop close at hand. Buyers expect feed to go much lower in view of the large supply of other feedstuffs.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 92@95c and down per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.40; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.50@5.85 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.35@6.70; first clears, $4.75@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@5.65 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.85@6.35; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.50@6.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.20@6.50; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.50@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills decreased about 3,500 bbls. during the past week. Total production amounted to 43,500 bbls., compared with 47,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 23,650 bbls. last year and 45,200 bbls. in the corresponding week two years ago.

New Million Bushel Elevator.

The Kansas City Southern awarded contract last week for the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. re-enforced concrete grain elevator in Kansas City, to be completed before fall. The plant wil be of tank formation, but definite plans as to the number of tanks have not been decided upon. The new plant mill will be operated by the Norris Grain Co., under lease. Cost of the new plant will be $375,000. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., Chicago, has contract.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, is at work on a 300,000 bu. addition to its elevator capacity, which will give the mill total storage of 600,000 bu.

The Chicago & Alton, it is announced, will soon start work on a 750,000 bu. elevator in Kansas City to replace the structure destroyed by fire several months ago. No contracts have been let for the plant, but bids will be asked for soon. It is probable that this elevator will be ready to receive grain by the beginning of September and probably earlier.

When these three and the Santa Fe addition of 2,000,000 bu. to the Kansas City elevator capacity are finished, the total grain holding capacity of Kansas City plants will aggregate 21,615,000 bu., making Kansas City the fifth center in the country from point of elevator capacity.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

B. S. P. Crumpton, of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week on business.

Kaffir corn supplies in Kansas City elevators amount to 368,226 bu., compared with only 3,343 bu. at this time a year ago.

G. B. Lord, of the Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., has been spending 10 days in Eastern flour markets, including New York and Philadelphia.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., has sold its elevator at Ford, Kan., to the Farmers' Equity Union. C. E. Beauchamp will continue as manager. Flour and feed will be handled.

The nineteenth biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has been issued. It is the first volume under the secretaryship of J. C. Mohler. It contains invaluable statistics and has 1,008 pages.

H. A. Sawyer of the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has been traveling in Eastern flour markets. He visited trade connections in New York, Philadelphia and other centers.

Howard E. Merrell, cashier for Goffe & Carkener, applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. He purchased the membership of A. L. Schmidt three months ago.

C. B. Reeves has joined the traveling sales force of the Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kan. He will maintain headquarters at Joplin, Mo., from where he will cover Southwest Missouri.

In Kansas City territory, Scott County, Mo., has the honor of reporting the first cutting of wheat this year. Advices from that county last week stated cutting had started, but would not be general for ten days.

Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, who was in Kansas City last Saturday, says that in his estimation the Kansas crop is not more than five to six days late. "Cutting of wheat started in Cherokee county last week," said Mr. Smiley.

The government June report credits Kansas with a prospective spring wheat crop of only 719,000 bu., compared with 900,000 bu. last year. Spring and winter wheat yields combined will aggregate 135,719,000, compared with 177,200,000 bu. of both grains last year.

Lester R. Stevens, a representative of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, was last week elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. It is understood in local grain trade circles that Mr. Stevens will establish an office in Kansas City and purchase grain exclusively for the Pillsbury company.

E. O. Moffatt of the Moffatt Commission Co., Kansas City, has returned from Japan, where he visited his two daughters. Mr. Moffatt scouted the idea of a war between China and Japan. "There appeared to be more excitement in the United States than in China, when the Japanese government delivered its ultimatum," said Mr. Moffatt.

The Sylvia Milling Co., Sylvia, Kan., has removed its main office to the Rorabaugh Wiley building, Hutchinson, Kan. All of the business of the mill will be transacted through the new office, although the office at the mill will not be discontinued altogether. R. O. Yates, manager of the Sylvia mill, will hereafter make his home in Hutchinson.

A pamphlet issued by Malcolm McNair of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., advise farmers to stack their wheat. The booklet says: "Stacking will save grain and straw which might otherwise be spoiled by wet weather. Stacking will put grain through a complete sweat which will improve quality. Threshing from the stack requires less help than stock threshing, which will equalize cost of stacking. Stacking furnishes good storage with absolutely no cost which would prevent glutting the market at any one time."

Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. has moved its Philadelphia general office, in the Bourse Building, to the Milbourne Mills plant, which the company is operating.

The Bono Roller Mill Co., Bono, Ark., has been incorporated with capital of $5,000, to build and operate a 25-bbl. mill of Midget make.

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value.
Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1915.

Reductions in flour prices last week averaged 40c to 65c per bbl. on soft grades and 50c to 85c on hard varieties, with trade distressingly dull. Buyers took as little stock as possible, evidently with the intention of letting supplies get down as low as possible in the face of early output from the new crop. With sentiment in grain as uniformly bearish now as it was bullish when quotations were at the crest of the war rise last winter, it is perfectly natural that buying should be restricted until something develops to at least indicate that the bottom of the decline has been reached.

With generally favorable crop reports and uncertainty regarding foreign shipping conditions, there is nothing to indicate that this point has yet been reached. Millers, however, are optimistic over the outlook for their business, owing to the lower price of wheat, and a broad, active trade is expected later on, as stocks in jobbers and dealers' hands are down to the vanishing point, and prices are working to a level where there will be every inducement to stock up, especially if the war is to last over another crop year and higher prices for wheat and flour are to prevail after the surplus of the coming wheat crop has been worked off next winter. Export sales were small in volume, and little if any business was booked for new crop shipment. A sale of 500 sacks extra fancy was reported to the United Kingdom at $5.02 bulk for August shipment, and 2,000 sacks hard sold to the Continent on private terms, with two or three lots elsewhere than Europe, partly to the West Indies. On Saturday there were reports of inquiries for new crop exports, but no sales were named. Domestic sales reported as the week ended were one car soft fancy at $4.65 in secondhand jute sacks; one car hard patent at $5.10 bulk; 300 bbls. soft patent (on direct order by local mill) at $6 wood; 50 bbls. extra fancy at $5.70 wood; 500 bbls. hard clear and 1,000 bbls. hard and soft on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 48,700 bbls. last week, against 39,400 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city-, 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 7,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 4,500; Saxony Milling So. (city), none! John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 6,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) Patent at $5.50@5.65; straight, $5.20 @5.35; extra fancy, $5@5.10; clear, $4.50@4.65; low grades, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) —Patent at $5.25@5.40; straight, $5.10 @5.20; first clear, $4.75@5; low grade and second clear, $4@4.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.85@6 for old and $5.30 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.03 and soft at $1.06 local (hard offered to arrive, quick shipment, at $1.01, with $1 bid); middlings, $1.22@ 1.40; white hominy feed, $26.50@26.75 per ton; old alfalfa meal at $20.50 for No. 2 and $23 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.10 @1.12 and middlings, $1.35@1.45.

Mill Feed Is About Steady.

Mill feed showed a fairly steady range of quotations last week, despite a considerable increase in grinding by local and nearby mills. Demand was light, however, and for immediate needs, practicaly no future business being booked, owing to wide fluctuations in cash and future wheat values. Bran prices have held firm recently, and reflected, no doubt, sound conditions surrounding the trade. There is no inclination, however, to stock up until the new grinding is fairly under way, and the situation has adjusted itself to the influences of the new crop movement. Wet weather added a little to the buying demands through regular trade sources, owing to muddy pastures, but with a return to sunshine the perfect pasturage conditions should mitigate against the demand. The East took in some volume and Southern buying was about on a par with the preceding week. Middlings were, if anything, a shade easier on the week, but trade was light. Hominy feed was $1 per ton lower.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was one cent higher yesterday, despite a sharp break in futures, and following a decline of six to seven cents last week. Elevators and millers were buyers in a small way, but the near approach of the new crop movement makes for conservatism in taking stock. Receipts continue to run light and stocks are small, but there is no scarcity of supplies, as was thought would be the case when the war movement in prices was on last winter, and consequently millers and dealers will not stock up until values seem to have reached a level commensurate with a new crop officially estimated at close to one billion bus. Reports coming to hand indicate that the new wheat will be of excellent quality, despite the unusually heavy rainfall in the last three weeks. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.15 @1.16; No. 3 red, $1.10@1.12; No. 2 hard, $1.17@1.23; No. 3 hard, $1.17 @1.23.

St. Louis Notes.

George Lanitz, 67 years of age, and one of the oldest members of the Merchants' Exchange, died last Saturday at his home, 1215 Montclair avenue, after an illness of several months. Mr. Lanitz was engaged in the milling business for many years.

A. C. Petri, for many years associated with Bartlett-Frazier Co., of Chicago, as St. Louis representative, has severed his connection with that firm and after July 1 will represent on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange the Chicago firm of Finley, Barrel & Co.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 64,890 bbls., against 64,690 bbls. the previous week. Since Jan. 1, 1,586,350 bbls., against 1,400,540 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 67,360 bbls., against 72,480 bbls. the previous week. Since Jan. 1, 2,033,640 bbls., against 1,758,470 bbls. last year.

Lost, strayed or stolen, one membership in the Merchants' Exchange, No. 7787, dated Sept. 12, 1898, in the name of C. D. Milleson, of the Allneeda Mills Co. This is not a "lost and found" ad, but an announcement of the board of directors of the exchange before issuing a duplicate to Mr. Milleson.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 282,748 bus., against 265,938 bus. the previous week. Shipments 220,000 bus., against 344,340 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 105,753 bus., against 54,172 bus. last year. Of the present stock 80,600 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

J. C. Reid, of the Corno Mills Co., was elected second vice-president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association at the annual convention held at the Planters' Hotel last week. G. A. Chapman, of Chicago, was elected president; M. C. Peters, of Omaha, first vice-president, and L. F. Brown, of Milwaukee, secretary-treasurer.

Joseph Ismert, of Pinckneyville, Ill., and family, are moving to St. Louis this week. Mr. Ismert will assume the management of the new company to operate the mill known as the Carondelet in St. Louis. W. T. Bledsoe will be associated with Mr. Ismert.

Charles C. Rippin, manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Exchange, announces that the proposed increases in grain rates in Western Classification Territory, proposed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Sept. 30, pending investigation.

H. H. Unkefer, of Kansas City, will be manager of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., of Pinckneyville, Ill., and John Waldman, of St. Louis, will be superintendent. Both gentlemen have been in the employ of the Ismert Milling Co., of Kansas City. Mr. Unkefer have moved to Pinckneyville and Mr. Waldman will move this week.

George W. Ziebold, of the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., says that the improvement in the appearance of winter wheat in the vicinity of his mill in the past two weeks had been wonderful. From chances of a big loss from Hessian fly the recent rains have brought the crop through with minor damage and a big yield is assured.

W. B. Anderson, of the Nanson Commission Co., who owns a large farm near Cairo, Ill., says that wheat in that section is in good condition, despite the recent heavy rains, and that warm, bright weather will make the crop "jump" toward maturity. Reports received by the Halliday Elevator and Grain Co., at Cairo, also are optimistic over the outlook.

Here is good news for the lovers of "Lady Nicotine." Members of the Merchants' Exchange on June 23 will vote on an amendment to the rules which will permit smoking on the "floor" from 9:15 a. m. to 1:15 p. m. during the months from June to September, inclusive. Roger P. Annan, president of the exchange, says he expects the amendment will carry.

Commissioner Chas. Rippin, Claude Morton and John Ballard represented the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis at the meeting of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association, held at Dubuque last week. The meeting was successful in promoting increased enthusiasm for the "Use the River" movement which is now so dominent in all the Mississippi Valley states.

The H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., had the honor of purchasing at $1.17½ the first car of new crop wheat to arrive in the St. Louis market. P. P. Connor auctioned the wheat Monday. It graded No. 3, was grown at Ferriday, La., across the river from Natchez, Tenn., from which point it was shipped by Neeley Bros. to Morton & Co. This is said to be the first shipment of Louisiana wheat ever made to St. Louis. Mr. Morton says the farm from which the wheat came raised 40 bus. to the acre.

The recent wide break in wheat prices has made St. Louis millers optimistic over the outlook for the flour market. Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co.; Peyton T. Carr, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co.; Sam Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co.; W. K. Stanard, of Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., and J. F. Imbs, of J. F. Imbs Milling Co., all express the opinion that, despite war or peace, Europe will need a large amount of American flour next year, while the lowering of prices should prove attractive to domestic buyers, who for a long time have purchased only for immediate needs, owing to high prices and fear of just such a collapse in wheat as occurred in the last 30 days.

Crop reports are mostly favorable, but some are pessimistic. The G. B. Smith Milling Co., of Sherman, Tex., in a recent letter to the John Wahl Commission Co., said: "Since writing you last there has been quite a change in condition of wheat. We have had excessive rains all over our wheat belt here in Texas. There has been very little harvesting. The wheat is dead ripe, but there is no chance of beginning to thresh until the last of the week, with favorable weather. Texas mills are all practically out of old wheat, and we understand that most of them are now buying old wheat. As to the outcome of Texas wheat, it is hard to say what it will be, but it looks now like it will show a serious loss."

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City receipts of wheat showed an increase of more than 100 cars the past week, amounting to 683 cars, compared with 554 cars in the preceding week, 89 a year ago and 383 two years ago. Notwithstanding the sharp gain in receipts, Kansas City elevator stocks decreased 96,712 bu. Total holdings now amount to 387,384 bu., compared with 265,363 bu. a year ago. The cash wheat market declined sharply with futures the past week. Soft wheat continued to sell at a big discount under hard wheat. Net loss in wheat prices for the week amounted to 10c on hard and 5c on soft.

Growing wheat reports are the predominating factors in the market. The government report was taken bearishly, while most of the crop news of the week was of a half favorable character at least.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City amounted to 151 cars, compared with 121 cars in the preceding week, 592 cars last year and 384 cars two years ago. Elevator stocks total 805,528 bu., being a net loss of 293,743 bu. for the week. A year ago 749,506 bu. of corn were held in store.

Repairing Grain Cars.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that railroads are not discriminating against country elevators when they repair car doors, clean cars and make them ready for use at grain terminals, as Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis. The decision of the Commission will not affect conditions at country points, as railroads will continue to furnish car doors and repair cars on request of shippers at country stations.

The wettest May in years in the Southwest was the month just closed, and June bids fair to break all previous precipitation records for the month.

CODES

We have the following Cipher Codes in stock and will make immediate shipment:

Riverside - -	$3.00
Robinson (revised)	1.50
Millers - - -	2.00
Universal - -	3.00

Send Orders to

MILLING & GRAIN NEWS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nebraska

Omaha, June 12, 1915.

Wheat market here made a sharp advance today, closing three cents higher than last night. The market, which has been almost lifeless during the past week, is again showing some life, the demand today being excellent. Receipts of wheat were 23 cars today, against 17 a year ago.

Millers, jobbers and dealers have been reducing flour prices daily in Omaha and eastern sections. Quotations range around $6 to $6.40, while the balance of the state is quoted variously from $6.60 to $6.80.

With retail prices off $1 per bbl. and stores making a specialty of flour sales this break should help the millers, as stocks were low and there was a general apathy in stocking up.

Jobbers here are offering $18.80 to $19 for bran and for shorts $23 to $24 f. o. b. Omaha, carlots. The demand for bran is a little better than last week and while offerings of shorts are a little more plentiful they are in very good demand. Interior mills are asking $21 for bran and around $25 for shorts at mill door or in mixed carlots.

The federal authorities are estimating the coming wheat crop of Nebraska at 74,000,000 bus., or 10,000,000 more than last year. The state experts say 76,000,000 bus. is nearer it, and that the harvest will require the labor of 8,000 more men than last season.

The heavy rains this week have caused the washout of a recent fill of the upper dike of the Neligh Mills and considerable damage is reported from many parts of the state.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

B. H. Newell is the new head miller at the plant of the Rushville Milling Co., Rushville, Neb, succeeding William Hagel.

The mill dams at Creighton and Bazile Mills, Neb., were completely destroyed by the high water. Rebuilding will not start until water has subsided.

Fire caused by throwing empty sacks over an electric light wire was discovered recently on the top floor of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., but it was extinguished before any damage was done.

The Oak Milling Co., Oak, Neb., shut down the first week in June and will be idle for 30 days, while additional generating machinery for the electric light plant is being installed. The Oak company will furnish several adjoining towns with power and light.

F. F. Roby, proprietor of the Kearney Flour Mills, Kearney, Neb., has purchased a piece of land adjoining the mill and will make award soon for the erection of a concrete elevator. The additional storage will probably be of 50,000 bus. capacity, although Mr. Roby has not decided definitely upon its size.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions of Nebraska for flour and feed, immediate acceptance and delivery. Supplies are needed for 13 different institutions. Details as to quantity and quality will be furnished by Leo Matthews, secretary for the Board, Lincoln, Neb.

C. F. Hardy has purchased the plant and business of the Harvard Roller Mills, Harvard, Neb., and is overhauling the mill and remodeling it for operations. Mr. Hardy will not start grinding until on the new crop. The Harvard mill has been idle for some time. It has capacity of 150 bbls. Mr. Hardy up to several months ago owned a half interest in the Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb.

The new plant of the Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., will be ready for operations within another week. All of the machinery has been installed in the mill and a few necessary finishing touches are being made at this time. The plant is of reinforced concrete throughout and is one of the most modern mill buildings in the state of Nebraska. It has capacity of 400 bbls. The mill will start on old crop wheat, but will not be very active until after new wheat starts to move in Nebraska. The Lexington company has given up the North Platte mill, which it leased immediately after its plant was burned.

Part of Nebraska had rains last week, but weather generally was favorable for the growing wheat. In the government report issued last week, condition of wheat on June 1 was placed at 96 per cent, compared with the 10-year average of 83 per cent. The indicated yield for the state is 76,700,000 bus., which is the record-breaking crop in the history of the state. The Nebraska condition on June 1, with the exception of Washington and Idaho, was the best for any state. During the month of May, deterioration amounted to only three per cent, while such states as Kansas and Oklahoma had declines in condition of seven to 10 per cent. The indicated oats yield for Nebraska is 64,100,000 bus. on an acreage of 2,175,000 and a condition of 95 per cent.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 14, 1915.

Flour values were very unsteady, with buyers more bearish than ever on account of the weakness of the market. Quotations of old wheat flour declined during the week, 50@75c per bbl. for July shipment. Large bakers said they were willing to take their chances on the market going up rather than to buy now.

New wheat Kansas flours were quoted at $5.30@5.45 for high patent. The same grades were quoted at $6 per bbl. the week previous. Old wheat patents ranged from $5.50@5.75 for June and July shipment. Some small old wheat orders were placed for July-August delivery. Straight and clear were lower as well.

Spring wheat flour down 50c, $6.25 @6.35 being quoted for patent, with no demand. Straight was 15c per bbl. under patent and no clears were offered.

Soft winter wheat mills were also down 50c per bbl. and sales were impossible, although stocks were low. Patent was $5.80@6, with straight 15c under. Extra fancy was $5.10@5.35.

Mill feed was quoted at $1.18@1.20 per 100 lbs. for both hard and soft bran. Shorts were $1.28@1.30. No buying, though stocks are only fair.

New Orleans Notes.

A. F. Leonhardt, chairman of the grain committee of the Board of Trade, has the grain men confer with B. K. Seeds, an officer of the market and rural organization bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, Thursday.

Revival of river traffic for wheat and flour from primary markets to New Orleans was much discussed last week with the arrival and departure of the steamer Steel City, of the Chicago, St. Louis & Gulf Transportation Co., and the entrance of a local boat, the Mary S. Blees, into the Illinois river and St. Louis trade from New Orleans. Both expect to do grain and flour business by barges. The Steel City has revised her tariffs down to a basis 20 per cent under class and commodity rail rates and is absorbing insurance, terminal charges and drayage. Special arrangements to handle river grain and flour are proposed.

The Aulenbacher bill has been defeated in the Wisconsin Legislature. The measure was an amendment to the feedingstuffs law, which aimed to prohibit the mixing of screenings with feed. The Millers' National Federation, the American Feed Manufacturers' Association and the Wisconsin State Millers' Association opposed the passage of the measure.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1915.

Notwithstanding the very unsettled wheat market, there has been a fairly encouraging expansion shown in the Chicago flour market for the week just closed. Business in Chicago with Southwestern mills was very unsatisfactory early in the week, but as the market continued to decline a number of buyers seemed to think that wheat prices had reached a point which represented a fair valuation, and they were willing to come into the market. Consequently, most of the larger mills in the Southwest report very satisfactory sales of 95 per cent patent and a good volume of clears. The differential, however, between Southwestern patent and clear has narrowed down to such an extent that in many instances a mill has sold clear and patent on the same basis.

Northwestern mills had a fair volume of business. Especially is this true of the higher grades. The majority of the Northwestern mills are sold ahead practically to the advent of the new crop on the lower grades of clear, and no new sales of any consequence were made in this direction. However, first clear sold freely and at good values.

The rye market holds exceedingly firm, in the face of the radical wheat decline. There is no apparent urgent demand for rye, but it is the consensus of opinion among the trade that there will be a scarcity of rye prior to the movement of the new crop. Consequently, those having rye products are holding at high levels. Patent white rye offerings were narrow and sales very light.

Durum products have had a fair demand and a few good-sized sales reported both for export and domestic consumption. This is especially true of No. 1 and No. 2 Semolinas.

A great pressure has been experienced on all soft wheat flour this week, particularly Indiana and Illinois. Michigan flours have been fairly firm, but in the two first-named states flour has been offered in this market at prices below cost. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that holdings of wheat on the part of both farmers and millers are greater than was formerly anticipated, and because cash grain declined so radically. Cracker manufacturers have taken advantage of this situation to a certain extent and have made liberal purchases.

Numerous quotations from all sections on all grades of new crop flour were received in Chicago the past week. Early in the week these quotations showed a differential of $1 per bbl. as between old and new crop flour, but in the past few days this differential has narrowed until most of the mills are quoting new crop flour on practically the same basis as old flour. The Chicago trade express the opinion that not much new crop is being sold in this market as yet, and little is anticipated in the way of new crop flour sales until the market has become more settled.

The city grocery sales have shown a slight improvement, but are still somewhat unsatisfactory. Family prices have suffered a still further decline, but buyers are expecting lower levels. The city bakery business is very quiet, owing to the decline in price, and not much change is anticipated until the market has shown some steadiness.

Higher prices were asked for mill feeds this week. Offerings were small, many mills throughout the country running on short time, and prices averaged higher.

The export flour market is very quiet as far as Chicago sales are concerned, and there were only a few export sales reported for the week.

Taken as a whole, the flour business in this market was well distributed, and in the matter of bookings for nearby delivery the break in cash wheat permitted buyers to replenish very depleted supplies, and there is little doubt that, regardless of quotations, there would of necessity have been an improved tone. As it happened, the decline came opportunely. The demand for deferred delivery based on the new crop has been liberal, although just at the moment the situation seems heavy, and there is no question of a place for our wheat and flour surplus when the readjustment from the new to the old crop is finally completed.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.90; standard patent (basis jute), $5.75@6; first clear (basis jute), $5.60@6; second clear (basis jute), $4.50@5.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.75; straight, $5.10@5.50; clear, $5.10@5.50; low grade, $4.50@5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.30@5.60; straight, $5.15@5.45; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, $4.30@4.90.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.90@6; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $5.10@5.20; No. 1 Semolina, $6.10@6.20; No. 2 Semolina, $6@6.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@21.75; middlings, $24.50@25; red dog, $31@31.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.20; dark, $5.50@5.75; blended rye, $5.20@5.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5.35@5.50.

Chicago Notes.

Frank C. Hollinger, manager of the Chicago house of Logan & Bryan, celebrated his sixtieth birthday a few days ago. Mr. Hollinger is very well known and well liked among the Board of Trade fraternity, and was the recipient of many tokens of the felicitous occasion.

Capt. J. H. Phillips, known as the bonanza farmer of Newton, Kan., has returned to Chicago from his farm, near Newton. Mr. Phillips says the wheat crop in Kansas is mixed; that there are many good fields and some poor ones. As is well known, the Captain speculates largely, but he says that the wheat market is too much for him with the war and the big crop coming on.

John Washburn and F. G. Atkinson, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis, were on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade the latter part of the week, on their way to Louisville, where their company has a big plant. They reported flour stocks generally low. Some export business is being done in patents and they predicted a good export business this summer.

The Chicago Board of Trade transportation department has now ready for distribution the publication entitled "No. 3 East of Mississippi River Book of Grain Rates," containing rates on grain to Chicago, local and proportional, from all points in Illinois and Indiana, as well as minimum weights. This publication also contains both the state and interstate local rates to Chicago and supersedes the present "East of Mississippi River" books of grain rates.

The McGowin-Bennett Mercantile Co. has been incorporated in Georgiana, Ala. The company will build a mixed feed plant of 50 tons' capacity. Principals are W. M. McGowin and J. R. Bennett.

The Chandler County Milling Co. is a new company in Metter, Ga. Capital stock is $2,500. Incorporators are W. D. Kennedy, John M. Dekle and G. L. Williams. A flour mill will be built by the company.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 14, 1915.

Declining prices in wheat again curtailed flour trade to small proportions. Some buying was reported on lower levels, but volume of sales was very light. Most business in the state was that of regular carlot trade, which purchased requirements as stocks became exhausted. The large jobbers are pretty well stocked up on old crop flour, while bakers are in almost the same position: Here and there a large buyer may be found who expects to buy up to 1,000 bbls. of old flour to bridge over the new crop months. Some of this trade purchased on the low points in last week's market, but the continued declines in wheat without recoveries made buyers hesitate about contracting.

Net declines in flour for the week amounted to about 40c, making Kansas patents on a basis of $6.50 to $7 per bbl. in 48s cotton. Northwestern mills quote advertised brands up to $7.10 per bbl., while standard patents are held at a range of $6.40 to $6.70 per bbl. Iowa mills are on a parity with Kansas and the Northwest. Nebraska is quoting hard winter wheat patents throughout Iowa on equal basis with Kansas.

Northwestern mills are offering old crop spring wheat flour up to Oct. 1 shipment. Several Minneapolis mills made quotations of $5.60 jute for old crop patents, Sept. 15 shipment. Kansas mills are asking practically the same price for new crop straights, bulk, delivered Iowa points.

Mill feed prices were steady the entire week. Demand is light, but is in proportion to the supply. Northwestern mills are offering feed rather liberally. Shipments from the Southwest are principally in mixed cars with flour. Quotations are on same basis as a week ago. Bran is quoted at $21.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@7; straight, $6.20@6.80; fancy clear, $5.80@6.10; second clear, $5.50@5.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.80@7.10; standard patent, $6.40@6.70; clear, $5.90@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@29.50.

Iowa Notes.

The Quaker Oats Co. has started rebuilding its elevator at Sioux Rapids, Ia. It will have capacity of 45,000 bus.

The Eastern Iowa Flour Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $25,000. The principals in the company include O. B. Zuck, J. C. Fulkerson, C. F. Reichert and A. C. Refsnider.

Iowa will harvest a crop of 11,900,000 bus. of wheat, according to the June report of the national Department of Agriculture issued last week. Since June 1 weather in Iowa has been very favorable for winter wheat. Some damage is reported in the southern counties as a result of Hessian fly infestations, but the aggregate injury is less than last year.

Fire was discovered early the morning of June 4 in the plant of the Centennial Mill Co., Avoca, Ia., and the flames gained considerable headway before the firemen had the blaze under control. Considerable damage resulted in the engine room, the coal bins and in the corn department of the mill. The building was fully insured and all damage will be repaired as soon as possible.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City during the crop year ending June 30, 1915, will probably aggregate more than 77,000,000 bus., or more than twice the amount received in the preceding year, when arrivals were a little more than 35,000,000 bus.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1915.

Flour trade has been exceedingly light in the Southeast the past week, buyers even showing less activity in buying for immediate needs than noted the previous week. Scattering sales of carlots and smaller quantities have been the feature for the week. Buyers are encouraged in expecting lower values by the excellent reports on the wheat crop. They are just buying enough at present to meet urgent necessities, with the expectation that prices may later be as much as 50 cents per bbl. cheaper.

Some wheat cutting has been in progress in Middle Tennessee, and reports are made of a few crops being threshed. It is expected that cutting will be well under way next week. Wheat has declined about six cents this week, being quoted at $1.20 to $1.22. Flour has shown some further decline.

Mill feed has continued quiet and unchanged. Standard middlings are in fair demand, with prices maintained.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $6.25@6.45; standard, $6@6.25; family, $5.75@6; low grade, $5.50@5.75; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.40@5.70 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6@6.40.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $23.50@24.50 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

Notes.

Prior Lillie, of the Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., was in Nashville last week on a visit to Southeastern points, and reported that he finds stocks lower than he has ever before known at points visited.

Stocks of flour at Nashville are being gradually reduced, being 35,500 bbls. at the end of the week, against 37,000 bbls. at the end of the preceding week, and having been diminished about 10,000 bbls. the past few weeks. Mills are running half time.

Mr. Frank Gillette made a very strong presentation of facts in behalf of the Nashville market. E. M. Kelly, president of the Nashville Grain Exchange; Charles D. Jones, former president of the Grain Dealers' National Association, several grain men from Alabama and other points in the Southeast, and a number of railway officials testified in the case. The hearing of the testimony was ended Friday, and the commission will hand down its ruling later.

Nashville grain dealers and millers had a strong delegation in Washington the past week to be present at the rehearing of the case involving the legality of reshipping grain at Nashville. Commissioner Clements, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, devoted several days to a hearing of testimony, after which he sprung a surprise on the local men, who had been offering testimony in general, saying that he wanted testimony bearing on the fourth section, involving the long and short haul principle.

The first unit of what will ultimately be the largest grain elevator on the great lakes is to be erected in Milwaukee soon by the Chicago & Northwestern. The first unit will be a complete elevator and will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., according to President W. A. Gardner.

The Cincinnati Grain Co. plant, at Walnut and Water streets, was destroyed by fire this week. The total damage aggregated $100,000. Crossed electric wires were given the blame for the fire.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 14, 1915.

The cash wheat market broke 12c here this week, and it tended to bring prices of flour down to a lower level. Wheat and flour are both at lowest point in many months, and the consensus of opinion is that prices will go still lower, owing to the fine wheat crop prospects in this section.

The first sale of new flour for future delivery was made this week, at a price much below the present market level. The transaction consisted of 10,000 bbls. at $4.45 for delivery in September, October and November.

Agents representing Northwestern mills reduced prices 15 to 20 cents a bbl. this week. Most sales made this week were for small lots, as bakers are of the opinion that the market will go lower. Very little of the lower grades of flour sold.

The business in Kansas brands was for the better grades. Patents seemed to be the only class wanted, while the agents were forced to make concessions in order to move straight and clear.

The cash rye market declined sharply this week, and it tended to bring about a reduction of 10 cents in prices of all descriptions of rye flour. Buyers are taking only small quantities. City pure and Northwestern blended were the best sellers during the week.

The fine weather which is prevailing in this locality tended to bring about a further reduction in the values of mill feed. Local buyers are not taking much, while the Southern points are taking only in small lots.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.60@6.80; fancy, $6.15@6.40; family, $5.75@5.90; extra, $5.30@5.50; low grade, $5.10@5.30.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.30; straight, $6.45@6.70; clear, $5.45@5.85.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.10@7.50; straight, $6.65@6.90; clear, $5.60@6.05.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $6@6.25; city pure, $6.10@6.30; city blended, $6@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27.50; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

Ohio Notes.

The Central Grain and Milling Co., of Columbus, was incorporated this week for $10,000. The incorporators were H. F. Damm, Frank P. Kienze, M. K. Kienzze, C. J. Damm and Anna M. Damm.

The Willshire Grain Co., of Rockford, was incorporated for $20,000 this week. The incorporators were C. S. Behmyer, A. D. Behmyer, L. S. Brandon, P. M. Behymer and F. M. Behymer.

A. C. Gale, William McQuillan, Dan B. Granger, Edward Fitzgerald and Charles Van Leunen returned from Indianapolis this week, where they attended a meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 23,872 bbls., compared with 22,982 bbls. last week and 24,872 bbls. the corresponding week a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,982 bbls., compared with 23,872 bbls. last week and 22,982 bbls. a year ago.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 14, 1915.

Strong prices were quoted on corn goods by Kansas City and Missouri River millers. Volume of business was about the same as in the preceding week. Corn mills are operating an average of 18 to 24 hours. Most new sales were to the South, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas taking the largest part of the local output.

Cream corn meal had a strong tone the entire week, and in a few instances advances of five to ten cents per bbl. were quoted, but final quotations were practically on same basis as a week ago. Missouri River mills quoted cream grade meal at $3.15 to $3.25 per bbl. in 24s cotton or paper bags, while standard meal is held at 20c to 25c per bbl. under cream grade. Hominy grits are quoted at premium of 10c per bbl. over cream meal, or at a range of $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl. Demand for grits is principally in mixed cars with other corn goods and in cars with flour and feed.

Straight carlot demand for corn goods is active for this period. Local and Southwestern points are taking meal in small lots with flour. Trade in table goods with Oklahoma and Texas is of fair volume, particularly with the latter.

Several country mills report a fair demand for corn goods from Western points. Nebraska is doing a good business with California and other Pacific Coast states on straight cars of corn goods.

Shipping directions on old contracts are being obtained without difficulty. The South has not overpurchased to any extent. Most mills on the Missouri River have not sold for more than 60-day delivery, while a number of mills have been limiting business to 30 days.

Corn feed trade was in fair volume. Chop sold at unchanged prices all of the week, although a slightly strong tone prevailed in the market. Prices at the close were on same basis a week ago, or at a range of $1.43 to $1.45 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 yellow corn chop and down to $1.40 for No. 3 mixed chop. Corn bran sold at 85c in straight carlots, but local mills are asking up to 95c for this feed in mixed cars, basis 100-lb. burlap.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.15@3.25 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.25@3.35; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.43@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1915.

There was a 10c break in corn products market last week, despite a sharp rally in cash corn after an early decline. The market had held firm for several weeks, while nearly all feed products were seeking a lower level, and once buyers held off in their orders, price concessions became necessary to secure contracts. Regular customers took supplies liberally on the decline, and the South, West and East bought for immediate and close shipment. Little if any business is being booked for distant delivery, owing to uncertain conditions surrounding all markets. Reports on the new corn crop continue favorable, although some replanting will be necessary on account of excessive moisture and floods, and rain and low temperatures have made the crop somewhat backward. Quote corn meal at $3.45 f. o. b. wood: Grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3.75.

Cincinnati, O., June 14, 1915.

The cash corn market broke three cents this week, and corn millers reduced prices of corn products. Both corn meal and chop are now five cents lower. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 142 cars. Most of the receipts for top grades, and millers took the bulk of the receipts. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Chicago, June 14, 1915.

Corn products suffered some decline last week, although the demand continued healthy. Offerings were greater but interest displayed in this market was not as keen as for some time previous. There was some liquidation and considerable pressure from the local element, the latter bringing about an oversold condition at times, which had the effect of sustaining the market, but with its elimination, prices grew weaker. Both yellow and white corn meal are quoted at $1.60 in 100-lb. sacks for carlot shipments, delivered.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14, 1915.

Corn products are quoted at a decline from last week, with the exception of hominy, which is at the same figure. There is a light demand all around, buyers holding off on the declines of the past two weeks. Quite a good inquiry has been developing for track corn and only a few cars have been coming in, the movement having fallen off largely. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30 per ton; corn feed meal, $29.50; cracked corn, $30.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $2.

New Orleans, June 14, 1915.

Quotations on corn and corn products were off fully 5@10c per bbl. last week and business was dull. There was a scattered demand for table goods in small lots, but the dealers were not disposed to restock although stocks are about depleted. Rains in north Louisiana helped the early corn crop, but in south, central and western Louisiana replanting was necessary. Cream meal was quoted at $3.55@3.65 in cotton per bbl.; standard meal, $3.40@3.45; grits, $3.65@3.70; hominy, $3.70@3.75; chops, $1.40@1.45 per 100 lbs.

New York, June 12, 1915.

Corn goods were rather firmly held at previous week's levels and business on same was rather quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.95@4.05; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.76@1.80; grits, $1.77@1.80; flakes, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1915.

Corn products have ruled about steady in this market the past week, with moderate demand. Corn is quoted 81 to 82 cents. Bolted meal is quoted at $1.90 and pearl meal $2 in 96-lb. bags.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

A car of corn bran sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week at 85c. In less than carlots, Missouri River mills quote the feed up to 95c per 100 lbs. in burlap.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12, 1915.

The steady and gradual decline in wheat during the week enabled some mills to make flour bookings, both for old and new crop shipment, while other mills report many of the flour buyers holding off awaiting a final adjustment of the wheat market. With such an uncertain market and a feeling of bearishness predominating, many buyers are now beginning to feel it unwise to anticipate their wants with the possibility of a loss in their purchases. There is a good demand for mixed carlots for prompt shipment, which is an indication that many buyers are in the market only for immediate needs. Millers report no export business of any volume, as foreigners show no interest. A few scattered small sales have been made. First and second clear in good demand and the supply limited. At the close of the week, Minneapolis millers were quoting new crop shipment at a discount of from 80c to 85c per bbl. under present prices.

Mill feeds are in quiet demand with practically very little change in prices. Heavy feeds, however, are in fairly good demand for prompt shipment; red dog especially, which has advanced about 50c per ton. Asking prices on all grades of feed are quite firm, considering the fact that the surplus production is still being very nicely cared for by mixed car buyers.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (in cotton)—First patent, $6.60@6.80; second patent, $6.40@6.60; first clear, $5.20@5.60; second clear, $4.70@5.10.

Mill Feeds (sacked)—Bran, 100 lbs., $19@19.50; standard middlings, 100 lbs., $22@22.50; flour middlings, 100 lbs., $27@27.50; red dog, 140 lbs., $29@30.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat was on the downward trend during the entire week until Saturday, when prices stiffened slightly. The cash wheat demand is not very active, although many mills show a willingness to pay fairly stiff premiums for occasional cars of choice No. 1 Northern. Receipts have slackened somewhat, and premiums show an advance of about ½@1c per bu.

Reports of crop damage from the Southwest on account of continued and abundant rainfalls has had the effect of boosting winter wheat prices in this market. While the Northwest has had sufficient moisture for the growing crop, there has not been too much of it to couse any alarm. No. 1 Northern was 8@9c over July.

Northwestern Notes.

The high prices now prevailing for jute and burlap bags has caused some of the mills to consider the use of cotton bags in which to pack their feeds.

The convention of the National Association of Macaroni and Noodle Manufacturers was held in Minneapolis this week. Practicaly all macaroni firms of any note were represented. The 1916 convention will be held in New York City, the date to be announced later.

The contract for building the Atkinson Mill has been let to the Barnett & Record Co., of Minneapolis. The building will be six stories high, and will be constructed of reinforced concrete throughout. The mill will be built along the Milwaukee tracks on Hiawatha avenue in South Minneapolis.

Opinions differ as to whether the frost in the Northwest damaged wheat. The Van Dusen-Harrington Co., spring wheat authorities, says: "Frost occurred, but did little, if any, damage. All advices are optimistic and no complaints of unfavorable conditions are being received."

New York

New York, June 14, 1915.

Demoralization ruled in the local flour market during the past week and with prices tumbling from day to day and seemingly no bottom in sight, the trade presented a practically unbroken front in not doing any buying. Naturally all of the trade have some flour bought at prices materially above the market and they are anxious to get this out of the way and cleaned up before they do much in the way of further purchases. Buyers in general have been led to believe there was going to be an acute shortage of old wheat in this country this year and on reports of this nature received from millers in the Northwest and Southwest, purchased considerable flour about 30 days ago and today they rather feel that in the future they will ignore any reports received from the West as to what conditions might be, as they feel they are better judges of the market than the millers are. There were some offers made by the trade during the week, but naturally on the very weak markets they made the offers at prices considerably under the market at the time they were made and as a rule mills found it impossible to take the business. As soon as the situation clarifies itself and conditions in the wheat market assume a somewhat more normal tone there will no doubt be some good buying done.

Spring patents, old wheat, for shipment up to the first of September, were offered during the week as low as $5.85 in jute and at the end of the week the general range was from this price to $6.10 in jute. The trade was showing a little interest in new crop spring patent for October-November-December shipment and there was some business at $5.25 jute, but as a rule, the best bids the trade would make were around $5 jute.

Old wheat Kansas straight was offered as low as $5.80 jute, but without any business resulting. New crop straight for last half July-August shipment, it is reported was offered as low as $5 jute, and the range being from this price to $5.25 jute.

Spring wheat clear was held relatively firm and was on about the same basis as spring patent, mills asking from $5.90 to $6 in jute and a fair business was turned over. Kansas clear was very quiet and prices were held firm at from $5.80 to $6 in jute, old wheat.

Business on soft winter wheat flours was very restricted and old wheat straights were held at $6.30 to $6.40 in barrels.

Mill feed showed a slightly firmer tone and prices in some instances were a little higher, although demand was very quiet. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.15@6.75 in bbls.; straight, $6@6.25 in bbls.; clears, $6.15@6.25 in jute; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@6.75 in bbls.; straight, $6@6.25 in bbls.; clear, $5.90@6 in bbls.; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $5.80@6; clear, $5.80@6; low grade or low clear, $4.75@5.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.25; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23; 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@34.50; red dog flour, $35.

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Notes.

D. J. Kniering left on last Thursday for a trip to the Southwest.

J. W. Maney, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. D. Foster, of Thomas, Okla., and Henry Schafer, of El Reno, Okla., were visitors on the exchange during the week.

George W. Copland, who for many years was engaged in the flour business in this market, died on June 4 at his residence, Lawrence, Long Island, at the age of 64. Mr. Copland for many years handled the business of P. H. Copland & Co., which was founded by his father, and later was a partner in the Copland-Raymond Co., now the Raymond-Hadley Co., from which concern he retired to private life several years ago.

The following agricultural patents were issued the past week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 825-835 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: Wm. Murphy, Eden Valley, Minn., manure loading apparatus; D. Rydell, Foreston, Minn., barrel cart; B. J. Shimota, Veseli, Minn., egg candling apparatus; A. Sutherland, St. Paul, Minn., tractor.

The Missouri state estimate and the government report had a difference of only 1.2 per cent in their figures on wheat condition in the state June 1. The federal bureau placed condition at 71, while the Missouri Board of Agriculture fixed it at 69.8 per cent.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., June 14, 1915.

The flour market continues weak, as mills report a falling off of business and new orders very scarce. Dealers are not buying much old wheat flour as is usually the case at this time of the year and are waiting to see what the outcome of the reduction is going to be. Leading brands of Kansas flour show a decline for the week and prices range from $6.30 to $6.40. Not many new sales or as many inquiries reported for July shipment and every one seems to be waiting to see just how low the market is going to go. Mills as a rule are running a little better than half time.

Cash wheat has had a big reduction from last week, with quite a lot being offered. Country elevator dealers are paying around 95c to the farmer, the exporters are not bidding very strong for the wheat, $1.22 being high sale. Exporters are now bidding July option for new wheat. Receipts continue to hold up.

Feed continues weak and not much demand, and some very low sales have been reported, bran bringing around 95c basis Kansas City rate points, and shorts $1.15.

Crop Conditions.

The past week has been ideal for the wheat in Southern Kansas. Have had good, warm, growing weather and fields are beginning to ripen. Estimates are still being placed around 120,000,000 bus., and the majority, if they had to take one side or the other, would place the crop over 120,000,000.

Notes.

C. H. Vilm, of the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, is visiting in Texas and making connections in that territory.

J. B. Hupp, manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., has just returned from a month's visit in California.

The Missouri Pacific Railway has filed a tariff with the Interstate Commerce Commission, advancing the rates on wheat offal and corn products to the wheat rate. An effort will be made to have this tariff suspended.

D. McKinstry, president of the Perry Mill Co., Perry, Okla., was a visitor in Wichita the past week. Mr. McKinstry states the wheat is backward in Oklahoma, but predicts a bumper crop for the state. Estimates are placed from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus.

At the annual election of officers of the Wichita Board of Trade, L. H. Powell, of the Powell Grain Co., was elected president, and W. L. Scott, of the W. L. Scott & Sons Grain Co., vice president. The following directors were elected: H. Kaufman, of Stevens-Scott Grain Co.; C. A. Baldwin, Baldwin-Barr Grain Co.; C. M. Jackman, Kansas Milling Co.; Geo. Koch, Koch Grain Co.; Ed. F. Beyer, Kemper Grain Co.; Sam P. Wallingford, Wallingford Bros.; J. W. Craig, of the Craig Grain Co. C. A. Baldwin is the retiring president, having held the office for the past two terms.

American flour was imported into Marseilles, France, the past year for domestic consumption, for the first time in many years, says a consular report. Trade was stimulated by the removal of the tariff duty which had, until then, prevented the product from entering the French market, except in transit. The total flour receipts in 1914 amounted to 159,063 bags, of which 87,613 bags came from the United States, including 25,375 bags from the Pacific Coast, via the Panama Canal. Large shipments of both flour and wheat have also been received at Marseilles since the opening of this year.

Bingaman Bros. have opened a flour and feed store at Trauger, Pa.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1915.

This has been another good week for new and old wheat flour from the West. Also a busy week for the buyers, who bought when new flour was about $1 higher than today, trying to get out of their purchases.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$6.15@6.40; straight, $5.70@.615; clear, $5.85@5.90; low grade in jute, $4.20@4.80.

Winter Patent (basis wood—$6.15@6.45; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.85@5.90; extra, $5.20@5.40.

Kansas Patent (basis ½ cotton or jute)—$5.75@5.90; straight, $5.60@5.75; clear, $5.20@5.45. New flour about 75c less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.05@6.40.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $27.25@27.50; bran, $25.25@25.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@30.50; bran, $26.25@27.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@28.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

Notes.

I. Figli Co., of Irwin, Pa., is a new flour and feed firm.

Milton Flory, of Bangor, Pa., has been succeeded by the Flory Milling Co.

E. L. Ellis, of Appollo, Pa., has bought the West Sunbury, Pa., Flour Mill.

Edmund F. Hanly, flour and feed dealer of Germantown, Pa., died this week.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to increase the Girard Point Elevator from 1,500,000 bus. to 2,500,000 bus.

The Davidson Milling Co., of Wilmington, Del., is a new incorporated flour mill. Capital 35,000.

The New Market Roller Mills at New Market, N. J., owned by G. W. Pearce, were sold at sheriff's sale this week.

Fires lately: Murphy's flour mill, owned by G. Harry Davidson, at Cecil county, Maryland; Luther Swain's flour mill, at Swainton, N. J.

The railroads here have lifted the embargo on grain that has lasted some time on account of no elevator room. Boats are now loading freely.

The Pennsylvania State Master Bakers held their convention here this week with about 150 bakers and 300 salesmen in bakers' goods.

Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., of Minneapolis; W. B. Gould, of Cleveland, and Jay A. Canfield, of Minneapolis, were visitors to Pittsburg this week.

The Wm. Butler Co., a chain store concern, have about sold their 75 stores to the James Bell Co. and Robinson & Crawford, two other chain firms.

K. Richman, a miller of Malaga, Pa., and his wife; Milton Boltz, a miller of Mt. Aetna, Pa., were both hurt this week in automobile accidents.

Died this week: Andrew M. Umstat, flour miller, at Oxford Valley, Pa., aged 75 years. Thomas R. Burgner, aged 78 years, flour miller ,at Greason, near Carlisle, Pa.

The following were visitors to the Exchange lately: F. C. Hollinger, J. E. Norris, R. C. Campbell, W. H. Holmes, Frank E. Altbin, S. R. Emory, F. L. Davis, of Chicago; C. W. Loonsdale and F. C. Vincent, of Kansas City; H. A. Sawyer, of Hutchinson, Kan.; H. K. Schafer, of Omaha, Neb.; Otto Swaller, of Clay Center, Kan.; H. N. Wingo, Chas. Wolfenden and C. Templeton, of Minneapolis; M. P. Fuller, of Waseca, Minn.; T. E. Browder, of Mankota, Minn.; W. F. Starkey, of Duluth; J. E. Maloney, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. G. Clark of Hancock, Ia.; J. W. Young, of Toledo, O.; Fred G. Beckman, of Savannah, Ga.; F. E. Watkins, of Cleveland, O.; Jos. S. Atkinson, of Winnipeg.

WHEAT CROP NOTES.

The three spring wheat states, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, promise a total wheat crop of 208,100,000 bus., as compared with 154,192,000 bus. last year.

The government report made deterioration in Kansas during May at 12 per cent; Missouri, 21 points; Nebraska, three points; Oklahoma, 13; Texas, 3; Iowa, 7; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 12, and Ohio, two per cent.

Without doubt the continuous rains have done some damage to wheat, but Kansas millers point to the fact that Kansas can still lose about 30,000,000 bus. of her crop prospect and still harvest a record yield, excepting last year.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, says his reports from Nebraska continue good and indication is that the state will harvest a crop up to that of last year. "Some damage has occurred to wheat as a result of heavy rains, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas reporting this condition," says Mr. Topping.

Grain men in Kansas City were of the opinion that the Kansas Department of Agriculture had overestimated the prospective harvest when its June report placed the yield at approximately 136,000,000 bus. But when this report was followed by the federal estimate of 134,500,000 bus., quite a few of the trade changed their minds. That two reports from entirely different sources should estimate the probable crop at almost the same figures is taken to mean that the estimates were pretty nearly correct.

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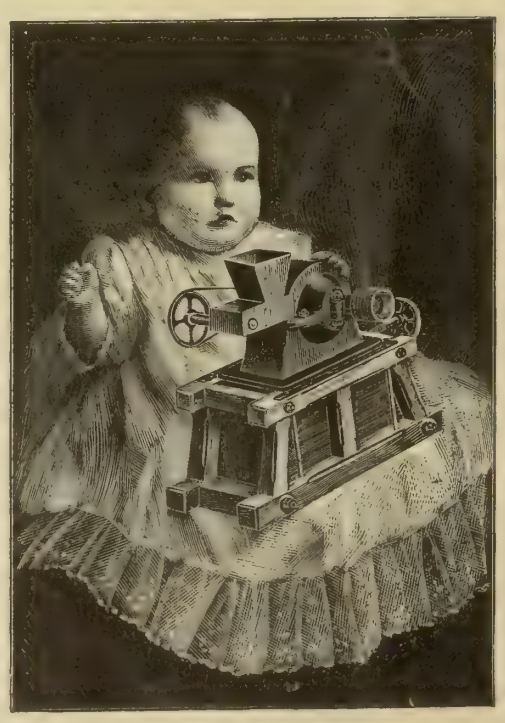

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 14, 1915.

Rains the past week interfered with operations by alfalfa mills in Kansas and other states. The shortage of meal became more pronounced, particularly in the local market. Colorado is not shipping anything at this time and mills in that state have withdrawn from the market. As yet Kansas City has not received any new meal, while the first car a year ago arrived before the beginning of June. Several local jobbers have received samples of new meal from Kansas mills, but the product appeared to be out of condition and almost unfit for shipment.

One local mixer is purchasing hay and grinding his own meal, but he is able to buy very little dry hay and can hardly make sufficient meal for his own needs. The other manufacturers here have been depending on outside supplies of meal for their needs. Therefore, they are handicapped by the scarcity of the product.

Alfalfa meal prices were quoted unchanged most of the week. The exceptionally few sales made were at strong figures. Dealers say prices on choice meal range up to $23 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River. Mills could easily obtain a $1 premium over this figure for a car of fancy meal. No. 1 quotations are on same basis as a week ago, or at $21.50 to $22. No. 2 meal is held at $20 to $20.50 per ton.

Kansas mills are not making any quotations on new crop meal, principally because they are unable to state when they will be able to ship. However, the last quotations made on meal from first cutting were at $19.50 to $20 per ton for choice to No. 1. With the present scarcity Kansas could get $1 more at this time, but local mixers say that old meal is easily worth a premium of $2 to $3 per ton over the first cutting.

Mixed feed trade continues in somewhat larger than normal volume for this time of the year. Immediate Southwestern states are good buyers. The cotton states of the South are making satisfactory purchases, but, because of the shortage of meal, mixers are not active for trade, several having called in their salesmen.

Grain mixed feeds were practically steady all of the week. Top quotation is $29 for choice grain dry mixed feed. Alfalfa molasses grain mixed feed is quoted at $24 to $28 per ton, according to grade. Alfalfa molasses feed, best demand for which is in the Southwest, sold up to $22 for choice, $21 for No. 1 and $18.50 to $19.50 for No. 2.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $22.50@23; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, 2, $20@20.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15.50@16.50; No. 1, $14@15.50; No. 2, $8@11; No. 3, $7@8; standard, $11@14.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1915.

Continued wet weather in the West and Southwest gave a firm tone to the market for alfalfa products last week, whereas ordinarily, with grain and other feed products depressed as they were, prices would have averaged lower. A good demand prevailed for meal from the start, and had supplies of old meal been available business would have been broad and active. Arrivals of new crop hay continue unsatisfactory, and until the second cutting is made there will be a scarcity of good product.

Regular trade interests were best buyers, but scattered demand was good and the East and South were in the market in a fairly active way. Jobbers, however, who are low on supplies, are decidedly bearish in their views, and are disinclined to purchase except for immediate needs. The market has shown such stubborn strength under unusually bearish grain conditions that it is natural that buyers should believe prices unusually well held, and think it mainly through unsatisfactory weather conditions, not trade conditions. Sound new or old alfalfa hay is scarce and strong, with No. 2 grades quoted at $13. Alfalfa mixed and molasses feeds were firm in sympathy with meal. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $20.50, No. 1 at $23@23.50, alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24@28.50; without grain, $23.50@25.

Chicago, Ill., June 14, 1915.

It is now impossible to get quotations from Kansas mills on new crop, and Colorado mills report that they are four to six weeks behind on orders. Inquiries from the Southwest for new alfalfa are numerous, but sales are comparatively light, due principally to the uncertainty over immediate market prospects.

Supplies of old alfalfa are low, as shown by light receipts. There is a strong demand for old meal. Prices advanced materially during the week, quotations reaching a much higher level than at this time a year ago, yet little was offered. It seems that producers, counting on a heavy first cutting, sold their old alfalfa closer than usual in the last month.

Alfalfa grain mixed feeds reached a top price of $30.25 for grain dry mixtures and $25 to $29 for molasses grain mixed feeds. Alfalfa molasses feed advanced nearly $1 per ton. No. 1 ranged from $22 to $23 in 100-lb. bags, and No. 2 is quoted at $20.25 to $21.50 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., June 14, 1915.

All descriptions of alfalfa products were lowered 50 cents this week. Buying was on a light scale. The mixed feed and alfalfa meal showed the best demand, but even these two varieties were less active than heretofore. The hay prices broke 50 cents, with little interest being shown in the market. The total receipts amounted to 162 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@24.50; alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $26.50@27.

New Orleans, June 14, 1915.

Arrival of new alfalfa in the market last week had a tendency to increase trading and put some bouyancy into the business. Quotations were on the level of the previous week and some re-stocking was done. New alfalfa was quoted at $17.50@18.50; old meal, $23@24; mixed feeds, $24@33 per ton, all basis f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots. There was much inquiry from the city and Cuba.

Alfalfa Leaves.

The alfalfa mill at Lexington, Neb., will be repaired and completely overhauled. In a recent storm considerable damage was done to the mill building and machinery. Operations will not be resumed for 30 days, at least.

Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.; J. W. Anderson, of the Kornfalfa Milling Co., and W. S. Tuttle, of the United States Stock Food Co., were in the Kansas City delegation at the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association held in St. Louis on June 10, 11 and 12.

The alfalfa mill being built by Imig, Graff & Hentzen, Seward, Neb., is nearing completion. The plant will have an approximate capacity of 25 tons daily. An elevator of about 25,000 bus. capacity has already been finished by the company operating the mill. Seward is in the heart of a large alfalfa-producing section.

Bernard Ottens, said to be the first alfalfa farmer in Nebraska, died in Auburn recently, at the age of 87. Mr. Ottens purchased seed from Germany 35 years ago and planted alfalfa on his farm. He demonstrated its value to his neighbors and wrote many articles for the farm papers, supporting the general planting of alfalfa.

The government crop report for June 1 places the condition of hay at 87.9, compared with 88.7 per cent a year ago. Condition of pastures is 91.3, compared with 89.8 last year. The report comments on the widespread damage to the first cutting of alfalfa in the Southwest, where excessive rains have spoiled a large part of the first crop.

Alfalfa receipts increased sharply in Kansas City the past week, but the largest part of the offerings were new hay in heated condition. The demand for "hot" hay is narrow, with result that prices had a weakening tendency. Demand is mostly local, as the "hot" hay is unfit for shipping purposes. The premium old hay in comparatively dry condition is bringing over new hay is widening. It is now $3 a ton on the better grades.

J. F. Hughes, president of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was in Worland, Wyo., recently, making final arrangements for building an alfalfa meal mill of 50 tons' daily capacity. Work will start immediately and the mill will be completed in 60 to 90 days. The Omaha company will probably erect several other mills in Wyoming before the heavy new crop movement of alfalfa starts.

The alfalfa milling districts of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming were again visited by heavy rains the past week. Mills in parts of Colorado have been idle for more than three months, being unable to turn a wheel in that time. This is due to inability to obtain dry alfalfa for grinding. Many mills in Colorado are more than three months behind on orders, while the scarcity of alfalfa meal has resulted in a peculiar situation in the alfalfa grain mixed feed trade. Whether or not reserves of old alfalfa in the West are large, it is true that all supplies are too damp to grind, and this will be the case until a period of dry weather arrives. Even the growing crop of alfalfa needs sunshiny weather badly. This is true throughout the surplus-alfalfa sections of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming, where most of the meal mills are located. The present scarcity of meal is dependent on the weather.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., June 24, 1915.

Jobbers report very little demand for flour, which is doubtless due to the fact that "everybody" is still looking for a further material decline. They argue that a billion-bushel wheat crop should mean at least $5 flour, which would mean at least another decline of a dollar per barrel from the present quotations. The demand for corn meal is only fair, too.

Farmers are busy cutting and threshing oats in this section and the crops will doubtless be sufficient to supply local demands until corn is harvested, and possibly a small surplus will be shipped out. Corn also promises a bumper crop.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter wheat flour, wood, fancy patent, $6@6.25; standard patent, $5.85@5.90; pure wheat bran, in 100s, $25; shorts, $27.50; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.67.

E. H. Fuhrer, manager of Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., spent Thursday in Selma. Mr. Fuhrer has been on a business trip in the South, and says that he has never seen better prospects for a good corn crop than he has observed on this trip in the South. Mr. Fuhrer states that his son, Malcolm, who has been identified with the Alabama Grocery Co., Birmingham, Ala., will be connected with the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. as manager of sales on the road, after July 1.

The Marbury Flour Mill Co., Marbury, Ala., will install a 25-bbl. mill. It will start within 60 days.

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FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

HEAD MILLER WANTED—For 300-bbl. soft wheat mill. Good wages. None but first-class miller need apply. Box 295, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill of 500 to 2,000 bbls. capacity. Wide experience in spring hard and soft winter wheat milling; also experienced in corn and rye milling. Capable to take charge of any mill in straight or diversified milling and produce most satisfactory results. At present assistant head miller in large mill. Will go anywhere if proposition is satisfactory. Require 30 days' notice. Address Box 290, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Position as head miller of a medium sized mill. Ample experience with hard and soft winter and spring wheat. All systems. Nothing but a first-class proposition considered. Want something where a miller of more than average ability is wanted. Reference from well known people. Box 293, care Milling and Grains News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 150-bbl. Have had 25 years' experience. Have my own tools and can keep mill in repair and guarantee results; can come on short notice. Please state wages you will pay and system you have. Can furnish best of references. Address Wm. H. Derham, Easton Place Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—An up-to-date mill manager seeks position with some mill of not less than 100-bbl.. Salary and percentage considered. Mill must have sufficient capital to operate on paying basis. No money to invest, but an absolutely clean and successful record to offer. Box 294, care Milling and Grain News.

CAN YOU SELL FLOUR?—Yes, sell flour—not merely take an order? Can you? That is, have you? If you can show that you have—that you got the price and the volume too—that you have actually builtup a territory—in short that you are a salesman—and if you want to better your position—to connect with a mill turning out quality goods with the necessary high price and that thoroughly merchandize its product and backs its salesmen up with the best sales means and ways going—then we would like to hear from you. The territory is Northern Missouri. We are well established there. State your age and nationality, salary expected; outline fully your selling experience; give references: show the volume and the increases that you have produced. Box 298, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Job as head miller with somebody that wants a man that can produce the goods and keep mill in repair. Am married and no booze fighter. Am 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat Would consider second job if it paid enough money. Address Box 292, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Situation as miller in a small mill or upstairs man or hominy miller or miller in distillery. L. B. Perkins, R. D. F., Bluffton, Indiana.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 75 to 300 bbl. mill, or second in larger. Over 30 years' experience, including stone, roller, sifter and reels. All kinds of power. Best of reference. P. O. Anderson, 3206 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a mill from 100 to 350 bbls. capacity. Or I would take a position as second miller in a larger mill. I prefer states Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Address Jacob Frantz, 200 Grain avenue, Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 100 to 500 bbl. mill. Married; 30 years of age; strictly temperature; 16 years continuous experience in milling in all its branches; possess first-class executive ability. Can guarantee you a high-grade, uniform flour with a close finish. Am a fair millwright, have my own tools, and can keep mill in my charge in first-class order. Can furnish reference if desired. Address E. L. Gillies, Saranac, Mich.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Capacity 75 bbls. flour, 30,000 bus. wheat; frame building, brick engine room; steam. Receive about 150,000 best Missouri wheat. Cheap for cash. Box 291, care Milling and Grain News.

30 BARREL FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Flour and feed mill of 30 barrel capacity, rye or buckwheat; 3 run stones, 2 for flour and one for feed. Never failing stream; 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New Englang Ry., freight depot on mill property. Property contains 3 acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty roller mills, $40 to $100, rebuilt. Fifty reels $20 each. Twenty sifters $50 to $150 each. Scourers $10 to $50 each. Corn shellers $30. Shafting 2c per lb, pulleys 80 per cent from list, belting 80 per cent from list. Tell us your wants; it's our business to save you money. Everything for the mill rebuilt. Corrugating and grinding. A. D. Hughes Co., Rochester, Ind.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000, served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Box 65, Minneapolis, Minn.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Three Midget mills, good as new, $1,000 cash each. Alton Mill Furnishing Co., Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Noye improved flour dressers, 30x86. One Noye Peerless sifter. Van Vechten Milling Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—70-bbl. mill and elevator, with 2 bins to store 5,000 bus. of wheat. Building 28x36 feet, 3 stores and basement, located in good Nebraska town. Now running day and night to keep up with the orders. Will trade for farm land or income property, or will sell and give terms. Quick Sales Co., 418 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—To close estate—merchant milling and feed business, now in operation, doing about $10,000 monthly, well located, two trunk lines, access to third, little competition. Will take mortgage for part. Herendeen & Mandeville, Robinson Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A 25 or 30 H. P. kerosene or crude oil engine. Must be in good shape. State make, year and model, also price in first letter. Springview Flour and Grain Co., Springview, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—Solid iron double belt pulleys.

No.	Diameter.	Face.	Bore.	Price.
3	66 in.	12 in.	4 7-16	$25
3	66 in.	10 in.	4 7-16	$18
1	66 in.	11 in.	4 7-16	$20
1	48 in.	17 in.	4 7-16	$15
1	52 in.	7 in.	2 3-16	$10
	Split iron pulleys—			
1	52 in.	5 in.	2 11-16	$10
1	54 in.	57 in.	2 11-16	$12
1	60 in.	6 in.	2 11-16	$15

These pulleys are all as good as new. Were cut out in remodeling. The Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Considerable corn land in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and other important corn belt states is still unplanted. Excessive rainfall in parts of Iowa will necessitate replanting on many bottom land farms. This same condition is true of other states where rains have been too plentiful. Conditions in Kansas are good, while Missouri and Nebraska report a good stand, although planting is still in progress in Nebraska and some sections of Missouri. In connection with this, it can be said that very little wheat land infested with Hessian fly in Missouri will be plowed up and sowed to corn. Wheat prices are so high that farmers will let damaged wheat fields stand and will harvest any kind of yield.

Exportable surplus of corn in Argentine is now estimated at 136,000,000 bu., compared with 196,000,000 bu. officially estimated April 27, says a cable report. Rains have caused serious impairment in quality. Grain is arriving freely at ports. Ocean freight rates have eased and good business is passing.

Corn stocks decreased sharply in Kansas City the past week, a good shipping demand taking out more than 250,000 bu.

Exports of corn through New Orleans during May amounted to 1,784,665 bu., compared with 1,018,217 bu. a year ago.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14, 1915.

The severe break in flour prices caused buyers to become cautious and millers report that sales have dropped off. Export business is also on a limited scale. The Southwestern agencies are not making much effort to sell new crop flour at present.

A light demand exists for all feeds, with bran probably showing the most activity, although red dog flour has been in fair request and supplies are so small that prices hold strong. With mill production remaining so much below normal, supplies are not piling up anywhere and it would seem that prices should continue firm. Pasturage is excellent in this state, though just now hay is reported scarce and prices have been advancing.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $7@7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.65@7.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $26; red dog flour, $33; oil meal, $29; gluten feed, $26.30.

Buffalo Notes.

William P. Murray, of Sempronius, N. Y., has gone out of the retail feed business, but will continue to operate a feed mill.

The Chippewa Feed and Grain Co. has become the representative of the cottonseed products of the Texas Cake and Linter Co., Dallas, Tex.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed here June 10 by Joseph Mittleman, a feed dealer of Oneida. His liabilities are $3,447.60, and assets, $2,632.18.

The Eldad Milling Co., which has been in the feed trade here for some years, is to erect a reinforced concrete storage building for grain at its plant, 1035 Seneca street. The building will be 17 by 59 feet in size.

Fire in Mill B, of the Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y., on June 9, caused a loss of about $5,000. The mill will be closed down two weeks to make repairs to machinery which was damaged by water.

The David Scott Flour Facts, a publication of the Detroit Mill, has as a chief feature this month a half-tone cut of its representative, Roy S. Wilson, of Wilson Bros., in the auto in which he calls upon New York state customers.

To June 1 this year the receipts of flour here by lave have been 1,382,690 bbls., or nearly 30 per cent more than for the corresponding period of last year. The amount has not been exceeded since 1907. For May the receipts were 1,249,460 bbls. Receipts of feed to June 1 were 214,480 sacks.

Recent visitors to the Corn Exchange included the following: P. P. Donahue, Milwaukee; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, president of the New York State Millers' Association; W. G. Gage, Fulton; Frank Chesbro, Attica; A. H. McIntyre and W. B. Joyce, Minneapolis. George Todd, a feed dealer, of Morrisville, was also here.

Howard M. Witbeck, a Lockport miller, testified at a hearing before the Public Service Commission here the other day, advocating an interchange of shipments at Lockport between the different railroads. Fair switching charges and removal of cartage charges, he said, would be of great benefit to milling in that city.

The Tri-State Feed Dealers' Association will meet at Utica on the 24th and the matter of making this body a New York state association will be considered. A report will also be received from the delegates to the convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association at St. Louis. There is some talk of amalgamation with the Mutual Millers' and Feed Dealers' Association.

New Wheat Flour

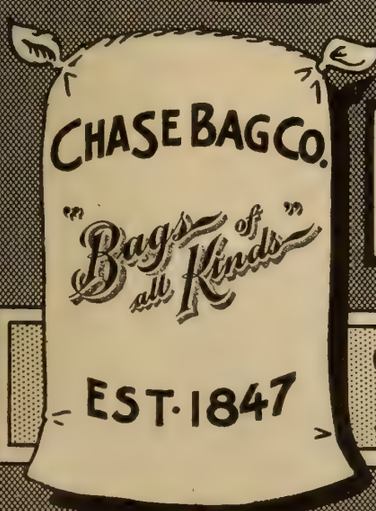
IS just as good as flour made from old wheat, if it is properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process.*

If you have not installed our process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before harvest, thereby avoiding the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged, and is off in color.

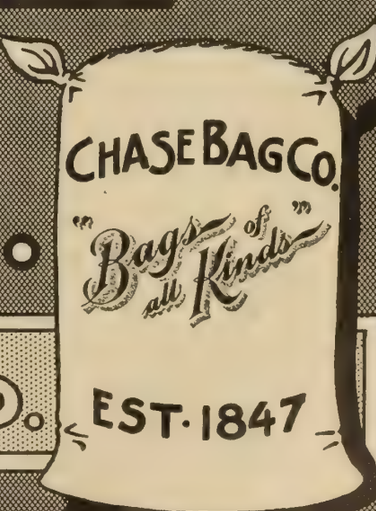
Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.



ST. LOUIS, MO.

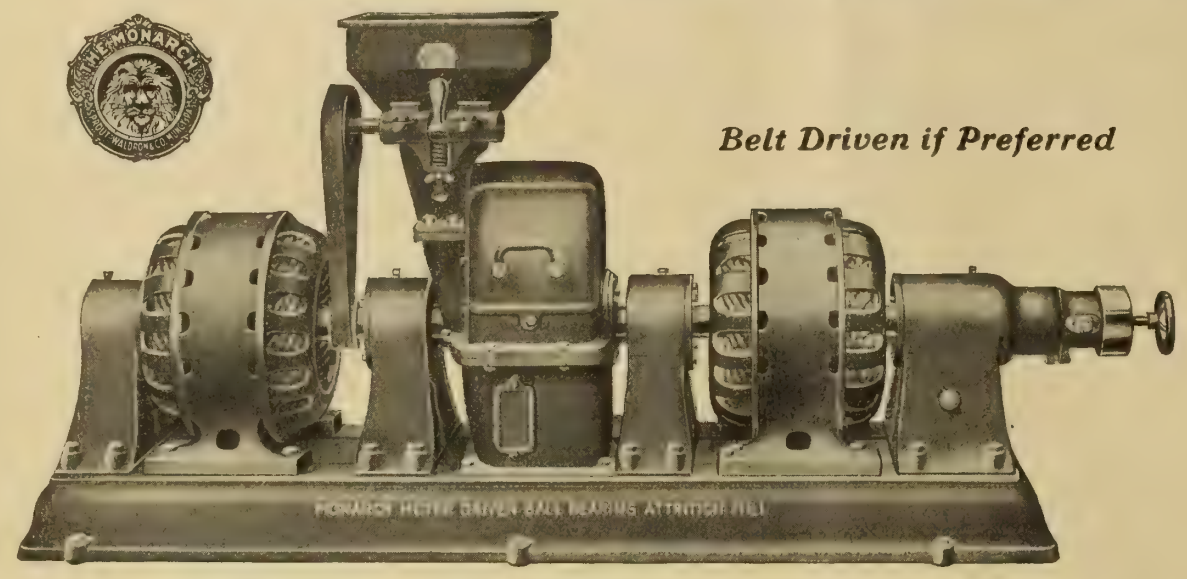


KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

Which of These Three Dollars Is Yours?

The dollar applied to the maintenance expense of an out-of-date feed grinder, the dollar lost through the inferiority of its product, or the dollar saved by

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

No time or labor lost in tramming The Monarch; no custom lost through delays and unsatisfactory work.

No profit eating expensefor upkeep and lubrication, no unsightly oil stains or leaks and no wear on the vital parts of the machine.

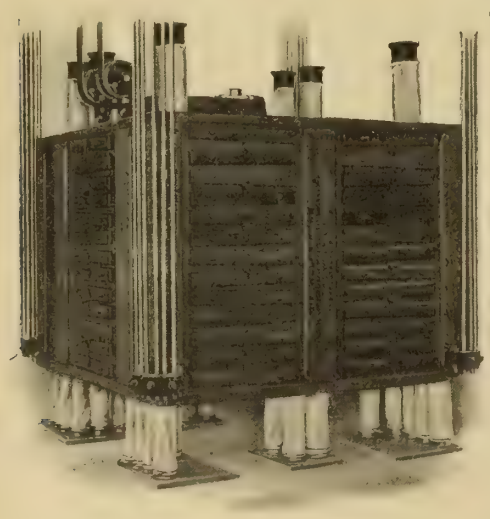
The Monarch is the Original Ball Bearing Attrition Mill; the Standard of Value and Quality.

Write for Catalog D-No. 115.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box No. 322



WHENEVER you hear a sifter spoken of as truly self-balancing, automatically controlled, steady starting, free from vibration, and the climax of economical operation----you're safe in surmising the machine in question to be the Wolf Sifter. For this is the sifter that is now creating the bulk of favorable comment.

Send for Bulletin No. 100—Without Fail.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.
WESTERN OFFICE: 203-204 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Don't fail to visit The Wolf Company's Exhibit in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20 to Dec. 4.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

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SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

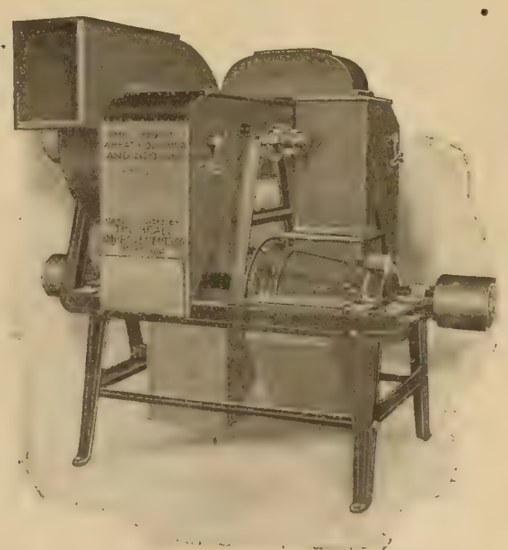
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.

DECATUR, ILL.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Repeat Orders from Michigan

F. W. STOCK & SONS.
Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., November 2, 1914.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—We just have your statement calling for $250 covering a couple of your machines—two No. 4 Middlings Finishers.

I don't see any way to get out of the payment of this matter, because our Mr. May refuses to part with the machines, and further, I fear that he is going to call for a couple more.

However, we enclose you herewith check for $250 to balance.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

Stock & Sons have two No. 8 Bran Finishers, two No. 4 Special Middlings and one No. 6 and two No. 4 Middling Finishers.

TELEGRAM.

Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 28, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Bourse, Philadelphia.

"Send the two machines Litchfield by by express at once, these ordered through Mr. McFeely." F. W. STOCK & SONS.

F. W. STOCK & SONS.
Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., May 3, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Our Mr. May has not yet definitely decided on the number of machines that he will use at Litchfield, but I think possibly we better have some come along within a couple of weeks, so that they are on hand in case we begin the work earlier than anticipated at present.

You may ship us at Litchfield four of the No. 3 Middlings Finishers, and we also want one of the Middlings Mills, either a No. 3 or No. 2. Mr. May says to advise you that it is to take the stock that is now on a 9x30 single stand of rolls, and the stock being the break cuts that come through a No. 9 cloth, so send a No. 2 or No. 3, whichever will be best suited for the work.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

We have revised the flow sheet of Stock & Sons' Litchfield mill and guarantee to increase the capacity 100 bbls. per day using same rolls, bolts and power with ten of our Grenulators and make a better flour and better yield.

THOS. McFEELY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

Millers National Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa
Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

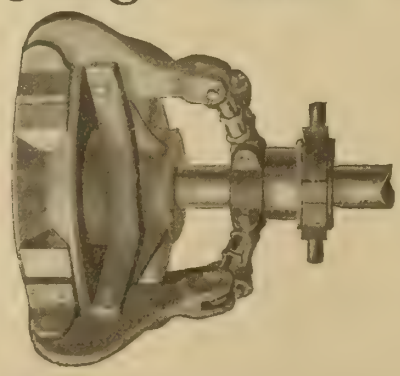
Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Judge After 30 Days' Trial



No matter what your requirements are, we have a Friction Clutch that fits your need in size, style and price.

Get Our FREE BOOKLET

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotation
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

"Telegram"
THE LYONS MILLING CO.
Lyons, Kansas.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.
"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
Solomon Valley Milling Co.
OSBORNE, KANSAS

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. *Kansas City, Mo.*

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
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Better Harvest Weather

Winter Wheat Experienced a Fairly Satisfactory Week.

Favorable harvest weather over Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas has increased the activity in winter wheat fields, and the crop is being gathered more rapidly than was thought possible during the recent unusual wet weather. Early reports from Texas and Oklahoma indicate yields in line with most optimistic estimates. Harvest should be general over the central section of the wheat belt by the first of next week. Clear skies and higher temperatures have improved conditions over the corn belt. Spring wheat is making excellent progress. Frost damage to the crop from recent low temperatures was of minor importance.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1915.

Wild stories of crop damage were current in the Southwest, particularly after the heavy rain, which fell over the entire Kansas wheat belt and part of Nebraska and Missouri on Thursday. Without doubt some damage was done by the torrential rains, but this is discounted by conservative crop reporters. True, what fields have been flooded, but this water damage is insignificant when the total area is taken into consideration. Conditions are such that Kansas still has prospect of raising 120,000,000 bus. But there is need of dry, hot temperatures. The Southwest has already had too much rain and serious impairment to the wheat prospect will result if rains do not let up soon. Probably the most important question in the minds of grain traders, millers and farmers today is the one—when will the rains cease?

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, is one of the optimists who believes that the cloudbursts, hail, winds and tornadoes have effected no injury to wheat except to retard the growth. "A few real warm, sunshiny days will overcome whatever setback there has been," said Secretary Mohler, after Thursday's torrential downpour in Kansas. "A small number of farms have been damaged by high water in the fields, but these fields are a comparatively small part of the total area in the state.

"Kansas isn't hurt yet," Mr. Mohler continued. "Continued damp weather, of course, prevents crops from doing their best, but they are not injurde, except in small spots, and I do not think much permanent damage will result unless we have another six to eight inches of rain in the next 10 days. In places wheat is so rank that it is down. Yet this does not mean that it is hurt. It will be just a little harder to cut and handle. The heavy rains have beaten down other fields, but they will straighten up and the farmers will save the crop."

Oklahoma has probably suffered more damage from the rains than any other winter wheat state. Wheat harvesting is already under way in that sttae, which accounts for the big loss from excessive moisture. Cherokee county, Kan., is cutting wheat under difficulties, because of heavy precipitation. However, harvest is a week to a fortnight off in many parts of Kansas and dry weather in the next 10 days will put the ground and plants in such condition that wheat harvest can be rushed.

Wheat harvest in Nebraska is more than two weeks away. Some sections are backward about three weeks as a result of the heavy rains. Not much damage has been done by the excessive moisture in the state, but advices to Milling and Grain News would indicate that there is possibility of big deterioration in the crop unless dry weather sets in. Prospect in the state is still for a harvest of 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bus.

One effect of the heavy rains which is being discounted is the quietus on Hessian fly ravages. Chinch bugs and other insects were doing considerable damage to winter wheat before the rains set in, but they have been inactive since the beginning of June.

Indiana Wheat Condition.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22, 1915.

C. B. Riley, secretary Indiana Millers' Association, at annual meeting today estimates wheat 15 per cent larger acreage than last year. Condition is 85 per cent—reduced by fly damage. Wheat needs warm, dry weather. Cutting has commenced in southern part of Indiana.

Wheat Crop Notes.

The state report for Pennsylvania places the crop at 20,000,000 bus., compared with 23,747,000 bus. last year.

A car of wheat was shipped from Oklahoma to New Orleans for export last week. The car started moving on Saturday. It originated in the central part of the state.

From three to seven inches of rain fell within a few hours in parts of northern Kansas last Thursday night. Streets at some points were flooded with water three feet deep.

The weekly government crop report says heavy rains have caused wheat to lodge to Missouri, eastern Kansas and Iowa, but does not intimate that this condition is permanent.

The Illinois Grain Dealers' Association estimates the average yield of wheat in Illinois at 22.5 bus. per acre, suggesting a crop of 63,844,000 bus., compared with the harvest a year ago of 46,250,000 bus.

The Edward Kelly Grain Co., Wichita, Kan., which placed an estimate of 120,000,000 bus. on the Kansas wheat crop two weeks ago, advises that the present condition of the Kansas crop merits a raise in their estimate.

R. C. Jackmon, manager of the Bowersack Mills, Light & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., estimates that Douglas county will raise more wheat than last year. Mr. Jackman, while in Kansas City last week, declared that some damage was done in the Kaw Valley by overflowing water, but the percentage was small.

Estimated Shipping Weights.

The Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau is collecting evidence and obtaining expression from millers in the Southwest regarding the revision of estimated shipping weights on flour, corn meal and other corn products in cotton, paper and jute sacks. The Bureau has submitted the following proposition to millers:

Bags of 20 lbs. or less use stenciled weight.

Bags under 99 lbs. and over 50, use stencilled weight plus one-half lb.

Bags under 200 lbs. and over 99 lbs. use stencilled weight plus one lb.

The Southwestern Millers' League is opposing these suggestions. Following a conference with a representative of the Western Weighing Association, Secretary Topping says that he is confident that railroads will finally accept all flour and food products at stencilled wieght, and that millers in filling out blanks should be sure to list their shipments at stencilled weights and not plus the additions suggested by railroads.

White Corn Millers Organize.

The National Association of White Corn Millers was organized in Toledo with Asher Miner, of the Miner-Hilliard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., as president. Other officers of the new organization include: Charles Steinwachs, United States Frumenten Co., Detroit, vice president; Charles W. Schmidt, Schmidt & Walker Co., Cincinnati, secretary; W. H. Haskell, of W. H. Haskell & Co., Toledo, treasurer. With these officers the following will serve on the board of directors: Charles A. Krause, of the C. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee; L. J. Licht, Geneva, N. Y.; Ellsworth Huffman, of the Standard Cereal Co., Chillicothe; W. W. Hill, of the Elevator Milling Co., Springfield, and F. L. Kidder, of Kidder & Co., Paris, Ill.; J. H. Genung, of the American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, and George F. Booth, of the Buffalo Cereal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The organization plans to develop the demand for white corn products through publicity and to protect the business of white corn millers. Its aim is principally to advance the interests of the white corn millers and to help educate the public to the value of white corn products. The association will take a stand in all legislative problems affecting its members and will attempt to correct all misunderstanding as to the uses and value of white corn products. Its membership is limited entirely to millers grinding white corn, but the manufactured products of the members are not limited to white corn goods.

Leslie A. Cash. John M. Rohan. Geo. M. Ravold. John W. Besse.
St. Louis Millers' Quartette.

Advances Feed Rates

Southwestern Carriers File. Higher Charges on Mill By-Products.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1915.

General advances in feed rates have been filed by carriers in the Southwest. The advances include bran, shorts and corn products, advancing rates on these commodities to the flour rate. It was first believed that the Missouri Pacific had been the only one to file the higher charges on feed, but the Rock Island has filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission embodying these advances and it is currently reported that all Southwestern carriers will put in the higher rates.

At the bottom of the tariff carrying these advances, the railroads have inserted a clause, which states: "Issued in compliance with order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 6979." Upon investigation, this docket proved to be the case of the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co. vs. Railroads and the order of the commission in this case states that carriers should not charge more for uncooked cereal foods than they do for the cooked cereal foods of like commodity.

Southwestern millers are puzzled how railroads can interpret this decision to mean that the commission intended bran and shorts rates to be advanced equal with the flour rate. Some of the tariffs carrying feed advances also advance the minimum to 40,000 lbs., presumably on the wording of Docket 6979 in the Kellogg Toasted Co. case.

The Southwestern Millers' League and other organizations in the Southwest are making an attempt to have the new tariffs suspended until hearings as to their reasonableness can be held, but, as most of the tariffs are effective July 1, it is impossible for the millers' organizations to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the legal 10-day notice. However, the secretaries of the different organizations have asked the commission to issue a blanket order suspending all the tariffs carrying advances.

Visible Supplies of Wheat.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 4,076,000 bus. last week and on June 19 was 18,934,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for June 12 and June 19 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	June 12.	June 19.
St. Louis	90	99
Chicago	1,531	1,365
Minneapolis	3,078	3,572
Kansas City	405	273
Duluth	1,626	1,306
Toledo	236	174
Milwaukee	3	5
Detroit	101	45
Indianapolis	49	30
Buffalo	1,469	1,236
Omaha	60	57
Total primary	9,462	1,263
Boston	292	16
Philadelphia	761	860
Baltimore	329	559
Galveston	1,030	910
New Orleans	410	123
Newport News	205	214
Total ports	4,539	3,945
Lakes	857	605
Total afloat	857	605
Total American	14,858	12,805
Last year	23,412	18,934

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How River Transportation From St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans, La., Could Help the Flour Miller.

At the recent meeting of the Mississippi River cities in Dubuque, Ia., there were various plans proposed for actually getting the use of the Mississippi River for transportation purposes.

One plan was proposed by the New Orleans representative that all cities along the river, from St. Paul to New Orleans, contribute to a common fund for the purpose of building boats to be used by all. This plan is hardly feasible, however, as it would be impossible to reconcile the demands of the different cities for the use of the boats, one with the other. For instance, when St. Louis had flour to ship to New Orleans it would not wish to wait until Minneapolis got through using the boats. In order to see that all might be promptly taken care of on demand, it would be necessary to have a large fleet, which would mean extravagant operations, because many units would have to lie idle for considerable periods under such an arrangement.

The most economical transportation is accomplished when steady loading can be secured in both directions by the transportation facility. The flour exported from St. Louis via New Orleans in the past few years has been on the basis of 400,000 barrels or 40,000 tons per annum. The minimum rate paid on this flour has been 9½ cents per 100 pounds, St. Louis to New Orleans. If the millers should undertake to establish a flour-carrying line from St. Louis to New Orleans they would naturally look around to see who could give them the return tonnage from New Orleans to St. Louis. It so happens that there is a tonnage in St. Louis which just about balances northbound the southbound flour movement. The annual coffee movement from New Orleans to St. Louis amounts to about 44,000 tons. Of this about one-half needs quick movement and, therefore, would have to be moved by rail, at least in the beginning. The remaining one-half would stand slow movement, so that there would be northbound loading provided for about one-half of the volume of the southbound flour tonnage, which would have a compensating advantage, because the boats could return upstream more quickly with one-half capacity loaded than if they carried the full tonnage north. The coffee rate from New Orleans to St. Louis is 23 cents, and during the period that a barge line was in operation a few years ago the coffee people paid 18 cents to a boat line. The coffee does not have to be switched in cars to the consignees in St. Louis, as they all haul by wagon, being located off track. It can be loaded at New Orleans on a regular coffee dock belonging to the city, on the water front, without terminal expense there. The flour arriving at New Orleans can be unloaded on the city docks, where the ocean-going vessel can reach it with its tackle, thus avoiding any switching expense at New Orleans. At St. Louis and East St. Louis there would be an expense of hauling the flour to the boat by wagon or switching in car to the facility of the Missouri River Navigation Co. on the east side of the river. This facility can readily take the flour from the car and handle it into the boat in an economical manner.

The question now arises, What advantage would the boat line be to these two classes of traffic? To carry 40,000 tons of flour southbound per annum would require two 1,400-ton steel self-propelling barges, each barge making a round trip in 20 days, which would mean in 10 months' operation 15 trips per barge, or 30 trips for the two. One extra barge should be provided for surplus movement and contingencies. These barges can be built for $52,000 apiece, or $156,000 for three. The insurance is about three-fifths of one per cent of the value, or, in round numbers, $1,000, so there should be set down $157,000 as the total upon which an annual return should be made. Mr. Charles P. Chouteau, whose name is well known as an authority on transportation on the Mississippi River, and who operated steamers himself for years upon the river, gave his final judgment as to the cost of such operation as $1.25 per ton. This was on the basis of carrying one-fifth upstream that was carried downstream. The records of the freight passing through the Soo Canal (and the volume passing through this canal greatly exceeds that passing through the Suez Canal) show that the average transportation charge for all the tonnage handled passing through the Soo Canal in 1911 was two-thirds of a mill per ton mile, while coal is regularly carried from Buffalo to Duluth and from Pittsburg to New Orleans for one-third of a mill per ton mile. These figures are lower than the Chouteau figures, and, as the Chouteau figures are actually secured from operation on the Mississippi River, they should perhaps be given preference. As the $1.25 per ton given by Mr. Chouteau included all kinds of freight, including freight of great density in weight, as well as light and bulky articles, it will be readily understood that if the tonnage can be confined to freight of considerable density, such as flour and green coffee, the operating cost will be less. Therefore, in taking six cents per 100 pounds as a basis we are certainly safe. This figure will include, if necessary, a cent per 100 pounds for switching and terminal expenses at each end of the line and insurance, so that carrying 40,000 tons of flour southbound at that rate and 20,000 tons of coffee northbound at 7½ cents (net to the boat) would yield a return of $78,000 in revenue per annum. Deducting from these earnings 10 per cent for interest on investment and 10 per cent for annual depreciation, viz., $31,400, would leave a surplus over and above all charges for operation, interest and depreciation of $46,600 per annum, so that in four years of operation a barge line of that kind would not only pay back its cost but would have set aside a 10 per cent dividend each year and a 10 per cent sinking fund besides for physical depreciation.

Thus far we have considered only what the barge line would earn as a transportation facility and investment. Considering the saving on the flour and coffee shipments, we find the difference between $1.90 per ton and $1.20 per ton on flour would be 70 cents per ton, and, applied on 40,000 tons, makes $28,000 saved in transportation charges on the flour movement. The present coffee rate is 23 cents, proposed 7½ cents, saving 15½ cents, or about $3 per ton—on 20,000 tons would be $60,000, or for the two interests an annual saving in freight rates of $88,000, entirely independent of the profit made by the boat line itself as previously outlined.

These two commodities are of such a character and move in such volume that they could profitably be handled as outlined above, without any fear of the railroads being able to take the business away from the boat line by meeting those rates. The coffee people are alive to the possibilities of the situation, and they would probably welcome a conference with the millers to see what can be done. This can be readily arranged if St. Louis and East St. Louis millers will interest themselves in the matter.

The enlarged Erie Canal, capable of taking big boats, will soon be in full operation, and the boats which have been disassociated from railroad control on the great lakes will seize the opportunity to couple up with the Erie Canal carriers from Buffalo to New York. Flour will then be delivered so cheaply from Duluth and Minneapolis to New York via the all-water route that it will be hard for people who have been in the habit of dealing with railroad rates to believe how much cheaper the water transportation is.

Charles Rippin.

The Century Mark.

Philadelphia, Pa., has an organization, membership to which is confined to companies which have been in existence for at least 100 years and in which the business has been handed down from father to son. Not more than 40 business concerns in the United States are eligible to membership in the organization, which is noted for its exclusiveness. A firm which has been in business for 99 years, but, during its 100th anniversary, should the business be sold to a person other than a son, that company would be ineligible. Of the flour milling companies in the United States, Milling and Grain News knows of but one eligible to membership, the C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Two Flours in One Sack.

The most successful mills of today never sell two different grades of flour under the same brand. The miller who ships a buyer a lot of flour and expects to continue to sell him always maintain the quality of that brand and will never furnish that buyer with a lower grade flour under that brand, whether the buyer requests it or not. Some millers question whether standards of grade of flour can ever be fixed; these men say that their own brands are the standards; that never under any conditions is the quality of the flour that goes into the sack containing a certain brand ever changed. The maintenance of quality, they declare is the answer to standardization of different grades of flour. What Milling and Grain News would like to see is the elimination of certain brands under which two or three different grades of flour are sold. The mills following such a practice do it with the full knowledge of the buyer. One of the leading Northwestern mills has a brand that is known over the entire country; in fact the reputation of the trade mark in question is international. But several different grades of flour are packed under that one name. This mill sells a high patent, a baker's patent and possibly several other grades of flour under the single name.

The jobber or distributor knows what he is getting, for the mill never attempts to sell a high patent to a distributor and then deliver a lower grade. But the housewife does not know that when she buys this brand of flour or that its quality is likely to vary, for a distributor is not prevented from purchasing from that mill the baker's or cut straight under that brand and selling it as a family patent. This has resulted in a statement to the effect that this Northwestren mill, selling several different grades of flour under the same brand, never keeps a customer more than two years. Their trade is always changing, due to a practice that is supposed to have been relegated to the past.

Of note in this connection is the case of the cotton trade of the South. Due to strained financial conditions, jobbers in the South bought lower grades of flour last fall than they formerly purchased for their trade. But in almost every case, mills advised their jobbers that if a lower grade of flour was wanted it would have to be packed under a different trade mark.

The principal names under which millers sell flour ought to be held sacred. Millers have spent thousands of dollars in advertising their leading brands, and the millers who get results are the ones who always maintain the quality of the product sold under their trade marks. If a buyer requests a lower grade of flour, possibly a straight or a cut straight, millers should tell them that they have special brands for different grades of flour.

Illinois Millers' Annual Meeting

Good Attendance and Much Interest at Gathering of Winter Wheat Millers.

Julius Postel, of Mascoutah, was elected president of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association last week: vice president, George W. Ziebold, Waterloo; second vice president, Killian Coever, Prairie du Rocher; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Grigg, Sparta.

"A very fine meeting, one of the best whihc the association has ever held," was the universal comment regarding the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association held at the St. Clair Country Club near Belleville on June 16 and 17. There was a large attendance of Illinois millers, an interesting program was completed and a good start made for a successful crop year. President H. C. Cole, of Chester, made a stirring keynote address at the opening of the convention Wednesday afternoon by asking that all members consider that they could "help each other by helping all and that every one talk freely upon every subject presented."

Governor Dunne sent his regrets and a telegram was read from President Mark N. Mennel, of the Millers' National Federation. Secretary J. L. Grigg, Sparta, in his annual report, opposed the selling of flour ahead without a carrying charge. He mentioned the case of a broker having 17,000 barrels bought which he took out and sold at a profit and still much below mill prices. If he had been obliged to put up a carrying charge, the broker could not have handled 17,000 barrels bought which he took much more than a car load at a time. He referred to the effort to repeal the Mixed Flour Law and that the association had opposed the appeal. Other matters presented were the use of second hand sacks for feed and the bleached flour license fee in South Carolina.

W. E. Meek reported for the railroad committee and detailed the effect of the proposed changes in classification, particularly upon small mills. He said, in some cases, it would make an increase of 37 per cent in freight rates. It was a matter of vital importance in which an individual would stand no show with the carriers and the members must stand together with other states in opposing the changes. He gave an example of a change brought about by the work of the railroad committee and traffic commissioner. When the B. & O. S. W. was checking in some new rates they asked the association traffic office to assist the check in rates. He said that about the same rates were in effect from Southern Illinois mills on different roads to all common points where they met each other in competition. The traffic bureau had become an information bureau for the railroads as well as the millers. President Cole spoke very highly of the work of the traffic bureau and on motion, a vote of continued support was carried.

A. P. Husband and W. E. Meek gave interesting accounts of the efforts of federal and state officials to establish standards and definitions for flour and other cereal products. The discussion went into various phases of the subject, particularly as it affected the soft winter wheat mills ent operating laboratories. While the sentiments expressed during the meeting was to the effect that standardization was not necessary and the rules as proposed were impracticable, a motion was passed that the association endeavor to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture to secure most desirable results in attempting to standardize flour.

Martin Huber, of Highland, referred to the necessity of an information bureau which would work toward the elimination of abuses due to faulty contracts or of speculation on the part of buyers at the expense of millers. He cited instances of buyers or brokers who purchased more than their requirements and then kept the mills on the "waiting list" while taking their time to order out the flour. There was a thorough discussion of this subject and a committee appointed to confer with the Southeastern Millers' Association, with a view of closer co-operation.

Secretary A. P. Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, made a brief but pointed address and emphasized some features of the new classification proposed in C. F. A. territory. He said that in case one barrel of flour was placed in a car, the minimum weight would automatically be raised to 42,800 pounds. The result of this was apparent and notwithstanding the apparent injustice of this, it was a condition and not a theory which confronted the millers. The change in classification would effect 3,200 flour mills. Data supplied by millers at numerous L. C. L. shipping points from July 1, 1914, for six months would indicate an alarming increase of freight costs amounting to 40 per cent in some cases.

In branding feed, Secretary Husband called attention to the necessity of indicating the presence of scourings in bran and middlings. Other subjects touched upon briefly were war clauses in ocean bills of ladings, forward sales of flour, margins on flour sales. He said that an inquiry recently made asked if a contract of sale in Mississippi was binding unless a money consideration was passed at time of contract. The official counsel of the federation stated that a written contract was binding without earnest money. He said millers had not impressed upon the consumers that they get more real value from flour than any other food. More efforts should be made to secure this publicity for white flour. He made a strong argument for efforts to keep the mixed flour law on the statute books as it now stands.

President Cole appointed the following commitees: Auditing, C. A. Carter, Eugene Vilm, Lester Dean; Condolence, Killian Cover, G. W. Ziebold, G. Heiligstein; Nominations, Martin Huber, John Huegeley, A. J. Koenigsmark; Resolutions, P. S. Wilson, James R. Campbell, Ed. Schurman.

There was an interesting discussion of export business, both past and future, before the Wednesday meeting closed. Martin Huber proposed that a sales agency be established at St. Louis to look after the interests of Illinois mills and called attention to the fact that, under present conditions, a small mill had little chance of getting an opportunity to sell the foreign governments on large contracts.

Club House of St. Clair Country Club, Belleville, Ills.

Ways and means of establishing this agency was discussde.

The Meeting on Thursday.

There was a still rager attendance on Thursday afternoon when President Cole announced the Committee on Standardization, as follows: W. E. Meek, Marissa; Philip Sauer, Cherryvale; George Ziebold, Waterloo. The committee is charged with looking after the interests of Illinois millers during the consideration of standards by the government.

It was decided to join the Associated Employers of Illinois after an address by Field Secretary Wm. D. Blattner, of Chicago. He told in an interesting manner of the work which the association is carrying on in the legislature for the employers of Illinois and particularly as it affects the manufacturers.

Everett Etherton represented the Pure Food Commission of Illinois and urged co-operation between the food commission and the millers, citing numerous cases where benefit would have been derived by closer affiliation.

Secretary J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., stated that the mutual insurance bill had just passed the Illinois legislature and other states which had similar bills were Indiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma. On request, Mr. Adderly directed his attention to the plan of insuring sales contracts. He said that his company now undertakes this new activity. The first requisite would be the adoption of a legal sales contract which would bind both the buyer and the seller and which was legally inforcible. The company would issue a policy which would guarantee the enforcement of the contract, but which would not guarantee the assets or the solvency of the buyers. The moral effect of such a contract would bring about the desired result in eliminating the irresponsible and undesirable brokers and buyers. The company would, of necessity, be in a position to notify their clientage of undesirable risks and act as a check, rather than encourage reckless selling by mills. A mill which was habitually careless would not be considered a safe risk to whom policies would be issued.

A brief report sandwiched between two stories was made by Traffic Manager Bartholomew, of St. Louis. He effectively told of an incident in Washington which in about five minutes settled an important matter which had been pending for several years.

The following report of the Committee on Condolence was read by Killian Coever and adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, the Southern Illinois Millers' Association has lost two faithful and valuable members in the deaths of Mr. John Ismert and Mr. George Postel, both of whom were pioneers in the organization, and whose counsel and advice have always been of value to the association; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Southern Illinois Millers' Association extend its sympathy in these losses of an affectionate and generous husband and father to their families, whose sense of loss must always be tempered by the memory of their lives full of good deeds in the interest of their fellowmen and whose loss, although not lightened thereby, is shared by every citizen of their home cities and by every one with whom they came in contact.

"Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the records of this association and that a copy thereof be furnished to the families of our departed members.

The Auditing Commitee reported the accounts of the secretary-treasurer as correct and corresponding and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by P. S. Wilson, Steeleville, and adopted as follows:

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Resolved, by the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, that a vote of thanks be extended to the St. Clair Country Club for the use of their beautiful club house for the annual meeting of the association and for the splendid accommodations provided for its members.

Whereas, the net weight and pure food laws in effect in various states differ greatly in their provisions, to the confusion and detriment of manufacturers of food products; be it

Resolved, that the members of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association be urged to stencil plainly on their packages the net weight of the contents of said packages and further that the Millers' National Federation be asked to urge the passage of uniform net weight and pure food laws in the various states.

Resolved, that the members of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association be urged to a more general use of the uniform sales contract and a closer adherence to the terms of the sales agreement.

(Continued on Page 12.)

Group of Illinois Millers at Meeting at St. Clair County Club.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1915.

Advancing prices and crop deterioration reports stimulated demand for flour from some sections, with result that Kansas City and Southwestern mills transacted a larger volume of business than for some time. Yet there were a few mills who continued to have a very dull trade, their sales showing no improvement over preceding weeks. Opening prices were as much as 25c lower, but net gains were scored before final quotations were established. Today Kansas mills quote old wheat 95 per cent flour, bulk, July shipment, at a range of $4.95 to $5.25 per bbl., Kansas City basis.

The Southwest and Central staes were the principal buyers of old wheat flour. The East displayed interest only in new wheat quotations. A small export demand was reported on old wheat clear, but mills have very little of this grade to offer and are asking with 40c of straight prices for a 30 to 35 per cent clear. Exporting on new crop is inactive.

Purchases of old wheat flour the past week were limited almost altogether to small lots. Bakers bought because of the prospective delay in new wheat harvesting. However, most interest centered on new wheat quotations.

Some Kansas mills are offering new wheat straights on basis of July option, but the majority of mills are asking a premium of about 25c to 35c per bbl. New wheat flour quotations the past week were about 50c lower than old wheat flour of same grade. For August-September mills are quoting around $5.10 per bbl. in jutes, but not much business is being done on this basis. Country mills have booked some new wheat flour on basis of $4.75, jutes, Kansas City, but new business compared with a year ago this time is very light.

Very few interior mills are quoting new wheat flour, due partly to the fact that local trade in the Southwest is not showing much interest. None of the bakers in Kansas City has purchased a single car of new wheat flour. All anticipate much lower prices and declare they will wait until new wheat harvesting is under way in Kansas. Most of the carlot bakers in Missouri and central states are showing little interest.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are not attempting to do anything on the new crop. Old flour business is very light, mills running an average of less than half time. Soft wheat is still quoted at a discount of about 70c per bu. under hard. Extreme soft wheat patents are quoted at a range of $5.25 to $5.50. Straight is selling at $5 to $5.25. Kansas City mills made 4,500 bbls. of soft wheat flour the past week, compared with 3,500 bbls. in the preceding week and 3,100 bbls. a year ago. Soft wheat output was about 10 per cent of the aggregate production.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $5.15@5.40 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.25@4.50.

Steady Prices on Mill Feed.

Unchanged prices were paid in the mill feed market all of the past week. Country mills are offering straight cars only in a limtied way, which is maintaining the price situation. Demand for feed is in fair volume from immediate Southwestern states, but there is not much call for bran or shorts from the South or East. Mixed car trade is taking a large proportion of the output of country mills.

Considerable interest still centers on new crop feed. The few mills willing to accept contracts for August bran are asking stiff prices. Sales of August bran the past week were made on a basis of 90c Kansas City. Buyers are offering a premium of 10c per 100 lbs. over bran for brown shorts, but mills are asking $1.05 for August brown shorts. A number of country mills would probably sell round ots of bran for August delivery at 90c, but buyers refuse to pay this figure.

Spot bran sold in Kansas City the past week at 93c to 95c, the same range being quoted a week ago. Local jobbers were free buyers at 93c, but mills generally asked 94c or better, refusing to sell at the lower figure. However, demand for the feed is so limited that jobbers are able to obtain all the supplies they need at their own price.

Shorts were in good demand, but in light supply. The market for this feed was strong and slightly higher prices were quoted in some instances where jobbers had old contracts to fill and were pressed for delivery. Brown shorts are quoted at a range of $1.10 to $1.12, while gray shorts are held at $1.15 to $1.20. Principal outlet for shorts is in immediate Southwestern states. Country mills report good local demand from hog feeders.

Fancy white middlings are quoted at same prices at which sales were made a week ago, the range being $1.38 to $1.40 for small lots in mixed cars.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 93@95c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.40; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.50@5.85 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.35@6.70; first clears, $4.75@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@5.65 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.85@6.35; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.50@6.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.20@6.50; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.50@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 49,400 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 3,500 bbls. in the preceding week, 47,000 bbls. two weeks ago, 27,000 bbls. a year ago and 45,700 bbls. two years ago. Increase in output was due to improved demand for quick shipment.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in the Kansas City market continues almost excessive. Arrivals are exceptionally heavy for the tail-end of the crop, 526 cars coming last week, compared with 633 cars in the preceding week, 73 cars a year ago and 258 cars in 1913. However, the receipts were insufficient to fill the demand, elevator stocks showing a decrease of 163,051 bus., now amounting to 241,740 bus. The Northeast and St. Louis are large buyers, a large part of the wheat moving last week going to these points on old contracts. Not much is moving for export, as Kansas City dealers have cleaned up most old export orders.

The Kansas City market has not yet received a car of new wheat. A year ago, this market received its first car on June 22. Under normal conditions, Kansas City generally receives new wheat earlier than St. Louis.

Corn receipts in Kansas City the past week were 167 cars, compared with 151 cars in the preceding week, 333 cars a year ago and 326 cars in 1913. Elevator stocks decreased 71,073 bus. and now aggregate 705,733 bus. Oats receipts here were 36 cars last week, 44 cars in the preceding week, 56 cars a year ago and 84 cars two years ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. J. Kaull, of F. M. Kaull & Son, Glen Elder, Kan., was in Kansas City on business the past week.

Quite a number of Southwestern millers are in Eastern markets making connection for the new crop.

W. N. Adams, manager of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade Saturday.

The Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., Kansas City, has filed a statement showing an increase in capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000.

The C. M. Light Grain Co. is erecting a 20,0000-bu. elevator at Liberal, Kan., the sixth elevator at that point. The new plant will be ready by July 15.

Millers and grain dealers at Salina, Kan., are planning to organize a Board of Trade. A private wire will be leased and a quotation board maintained.

The first car of new wheat was moved for export from the Southwest last week. The Oklahoma Export Co., Oklahoma City, shipped the car on June 19 for New Orleans.

The Southwest hopes that the Department of Agriculture will assign Kansas City for one of the hearings on standard grades of flour. It is very likely that sessions will be conducted at the principal flour centers.

The Kansas State Inspection Department has been grading grain in Kansas City for three week and very few difficulties have arisen between the department and Board of Trade members. The number of re-inspections called on grain is not larger than usual.

Rather than go to court, the Fox-Miller Grain Co., Wichita, and the Farmers' Elevator Co., Nickerson, Kan., have agreed upon a board of three arbiters to settle a grain claim of $1,000. The two companies bind themselves to carry out the decision of the board.

The Root Grain Co., Kansas City, will be reorganized with capital stock of $45,000. Incorporators are: J. L. Root, D. C. Root, F. L. Ferguson, Kansas City; Dugald Spence, Hanover, Kan.; S. C. Groth, Ellsworth; G. R. Smith, Pratt, and E. L. Brown, Chester, Neb.

The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co., through Walter S. Dickey, its president, and A. A. Poland, general freight agent, will file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against action of Eastern railroads in advancing all-rail export rate from East St. Louis to Newport News.

The Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., has opened an office in Chicago in charge of S. Steeg, who has been traveling for the mill in Eastern states. Mr. Steeg will continue to sell outside of Chicago, but will make that point his headquarters. Office space has been taken in the First National Bank building.

Railroads are beginning to pack cars on side track in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. All surplus box cars are being hauled to large wheat shipping points. It is estimated that probably 15,000 box cars will be awaiting the first movement of wheat in the Sunflower state, while apparently 40,000 cars will be held in the four winter wheat producers.

The Hutchinson, Kan., Board of Trade re-elected J. R. Baker, president; L. E. Young, vice president; H. M. Talcott, secretary, and Eugene Hipple, treasurer. Directors are: William Kelly, L. B. Young, C. G. Hopkins, S. E. Hipple, E. E. Shircliff, F. D. Larabee and George Gano. The board is preparing plans for entertainment of western Kansas grain men, who will meet in Hutchinson June 25 and 26.

The backwardness of new wheat is enabling Kansas mills to offer old wheat flour for shipment from mill up to Aug. 1. Several sales have been made on this basis. Spring wheat mills are offering old flour in jutes at $5.95, standard patent grade, for movement from mill up to Sept. 30. They are offering new wheat flour for October-November-December in jutes at $5.15 to $5.25, Kansas City bakers having received such quotations the past week.

R. L. Ward, manager of the Wilson Milling & Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., writes: "Wheat prospects in this section of the country were never better. An inch of rain fell here one evening last week within 20 minutes and the downpour was accompanied by high wind, but so far we have heard of no damage and the weather is again clear. It is now reported that harvest will not begin in this vicinity before the last week in June and with favorable conditions we expect to have one of the largest crops in years."

J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., who was a visitor in Kansas City the past week, believes that the continuous rainfall in Kansas has done more good than harm to wheat. "I am not discouraged over the effect of the rains," said Mr. Hupp. "In Western Kansas the moisture has been highly beneficial. Pratt county, in which the yeild has been estimated at 13 bus., will make 15 bus. and possibly 20. It is true that there have been losses from hail, windstorms and floods, but such losses will be offset by increased yields elsewhere. However, we must have dry weather before harvest."

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly.

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast.

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1915.

Flour prices were reduced further last week, quotations showing a loss of 15c to 40c on soft and 15c to 25c on hard winter flour. There was a slightly better tone at the close. Low grade and clear flour were relatively firmer than other grades, but some sales for new crop were made at a wide discount. Lower prices have not stimulated domestic or export flour trade as expected. Millers in close touch with general conditons believe that an active demand for flour will be inevitable as soon as dealers and jobbers realize that the sentimental influence o fthe prospects of a record-breaking winter wheat crop have been fully discounted. Stocks are low.

The East is looking almost entirely for new crop shipment. Bakers are holding off in anticipation of lower values, and have little flour on hand. Mills look a decided increase in buying from this source. Some export business is being booked that is not reported. Domestic sales at the week end were 2,800 bbls. hard at $5.25@5.35, bulk for 95 per cent and 1000 bbls. hard at $5.40 bulk.

Output of flour at the following mills was 49,700 bbls. last week, against 48,700 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Illinois and Dallas, Texas), 7,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Illinois), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Missouri), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), none; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.19@5.25; straight, $4.90@5; extra fancy, $4.75@4.85; clears, $4.35@4.50; low grades, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5@5.15; straight, $4.90@5; first clear, $4.60@4.75; low grades and second clears, $4@4.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.80@5.90 for old and $5.40 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran, spot or quick shipment, at $1.01@1.04; soft, $1.05; middlings, $1.27@1.40; with extra fancy white at $1.55; white hominy feed, $26.50 per ton; old alfalfa meal at $21 for No. 2 and $23 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08 and middlings, $1.40@1.45.

Mill Feed Is Slightly Lower.

Bran prices were 3c to 5c lower last week, with trade largely influenced by bearish sentiment in wheat. Output was slightly heavier. Offers for immediate shipment were light, but ample to supply demands. Some sales of new crop bran were made on a basis of 98c to $1 for bran and $1.10@1.15 for middlings, July-August-September shipment. Eastern buyers were bidders for July-August bran and shorts, but were slightly out of line with holders' views. Feed dealers generally are carrying light stocks, but show no disposition to replace supplies in the face of the new crop movement. High markets in the Northwest have turned some orders this way, and outside mills have booked considerable business that usually goes to the Minneapolis trade.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

That flour is selling at $72 a barrel in Mexico City is the statement of a letter received by a St. Louisan.

George C. Martin, Jr., of Goffee & Carkener Co., St. Louis, left last week for California to take in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Corn Products Refining Co. will, after a shutdown since May, resume operations at Granite City, Ill., next Monday, with a force of 800 men.

W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, is in Washington, where he will present oral argument to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western rate advance case.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 271,200 bus., against 283,748 bus. the week before. Shipments were 191,960 bus, against 220,340. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators are 77,208 bus., of which 67,274 bus. are No. 2 red.

J. L. Grigg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, reports farmers anxious to cut wheat. "It is the belief of some that due to unusual conditions," says Mr. Grigg, "this will not be fit for milling until some time and that farmers should be warned of this fact."

Charles Rippin, traffic manager of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has obtained a rate of 50c per 100 lbs. on wheat flour from Northern Pacific Coast terminals and intermediate points to St. Louis and Chicago. The new rate represents a reduction of 25c to 30c from the old rate.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 70,310 bbls., against 64,890 bbls. the week before; since January 1, 1,656,660 bbls. against 1.455,750 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 82,550 bbls. against 67,360 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 2,117,370 bbls. against 1,826,140 last year.

Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Smiley declared that while rains had delayed the Kansas crop, cutting in the southern part of the state is well under way, and that the total yield promises to bear out recent optimistic estimates.

The following will attend the National Hay Association meeting to be held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 6 to 8: W. B. Toberman, Dan S. Mullally, D. W. Clifton, F. M. McClelland, George F. R. Wittich, H. A. Johns, Fred Deible, V. C. Tice, J. W. Dyo, C. H. Meyer, M. J. Mullally, S. P. Steed, H. L. Boudreau, J. R. Lacy.

The Security Elevator Co. was organized last week to take over the Security Elevator. The new company, which is being financed by Goffee & Carkener Co., will have for its president Frederick Young; George C. Martin, vice-president, and A. J. Rogers, secretary and treasurer. Fred L. Wallace, manager of the old company, will shortly represent Bartlett-Frazier, Chicago, on the Merchants' Exchange.

Although export business in flour generally has been quiet, St. Louis mills had quite a few inquiries last week, and expect considerable activity in the near future. Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., George P. Plant Milling Co. and other mills made scattered sales last week to the United Kingdom and West Indies. The sales included 2,000 sacks soft patent for July, and straight for August shipment to United Kingdom, and 2,700 sacks hard, mostly to West Indies.

The Marshall Hall-Waggoner Grain Co., incorporated last week with capital stock of $400,000, succeeds the W. L. Green Commission Co. No change will be made in the management, the principals of the former company continuing as officers in the new organization. The Marshall Hall-Waggoner Grain Co. holds membership in the Merchants' Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange and the Wichita Board of Trade. Officers are: Marshall Hall, president; E. L. Waggoner, vice-president; W. J. Ravold, secretary; J. T. Arthur, treasurer; W. T. Brooking, manager export department, and H. H. Savage, traveling representative.

Members of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association and Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, in joint meeting at Joplin, Mo., last Saturday, adopted resolutions protesting against action of Attorney-General Barker of Missouri in seeking to oust the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Kansas City Board of Trade for charging 50c per car for weighing grain. It was contended that the system of weighing by the exchanges is highly satisfactory. Roger P. Annan, president of the Merchants' Exchange, declared last week, following application by Barker for a writ of ouster returnable next fall, that the Exchange will fight to maintain the present weighing bureau.

Death of John T. Briggs.

John T. Briggs, for 17 years head miller at the M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill., died in a St. Louis hospital June 12, following an operation. Mr. Briggs was 60 years old. He had been in ill health for some time.

Wichita

Wichita, Kas., June 21, 1915.

Flour shows quite a decline for the week, and as a result not many sales reported. Quite a little business for July and August has been reported. Buyers, as a rule, however, are inclined to wait and see the outcome of the wheat market. The Southwest is again in line on the East and Southeast. Leading brands of Kansas flour are selling from $5.60 to $5.80 basis, Missouri River. Mills are running a little better than half time an are well supplied with old wheat or enough to carry them up into August.

Wheat is weak, elevator men paying the farmers from $1 to $1.02. Receipts continue good and there is still considerable wheat in the country. Exporters are bidding 1c under the July option for first half and 2c under for last half July shipment. Minneapolis is a strong bidder for wheat and has taken considerable out of the Wichita market the past two weeks.

Feed continues in the same rut and no one seems to take on any more than a car. Mills are looking towards the East for an outlet.

Wheat Crop Condition.

The past week was fine for growing wheat. The southern half of the state was pretty well soaked by a heavy rain. Reports of damage by wind have come in, but upon investigation the reports do not bear verification. In Wichita nearly everyone has placed their estimate at 120,000,000 bus.

WICHITA NOTES.

A. Fassler of Willis Norton & Co. Topeka, Kans., was a visitor in Wichita the past week.

R. Carr, of the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, spent several days in Wichita last week visiting friends.

The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co. is building a concrete garage at their mill in Wichita, and has ordered several electric trucks for city delivery.

The grain elevator owned by E. R. & D. C. Kolp, Fort Worth, Texas, was struck by lightning last week and burned with 40,000 bus. of wheat. Loss was partly covered by insurance.

The Landis Mill at Vineland, N. J., has been destroyed by fire.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 21, 1915.

There was a fairly active demand for flour during the forepart of the week, but towards the close very little interest was shown. A bearish feeling still predominates among bakers and jobbers. Many buyers are of the opinion that prices will not go any lower for the present, and feel that they are perfectly safe in booking small quantities for nearby requirements; consequently the majority of sales being made are not of any volume and are scattered. A number of 500 and 1,000-bbl. sales have been made ofr new crop shipment at a discount of about 90c per bbl. under old prices. A common price basis for first patents in sacks, Minneapolis, is $6.30 per bbl.

Demand for heavy feeds continues good; red dog especially is in excellent request and prices have advanced slightly. Eastern buyers have sufficient transit bran to meet needs. Bran is beginning to show signs of weakness.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $6.30@6.50; second patents in sacks, $6.10@6.30; first clears in sacks, $4.75@5; second clears in sacks, $4@4.30.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $19@19.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $27@27.50; red dog in 100-lb. sacks, $30@31.

Cash Wheat Market.

Considerable interest has been shown in cash wheat during the past week and premiums have advanced. The market was fairly steady considering receipts for this time of the year. Choice cars of No. 1 Northern find ready sale, and the high premiums asked do not deter buyers. The prevailing premium for No. 1 Northern was about 9c over July; some choice cars bringing a premium of 12c. No. 2 Northern sold from 2c under to 9c over July. No. 2 hard Montana sold at July price to 4c over. A small quantity of Kansas No. 3 hard was offered in this market at $1.26.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

George Palmer of the Hubbard Milling Co., Manketo, Minn., was on the Exchange floor Friday. He says that the wheat in that section of the state never looked better at this time of the year.

Arthur Low, formerly connected with Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. in laboratory at Minneapolis, has accepte a like position with the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. of Lexington, Nebraska. The Lexington mill has placed an order with the Despatch Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, for laboratory equipment, which includes an electric oven.

Some sections in the Southwest and Northwest portions of Minnesota report too much rainfall. Farmers, as a general rule, are unable to cultivate corn on account of the excessive amount of moisture. North and South Dakota have had several light frosts, but not sufficient to do much damage.

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New York

New York, June 21, 1915.

The local market the past week remained in more or less demoralized condition owing to further weakness in wheat. Prices reflected weakness in wheat, although some mills maintained their limits. Buying was heavier than the previous week, especially on the dips in wheat. Toward the close when the market showed strength the trade showed added interest, but little actual business resulted. The majority of buyers have all been more or less caught by the declines and are therefore cautious about further purchases.

Spring patents during the week sold as low as $5.75 jute for June-July, and the general range was up to $6.15 jute. New crop patents for last half September-October-November-December were offered at $5@5.35 jute. Some business was done around $5.

Old wheat Kansas straights were sold during the week as low as $5.25 in jute, but general range was from $5.50@5.75 jute. Not much business was turned over, however. On the new crop flour there was practically nothing done during the week, as mills hesitated about selling, owing to the delayed harvest. However, those mills making quotations asked around $5 jute for last half July-August.

Soft winter wheat flour was slow, with prices at $5.50 to $6, wood.

Spring wheat clear was offered more freely, but demand was not active. Prices were quoted at $5.60 to $5.75 in sacks. Kansas clear was inactive. Prices were merely nominal at $5.25 to $5.50 in sacks.

Mill feed prices were steady at last week's limits. Business was quiet.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.00@6.45 in bbls.; straight, $6@6.25 in bbls.; clears, $5.60@5.75 in jute; low grade, $4.50@5.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.15@6.50 in bbls; straight, $5.50@6 in bbls.; clear, $5@5.50 in bbls.; low grade, $4.50@5.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.90@6.10; straight, $5.25@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; low grade or low clear, $4.50@5.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.25; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23; 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; middlings, $24@34.50; red dog flour, $35.

NEW YORK NOTES.

T. F. Blake, of Edwardsville, Ill.; Alexander Campbell, of Minneapolis, Minn., and F. E Kaufmann, St. Louis, Mo., were visitors on the Produce Exchange during the week.

Army Recruits Among Millers.

Mill owners in the United Kingdom are expressing some alarm over the number of their operatives who are "serving with the colors." One miller in the United Kingdom states that, assuming that the departure of a large number of operatives for the colors is inevitable, some method is desirable in regulating the withdrawal of men from flour mills. "Otherwise it is obvious," says this miller, "that one mill or group of mills might lose a larger percentage of men than others." So far there is no scarcity of mill operatives apparent in the United Kingdom, but there is fear that should the war last much longer, English mills might be considerably handicapped in hiring skilled workmen.

The Clark-Lynn Grain Co., Texarkana, Ark., is working on plans for the construction of a corn and flour mill.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., June 21, 1915.

Flour trade developed few new features the past week. Buyers are waiting for new flour before making any purchases. Mills are running light. Movement of flour here by lake is on a larger scale than a year ago.

Feed was quiet. Bran is not moving so well as two or three weeks ago, better pasturage conditions decreasing sales. Standard middlings are said to be in relatively good demand.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7@7.25 in wood; clear, $6; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $4.50.

Rye Flour—$6.65@6.90.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $26.50; red dog flour, $33.50; oil meal, $29; gluten feed, $26.30.

Buffalo Notes.

Buffalo flour blenders find trade dull, as the trade is not buying ahead.

Buffalo bakers report having many offers of new spring flour on basis of about $5.50 per barrel and a good deal has been bought.

W. L. Seligmann, vice-president of the George Urban Milling Co., has gone to the Pacific Coast for a number of weeks, accompanied by his family.

Honorary comercial commissioners of China were guests in Buffalo for a short time last week and visited the leading flour mills and other local enterprises. George Urban, Jr., of the George Urban, Jr., Milling Co., was one of the business men who gave a dinner for the visitors.

Recent visitors on the Buffalo Corn Exchange include the following: A. M. Scott, Portland, Ore.; F. C. Vincent, Kansas City; C. E. Pierce, Chicago; L. W. Tarbell, New York; F. E. Alstrien, Chicago; J. J. Weller, Athens, Pa.; G. A. Underwood, Bangor, Me.; C. Cunningham, Plymouth, Ind.; J. V. E. Smith, Boston.

It is significant that with the small amount of grain coming into this port by lake, and the low state of grain in sight reported from week to week, the local millers are not complaining of any lack of wheat. In fact, one of the largest ones laughed at the idea a few days ago. He seemed to give very little heed to the official report of the situation, and said that the millers are far in advance of such reports and know how they are coming out. Some mills use state wheat considerably and they have reported for some time that scarcely any came in and that they had plenty of winter wheat to use for all that.

Michigan State Millers to Meet.

The summer convention of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held at Ottaway Beach, Mich., June 24, 25, 26 and 27. The meeting will take the form of a vacation for most of the members of the organization, as Ottaway Beach is a delightful summer resort. A closed session will be held the evening of June 24, while the remaining days of the meeting will be taken up by amusement features.

The meeting will be a celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Michigan State Millers' Association, which was organized in 1875 and has been actively working for Michigan millers since that date. Fred N. Rowe, of Grand Rapids, is the present chief executive, while H. E. Hooker, Lansing, Mich., is the secretary.

Belle Fourche, S. D., reports that farmers are cutting the first crop of alfalfa. Yields are large. Last year that section raised more than 100,000 tons of alfalfa. This year production is expected to approach 175,000 tons.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 21, 1915.

Prices during the past week for all grades of flour were unsettled and quotations were down 10@15c per bbl. early, but values recovered somewhat by Saturday. Prices had a wide range, especially on old wheat flour. Stocks are light, in the main, though some bakers have enough to carry them into July-August. Some new flour buying was reported, but new wheat buying has been light in the main.

Kansas old wheat patents were erratic. Prices varied from $5.35@5.65, with some mills quoting $5.75 cotton. Interest was shown in 95 per cent old wheat straights at $5.15@5.25, and clears were in fair demand. New patents are quoted at $4.90@5.15, cotton. Oklahoma quoted 95 per cent at $4.90@5 for July. Old wheat clear is quoted at $4.70@4.85.

Spring wheat flour was lower. Patents were quoted at $6@6.15. Quotations on new spring flour were $1 under old for September. Trading was at a minimum.

Soft winter wheat flour was in little demand. Old wheat patents, June-July shipment, were quoted at $5.50@$5.80.

Millfeed was steady with light demand. Soft wheat bran is at $1.18@1.20; hard wheat, $1.20@1,22; shorts, $1.28@1.30.

New Orleans Notes.

The Boca Grande Steamship Co. did a good flour business last week on its first trip from New Orleans to the Texas coast.

A Shippers' League is being promoted for the purpose of keeping track of less carload and package shipments. Flour dealers were solicited to join it.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., with Thad L. Hoffran, secretary, and Guy R. Baysinger, vice-president of the Union State Bank, of Wichita, were in New Orleans last week. With W. L. Richeson, chief inspector and weighmaster of the grain department of the Board of Trade, they made an inspection of facilities. Mr. Moses said: "New Orleans ought to have grain elevator space for handling 20,000,000 bushels annually."

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1915.

A further decline was registered in the flour market this week. Prices dropped about 25c. Buying was on a light scale. Large bakers are waiting the arrival of new wheat flour.

With the soft winter wheat crop the largest ever known in this territory, the buyers are confident that still lower prices will prevail, and they are taking supplies only for immediate use. Spring wheat flour was exceedingly dull. Agents are already beginning to book orders for new flour.

Kansas trade brands displayed an easier tone. Rye flour prices were lower. City pure and Northwestern blended showed the best demand.

Millfeeds were weak, with a light demand. Buying was light.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.40; fancy, $6@6.10; family, $5.50@5.70; extra, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $4.90@5.10.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.10@6.50; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.15; straight, $6.40@6.70; clear, $5.35@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27.50; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

ILLINOIS MILLERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 9.)

Believing that the repeal of the present mixed flour law would be inimical, not only to the millers, but to the consumers of flour, be it resolved that the Southern Illinois Millers' Association go on record as opposed to any attempt to repeal the said law, that the members be uregd to advise Congressman Rainey of their proposition to any legislature looking to its repeal.

Resolved, that the members of the association extend to the officers a vote of confidence and of thanks for the able way in which the affairs of the association had been handled, to the Railroad Committee for their efficient work and that the association extend to ex-President A. J. Meek the assurance of the continued affection and high esteem in which he is held by every member of the association and that a vote of thanks be extended to A. P. Husband, Everett Etherton and J. C. Adderly for their able addresses and counsel during the sessions of this convention.

Roster of Attendance.

The following millers were in attendance during the two days' meeting: H. C. Cole, Chester; A. J. Meek and W. E. Meek, Marissa; J. L. Grigg, S. E. Grigg, Myron Grigg and S. E. Grigg, Jr., Sparta; A. J. Koenigsmark, Jacob J. Koenigsmark, C. H. Koenigsmark, L. J. Bickelhaupt, S. H. Feldmeier, George W. Ziebold, George C. Ziebold, Max Ziebold, of Waterloo; John Huegelev, Julius Huegeley, Nashville; Julius Postel, Mascoutah; G. E. Carter, C. A. Carter, Baldwin; J. L. Dean, Elmer G. Smith, Murphysboro; Killian Coever, Prairie du Rocher; Martin Huber, Highland; Peter Haupt, Herman J. Wellenkotter, Joseph Haupt, New Athens; Henry Schurmann, Ed. Schurmann, Germantown; Charles Schacht, Pocahontas; James R. Campbell, McLeansboro; C. Heiligenstein, Joe C. Becker, Cy. Whittaker, Freeburg; Ed. Schoenig, Columbia; S. W. Wells, Carbondale; John B. Kloess, Belleville; A. G. Newling, Ellis Grove; George N. Sauer, Evansville; E. N. Vilm, Jonesboro; Edward Schaaf, St. Marys, Mo.; A. L. Gilster, Rutherford Hahn, A. H. Gilster, P. S. Wilson, of Steeleville.

Allied interests were represented by the following: A. P. Husband, J. C. Adderly and Wm. D. Blattner, of Chicago; W. B. Burns, E. P. Jones, Clark Smith, C. E. White, E. G. Marschuetz, E. W. Todebush, George A. Gamble, E. L. Waggener, W. O. Bartholomew, A. B. Remick, of St. Louis; F. D. Armstrong, Evansville, Ind.; Everett Etherton, Carbondale, Ill., and G. W. Kahle, Memphis, Tenn.

Kansas City Flour Award.

Quartermaster U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bids in triplicate until June 23, for 359,856 pounds of Kansas hard wheat flour made from the 1914 crop. Flour is intended for delivery in lots of 59,976 lbs., on or about the 5th and 20th of each of the months of July, August and September, 1915. The flour must be freshly ground from old wheat of 1914 crop and each lot is to be ground just prior to shipment. The successful bidder will be required to enter into a formal written contract and execute bond in the sum of $2,000 for fulfillment of all the terms of the contract. Bids are requested f. o. b. mill.

Carl Goodel, and old-time flour man in Pennsylvania, at one time representing Norton & Co., of Chicago, but lately of Cleveland, has returned to Philadelphia, and will travel for the Hubbard Milling Co., of Mankato, Minn.

Exports of wheat from Philadelphia from January 1 to June 1 were 12,333,654 bushels.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1915.

The Chicago flour market maintained the improvement very well during the week, which became apparent earlier this month. The volume of business has been variable. The Northwestern mills report very few new sales. They are operating on about two-thirds capacity and the majority of them have sufficient orders to warrant this output until new crop. Northwestern clears have not been sold for deferred shipment, consequently they are being offered rather freely just now, but at very firm prices, due, no doubt, to the fact that bakers purchase rather heavily of this quality of flour at this time of year. Good second clears are scarce, but the poorer grades are offered very freely.

Trade with Southwestern mills has been dull for the week and the small business consummated very unsatisfactory from a financial standopint. The Southwestern wheat option, both July and September has been very unsatisfactory, advancing one day and declining the next. In the face of this, cash wheat has been steadily advancing and the buyers have expected the millers to follow the decline in the option and have persistently beaten them down so that sales perfected the last few days were rather unsatisfactory to the seliers. The aggregate as stated, however, was small, buyers' pursuing a halting, cautious policy, and it is believed this condition will prevail until the first movement of the new crop. Southwestern first clear offerings are freer and at prices showing the normal differential between patent and first clear. This is an unusual condition just now, as generally with the approach of the new crop period, clears are on a par with straight.

The rye situation is practically unchanged. There is a very limited amount of rye in the country and prices are held firm in the face of no demand. Considerable patent white rye is offered, but there are apparently few buyers, and the chances are that sales will continue small until the new crop appears, inasmuch as the new rye is preferred and taken just as soon as obtainable. Dark ryes are offered freely, but purchasers scarce for this grade.

Prices on durum products have been very unsettled for the week, in fact, violent fluctuations daily have apparently ruled on these commodities. The first few days mills were offering all durum products very freely, but a good demand has now sprung up for durum wheat, consequently prices have advanced materially and buyers have taken hold on this advance and have bought some good round lots of both durum patents and semolinas for old crop shipment. Durum mills are very skeptical as regards prices for new crop shipment, claiming it is too much of a risk for both buyer and seller, to name prices at the present time.

Soft winter wheat flour values have declined very materially during the week. This is especially true of Michigan products. These mills show an anxiety to get rid of all their old wheat flour and have been quoting some very low prices on both patent and clear. Some of the larger cracker manufacturers have taken advantage of these prices and purchased rather heavily at values which we do not think could be duplicated today on similar grades of flour for new crop shipment.

The city grocery business has been quiet. The week witnessed another decline on the family grade and not much improvement is anticipated until evidence of steadiness in the market becomes more apparent. The city bakery retail trade has also been slow, although bakers' stocks are known to be light. Small sales are made from day to day, but the average baker is not buying any large quantity of flour at this time.

Export business, as far as it can be confirmed in any quantities, is negligible. The swift smash in the international market seems to have scared the foreign flour buyer out of the market entirely, although a steadier tendency would no doubt bring him back into the market, because prior to the break started, some signs of interest were displeyad by the foreign trade.

Mill feed products suffered a decline during the week, due to the improvement in the pasturage throughout many districts, as well as the fact that some of the mills are running on greater operating capacity.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.90; standard patents (basis jute), $5.75@6.25; first clears (basis jute), $5.50@5.75; second clears, $4@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.35@5.65; straights, $5@5.25; clears, $4.90@5.20; low grades, $4.20@4.70.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.10@5.50; straights, $5@5.20; clears, $4.90@5; low grades, $3.50@4.

Durum (in jute)—Patents, $6.15@6.25; straight, $5.85@5.95; clear, $4.80@5; No. 1 Semolina, $6.40@6.50; No. 2 Semolina, $6.30@6.40.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat, bran, $21.50@22; middlings, $24.50@25; red dog, $32.50@33.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6@6.20; dark, $4.50@5.25; blended rye, $5@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.80@5.

Chicago Notes.

John H. Miller & Son, Granville, Ill., have sold their grain business to A. G. Tuckerman.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Chicago, have opened a branch office at Bloomington, Ill., with J. E. Rodgers in charge.

John W. Radford, connected with the Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago, has just returned from a vacation in California.

TEXAS NEWS.

The Taylor Grain Co., Van Alystine, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. L. Umphries, Spencer Taylor and Creed Taylor are given as principals.

The Brownwood Mills & Elevator Co., Brownwood, Texas, has been leased by H. H. Sigman & Co. The plant will be immediately overhauled. They will operate it by electricity.

Geo. E. Thomas has been chosen manager of the new mill and elevator being erected at Pharr, Texas. The mill will be of 100 bbls. capacity and ready for operation August 1.

W. B. Rogers, head miller for the Bewley Mills of Fort Worth, Texas, for the past 20 years, died June 18 following a stroke of apoplexy. He had been with the Bewley Mills for 32 years.

Four 25,000-bushel reinforced grain tanks are being erected by the Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Oklahoma, and will be completed by July 1st. From present indications the biggest grain crop ever raised in that county is expected.

The work of remodeling the former Werkheiser-Polk Mill at Temple, Texas, which has been purchased by Lillard Bros., Decatur, is being rapidly pushed, and the plant is expected to be in full operation by September 1. It will have a capacity of 300 bbls.

Texas mills report an improvement in flour demand the past week. In many cases stocks are being replenished though buyers are not anticipating their wants very heavily. Mills generally, however, do not share this view as old stocks are practically depleted.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 21, 1915.

Prices on flour showed some further recessions early, but closed unchanged. Buyers were not encouraged by the early reductions and are waiting for new crop developments, taking supplies sufficient to meet urgent needs. There is much interest in new crop flour, though buyers are not inclined to make contracts at present, and millers are not insistent on booking future business.

Wheat threshing has been in progress in Middle and West Tennessee the past week, and the movement will be under way shortly. Local dealers have been bidding $1 for new soft winter wheat delivered at Nashville, and are predicting that a lower level will be reached as the movement gets under way. Conditions have been fairly favorable the past week, and the indications are that quality will be satisfactory.

Millfeed continues quiet, with no material changes in prices this week.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $6.15; standard, $5.95; family, $5.85; low grade, $5.15; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.40@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.10@6.45.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $24@25 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The new mill of J. R. Mansfield, Dunlap, Tenn., will soon be ready for operation. Plant will have a capacity of 40 bbls. Machinery is now being installed.

The Belvidere Milling Co., Winchester, Tenn., is overhauling its plant and getting ready for the new crop. J. S. Ray is manager.

Stocks of flour at Nashville mills showed sharp reduction last week, now amounting to 24,100 bbls., against 35,500 bbls. a week ago.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week amounted to 77 cars, the movement being very light. Stocks are: Wheat, 75,000 bus.; corn, 158,000 bus.; oats, 97,500.

The Howell Grain & Feed Co., Union City, Tenn., has consolidated with the Cherry-Moss Grain Co. and will continue the manufacture of all kinds of feedstuffs.

E. A. Hughes, for six years head miller at the plant of the University Milling Co., Lebanon, Tenn., has gone to Russellville, Ky., to accept a position with a milling company there.

The case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, involving reshipping at Nashville, will come up again for re-hearing at Washington June 29. The Nashville grain and milling interests will have counsel and representatives present.

The Ashton Mills, Columbia, Tenn., report the purchase of the first crop of new wheat threshed in Manry County at 95c. A crop of 350 bushels grown by John H. Murphy was the first delivery. Maury is one of the largest wheat counties in Tennessee, and it is estimated that the yield will be 30 per cent less than last year.

The Central Grain & Milling Co. has been organized in Columbus, Ohio, with capital stock of $10,000. A grain business will be conducted.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1915.

Higher prices in the local cash corn market were reflected in avances of 5c to 10c per bbl. on all corn products. Sales by Kansas City and Missouri River millers continued in good volume, the bullish tendency in the market stimulating purchases. The South continued the largest buyers in the market. Immediate Southwestern states are taking only in mixed cars with flour and feed. There is no demand at all from points East, as local mills are able to undersell Missouri River offerings.

Cream corn meal is now quoted on a basis of $3.25@3.35 per bbl. in 24s paper or cotton. Standard meal is held at 20c to 25c per bbl. less than cream corn meal, being quoted at $3.05 @3.10 per bbl. in small sacks. Principal straight carlot demand for meal is from Lousiana, Texas and Arkansas. A few points in Oklahoma are inquiring concerning mixed cars of corn products, but the demand in that state is being filled by small amounts of corn goods in cars with flour.

The cash corn market in Kansas City advanced two or three cents per bushel during the week. No. 2 yellow corn is quoted higher than 75c, or about on the sam ebasis as No. 2 white. There is reported a good feeding demand for corn from territory adjacent to this market, while current receipts are insufficient to fill the demand. Consequently, local elevator stocks are on the decrease.

Demand for corn chop was in fair volume the past week. Trade developed few new features. Some millers reported the higher prices as an adverse factor, while others stated that the advances were stimulating trade. No. 2 yellow corn chop is quoted at $1.47 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags. Local chop millers are quoting the product in secondhand bags at a range of two to three cents under new bag range. No. 2 mixed corn chop is quoted about two cents under No. 2 yellow, while No. 3 mixed is held at one to two cents under No. 3 mixed.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.43@1.47 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

Selma, Ala., June 21, 1915.

Demand for corn meal is fair and several sales were made this week for rail delivery. Not much demand for foodstuffs is apparent. Standard bolted meal in 96-lb. sacks is quoted at $1.67.

New York, June 21, 1915.

Business in corn goods was light. Prices were nominally unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal kiln-dried export, $3.65@3.80 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60 @1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.90@4.00; corn flour, $1.75@ 1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@ 1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.10.

New Orleans, La., June 21, 1915.

Quotations in corn goods showed little change. Prices were 5c lower early, but recovered. Sales were fair, increasing in volume to Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. Cream meal was quoted at $3.60@3.70, wood; standard meal, $3.40@3.50 wood; grits, $3.65@ 3.75, wood; corn flour, $3.50@3.60, in cotton. All prices are f. o. b. New Orleans carloads.

Nashville, Tenn., June 21, 1915.

Corn products ruled about steady the past week. Corn has shown little change, being quoted at 81@83c. Corn meals is in fair demand, with bolted meal quoted at $1.90 and pearl meal $2 per 96-lb. bag.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 21, 1915.

Corn products were in light demand, without much change in price except hominy, which was slightly lower. Inquiry has been good for track corn, while supplies are small. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $29.50; cracked corn, $30.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1915.

A firm market in cash corn gave the products a good tone last week. Regular trade took corn meal in fair volume, and local as well as outside mill booked considerable business for spot shipment. Country mills report fair demands for corn goods from Western points, while trade in table goods with Texas and the South was on a healthy basis. Quote corn meal at $3.45 f. o. b. wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.75.

Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1915.

The demand for corn goods was very satisfactory the past week, and the market had a strong undertone. Offerings were moderate and some substantial sales made on the advance in price. White and yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.65@1.70 in 100-lb. sacks for carlot shipment, delivered.

Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1915.

Cash corn advanced 2 cents this week. Corn meal and chop moved up 5c. There was a good demand. Total receipts of corn for the week amounted to 123 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.45@ 1.50.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

B. W. Snow says: There is, of course, ample time for the corn crop to develop satisfactorily if good weather conditions are experienced the rest of the season, but past experience indicates that a corn crop that starts poorly seldom fully makes up its deficiencies. The first report of condition this year on July 1 will undoubtedly be below the average for a series of years.

In many parts of Oklahoma corn is in good condition, being waist high, and fields are clean of weeds.

Rust Reports From Kansas.

Different points in Kansas are reporting black rust in wheat, as a result of the heavy continuous rains. However, reports are rather vague and the grain trade in Kansas City believes that the rust infestations are not any more general than in past years. Weather conditions have been partly favorable for rust development, but the plant is so near harvest that not much damage in the aggregate will result from the rust growth.

J. W. Pellio, of Scranton, Pa., who has had the agency for years of the Shane Brothers & Wilson Co., Philadelphia. He will rest during the summer and expects to go into the flour business again in the fall.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., June 21, 1915.

Flour declines of 10c to 20c per bbl. were general over the entire state during the past week. Early reductions in prices were as much as 40c per bbl., but recovery in the wheat market cut down the net loss in quotations. Jobbers in Omaha are quoting best patents at $5.90 per bbl. in 48s cotton. Country mills are asking $2.60 to $6.40 in sacks, carlots, delivered any section of the state.

Volume of business by mills is considered fair for this time of the year. Most country plants are able to run 10 to 12 hours, while some are operating 18 hours.

Mill feed held steady during the entire week, quotations today being on same basis as a week ago. Carlots of bran in Omaha are selling at $18.80, while shorts are bringing $21 to $23 per ton in 100-lb. bags. A better demand is reported, but supplies are sufficient to fill orders. Interior mills are quoting at mill door and in mixed carlots: Bran, $21; shorts, $25 to $26, according to grade.

Stocks of wheat in Omaha elevators amount to 60,000 bus., compared with 63,000 bus. a year ago. Corn holdings aggregate 728,000 bus., compared with 1,000,000 a year ago; rye, 30,000 bus., against 35,000 last year.

From all sections of the state reports of heavy rains are made. Some reports would indicate that much damage has been done to winter wheat, but warm, dry temperatures, it is believed, would relieve the situation. Not much wheat is reported permanently blown down. Hailstorms have been local and cover only a very small territory in the aggregate.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The elevator at Oconee, Neb., owned and operated by the T. B. Hord Grain Co., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $3,000.

The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, has sold its Glenwood, Neb., elevator to the Farmers' Elevator Co. Selling price was $10,000.

The S. F. Gilman Mill Co., Valentine, Neb., will probably take over the electric light plant and furnish the town with light. They will also pump water for Valentine.

Seven farmers near Diller, Neb., held 4,500 bus. of wheat for $1.50 per bu. and thereby lost about $2,000. They sold the grain last week at slightly over $1 per bu., although at one time they were offered $1.45 per bu.

Scoular & Bishop, a grain firm of Superior, Neb., have purchased a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade and are operating a grain, hay and general commission business. Jay H. Woolridge is in charge.

Northwestern mills are preparing to make large purchases of new wheat in Nebraska at the beginning of the crop movement. Indications are that buyers for some of the larger mills will be stationed at interior points and make purchases direct. Smaller mills in the Northwest will probably buy their needs through Omaha dealers.

Millers are beginning to wonder whether there will be any end to the present rainy spell. The wheat harvest in Nebraska is not more than 10 days off, but it will be delayed considerable by wet weather. Damage as a result of inability to harvest wheat because of continued precipitation is already feared, but such fears are premature.

Workmen are clearing away the debris from the old plant of the Minden Milling Co., Minden, Neb., which burned several months ago. Construction work on a new mill building will start within the next 30 days. George Hotchkin, owner of the company, says that the new plant will be completed as early as possible. The building contract has not been let so far, but plans are being prepared now.

L. B. Scott of Omaha has purchased the plant of the Papillion Roller Mills, Papillion, Neb. Mr. Scott gave as consideration for the mill a 160-acre farm near Pawnee City. Mr. Westover, the seller, will probably remove to the farm. Posession has not yet been given to Mr. Scott, but he plans to remodel the plant and make a few improvements preparatory to starting operations on new crop wheat.

Rainfall the past week was not as heavy as in the preceding weeks, but precipitation was still excessive. Wheat fields have not suffered any material damage so far from excessive moisture, but millers and grain men are wondering how long the rains will last and whether they will interfere with the harvest. Precipitation so far has made wheat backward and harvest will likely be about two weeks later than a year ago. Grain men still predict a crop of 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bus. for the state.

E. Danneman, a Cincinnati broker, reports the sale of 10,000 bbls. of new soft wheat flour at $4.85 per bbl., delivered Cincinnati, September, October and November shipment. The sale was made in the account of a St. Louis mill.

Thomas H. Hyslop has assumed his father's interest in the mill at Ovid, Mich., and will operate the plant, pursuing the same policy as under old management.

GENERAL NOTES.

Galveston, Tex., received its first car of new wheat on June 8.

J. S. Choak will build a 50-bbl. mill at Waddy, Ky., to cost $10,000. Plans call for its completion soon after the new wheat crop starts to move in the state.

The Moline Milling Co., Moline, Mich., succeeds the Moline Roller Mills. The new company has joined the Michigan State Millers' Association.

The Adluh Milling Co., Columbia, S. C., has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $75,000. The company is considering enlarging the mill capacity.

The capital stock of the Grand Tower Milling Co., Washington, Mo., is being increased from $30,000 to $40,000. Improvements are being made in the mill.

Farmers and business men of Hampton, Ark., have agreed to erect a flour mill. A company with $5,000 capital stock will be organized. About $3,500 has already been subscribed. The proposed mill will have a capacity of 25 bbls.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 21, 1915.

Prices for the first three days were about 20c per bbl. lower on flour, but the higher wheat markets later caused a full recovery of the decline. Closing quotations were on the same basis as a week ago, with Kansas patents worth a range of $6.50 to $7 per bbl. for old flour, shipment up to July 15. Northwestern mills offered old flour for delivery any time up to the close of September at around $6.50 for standard patents in cotton sacks. Iowa mills are quoting flour on same basis as Kansas and the Northwest. Mills in the state are running light, business being mostly local.

oSmewhat increased sales were reported on the advances in the market. Bakers are displaying an active interest in old spring wheat flour, because of late delivery dates. However, Kansas mills were offering flour for shipment from mills July 15 and in a few scattered instances hard winter wheat mills are taking the backwardness of the crop into consideration and are offering old wheat flour for delivery from mill up to Aug. 1.

Not much was done on new crop basis the past week. Kansas mills are offering for shipment up to the close of October at an even range of 50c per bbl. under old wheat patents and straights. Northwestern mills were offering new wheat flour, shipment up to the close of the year at around $5.25 to $5.50 per bbl. for high patents. Several large Minneapolis mills made quotations of $5 per bbl. on standard patent in jutes on 1,000-bbl. lots.

The uncertainty surrounding the new crop is keeping the volume of new sales down to a minimum. The buying trade is conservative to such an extent that very few have so far covered their old crop needs, although last week's bullishness in wheat was a stimulating factor in this direction. There are not a few bakers in the state who believe that Kansas mills will be able to offer new patents soon on a basis of less than $5 per bbl. in jutes, delivered Iowa.

Practically no changes in prices or volume of trade occurred in the mill feed market the past week. Demand was in light volume, but supplies were only proportionate, with result that prices were steady the entire week. Bran sold mostly at $20.50 to $21.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. Standard middlings are quoted at $22.50 to $24.50 per ton, while flour middlings are held up to $29.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@7; straight, $6.20@6.80; fancy clear, $5.80@6.10; second clear, $5.50@5.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.80@7.25; standard patent, $6.40@6.70; clear, $5.90@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

Shenandoah, Ia., reports a field of volunteer wheat that is expected to produce at least 20 bus. to the acre.

J. G. Hinn has remodeled the mill at Storm Lake, Ia., and is operating it. He will start grinding actively on the new crop.

The West Bend Elevator Co., West Bend, Ia., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000. Henry Dunn, W. L. Balgerman, George Jacobs and John P. Merch are interested in the company.

The Younglove Construction Co. has obtained contract to erect a 45,000-bu. elevator for the Quaker Oats Co. at Sioux City, Ia.

Iowa farmers are busy completing the sowing of corn. Quite a few farmers are replanting fields that have been flooded and washed out.

The movement of corn from farms last week was light because of bard road conditions. Country elevator operators are, however, shipping in large volume, expecting to have their elevators practically empty by the time new wheat starts to move.

Winter wheat in Iowa has had too much rain, but no permanent damage has been incurred. The plant is backward and harvest will probably be two weeks later than usual, but the crop prospects in the state have not been affected by the excessive precipitation. The heavy rains have helped to curb Hessian fly infestations and the beneficial effects of moisture from this score more than offset the damage from flooding and delay in harvest.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1915.

Large bookings have been made for this week for spring wheat mills new crop flour around $5.20 jute, for straights. A good amount of Kansas business was also done, but not in equal volume with spring mills. Most new crop business is up to January shipment and in some instances May shipment. A great many buyers are not ment and in some instances May shipment. A great many buyers are not booking until fall, as they seem to think that prices will be lower then on account of the immense prospective crop.

Our wheat has just started to turn and will be cut about the last of June. So far we have had nothing at all to injure growing wheat or rye. Both will be harvested about the same time.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$6.20@6.40; straight, $5.90@6.20; clear, $5.80@5.90; low grade, in jute, $3.50@4.20; new, 70c less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$6.05@6.25; straight, $5.75@6.10; clear, $5.50@5.75; extra, $5.10@5.20.

Kansas Patent (basis ½ cotton or jute)—$5.55@5.80; straight, $5.20@5.45; clear, $4.90@5.15. New flour about 45c less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.05@6.40.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $27.25@27.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@30.50; bran, $25.25@25.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@28.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

Pennsylvania Notes.

E. K. Denlinger, of Intercourse, Pa., was burned severely while using kerosene to start the fire under the boiler in his flour mill.

New wheat is being offered by farmers for July at $1.14.

F. G. Atkinson, of Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, was here during the week.

James Smith, of Laurel, Pa., was injured when he fell from a wagon while hauling grain to his mill.

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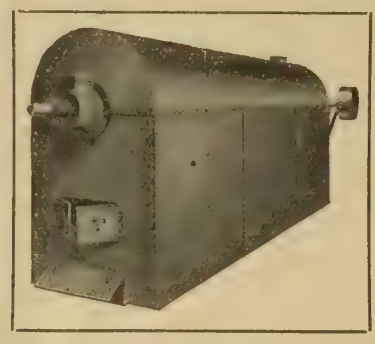

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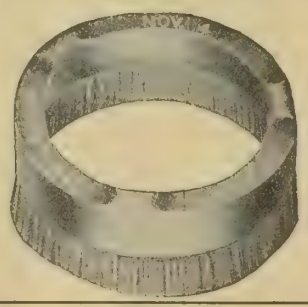

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1915.

Oklahoma is shipping new crop meal and mills in that state are asking a range of $19 to $20 per ton for choice to No. 1, prompt movement. Kansas City received its first car of new meal last week, and the product appeared to be in very good condition. It was not heated and had a good color. It was resold by a Kansas City jobber for reshipment to Eastern points. Oklahoma mills are still handicapped by the rainy weather and operations are very irregular, and only a few mills in the state have been able to start up at all. There is no No. 2 new crop meal being offered, as everything grades better.

The situation in old meal has not changed from a week ago. In fact, conditions appear to be a little worse. Colorado had heavy rains last week, while the entire state of Kansas was drenched. The alfalfa milling sections of Nebraska also were visited by torrential rains which means further delay in resumption of operations.

Old meal is quoted nominally at $23.50 per ton for choice $21.50 to $22.50 per ton for No. 1 and $20.50 to $21 for No. 2. The present scarcity of old meal is said to be without precedent in the history of the alfalfa milling industry. New meal is coming on the market very sparingly and is having very little effect in helping to relieve the general scarcity of meal. Mixers are unable to obtain sufficient meal to fill orders for mixed feeds. Demand for meal is so great that manufacturers will pay a big premium over ruling quotations for spot cars or meal for quick shipment.

Handlers of meal in the local market say the demand is much larger than a year ago at this time. This is due to the conservative policy followed the past year, mixers buying almost altogether in small lots for current requirements. When the rainy spell started in most manufacturers of mixed feeds were caught short, while the stocks in hands of jobbers were quickly depleted.

Mixed feed trade is in fair volume. Demand is good, but the short supply of meal is curtailing sales, as mixers are not at all anxious for business. Quotations on grain mixed feeds were steady to strong during the past week. Most sales were made at the same figures quoted a week ago, but in instances mixers asked higher prices for grain mixtures, due to the advances in the corn and oats market and the scarcity of meal. Shipping instructions on old contracts are being received in better shape than for some time. Rains in the Southwest, making pastures unfit for grazing, are causing a better demand for alfalfa mixtures. The South and Southeast are good buyers, but are taking for current needs only.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $22.50@23; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20@20.50. New meal—choice to No. 1, $19@20.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Old Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $8@10.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.50; standard, $11@12.50.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1915.

The shortage of alfalfa products was quite pronounced last week, and as a consequence, prices were firm. Very little old meal was on the market, and with territorial rains over the West and Southwest there was not much hope of improved conditions in the fields for several days. Colorado is shipping practically no meal, which is probably without precedent at this season of the year, and as yet Kansas City has received no new crop shipments of importance. Samples of meal received both here and at the West have been very unsatisfactory and unless the weather clears for the second cutting, conditions may border on the sensational. It is usual at such times, however, when the outlook appears the darkest, especially in weather markets, that Old Mother Nature smiles, and the scenery over the crop belt changes. There is practically no old alfalfa meal held here, and until new supplies are on the market a steady price range is expected. Many dealers assert that the damage to the crop has been so severe that high prices will prevail throughout the next crop year, but others think that the sentiment has been influenced by the unusual weather, and that the trade faces lower quotations in the near future. Showing the poor grade of alfalfa hay arrivals, late reported sales said: Alfalfa, old, 1 car, no grade, at $10, 2 parts cars hot and damaged at $7; part car heating at $10; parts cars heating at $12 and $13; one car No. 2 at $13.50, and 1 car at $14. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $20.50@21, and No. 1 at $23; new No. 1 offered for July-August shipment in small amounts at $20; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $24@28.50; without grain, $23.50@25.50.

Cincinnati, O., June 18, 1915.

The alfalfa products market displayed an easier tone. All descriptions declined 50 cents. Buying was mostly for immediate use, and most of the buyers still have plenty on hand to run them for several months. Hay prices also eased off 50 cents, with timothy bringing $19 a ton. Grain mixed feed and alfalfa meal showed the best demand. Molasses feed was rather dull. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23.50@24.50; alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; molasses feed, $25.50@26.50.

Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1915.

The demand for alfalfa products in this market was practically unchanged for the week. Inquiry for mixed feeds continued in fair volume, new sales aggregating about the same as last week.

Colorado and Kansas, the two states which are the greatest shippers to this market, report heavy rains in all sections, some districts being badly flooded, but figuring the increase in acreage against the loss in the flooded locations, it still shows up well with last year, consequently there has been no great change in the price, but owing to the small receipts, alfalfa meal continues scarce and there is no indication of a larger supply in the near future.

The continuous rains in the Southwest have made pasturing practically impossible in a great many sections, thereby increasing the demand for standard alfalfa mixtures.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at approximately $23.25 per ton; No. 1 at $22.50@23.25, and No. 2 quotations are on a basis of $21.50@22.50. Grain dry mixed feeds are held at $30.50 and molasses grain mixed feeds at $25 to $29. Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted at $19.50 to $22.50.

New Orleans, La., June 21, 1915.

Some activity was noted in alfalfa last week. Demand was much improved and prices were stronger. Good sales were made to the Southeast and Cuba. Choice hay, new crop, brought $18@19 per ton; meal, old crop, $23@24; mixed feeds, $24@34 per ton.

Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1915.

Better grades of alfalfa hay are in good demand, but the off-quality receipts are slow sale. No. 1 is bringing $13 50, No. 2 $12.

Alfalfa molasses feed in good demand on basis of $26.50 per ton. Hay receipts for the week amounted to 54 cars.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Quartermaster of the United States army at Washington awarded the C. D. Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, the contract to furnish the Panama Canal Zone with 3,000 tons of alfalfa. Shipment will be made between June 30 and Aug. 1.

Most of the alfalfa receipts at Kansas City, the largest hay market in the country, are out of condition, being heated and unfit for further shipment. This is limiting the sales of alfalfa to the cotton states of the South, generally large buyers at this time.

At the annual meeting of the Mitchell Alfalfa Milling and Light Co., Mitchell, Neb., the following officers and directors were elected: W. D. Linden, president and manager; James T. Whitehead, treasurer; J. R. Russell, A. L. Moon and P. A. Anderson. The directors voted to install an additional 50-horsepower oil engine to supplement the power of the engine now used. The annual statement of the company showed the past year to be a profitable one. The alfalfa mill has been operated fairly steadily in the past 12 months.

Alfalfa conditions, as a result of the excessive rains, are described by an expert as follows. "There is no denying that the meteorological insanity of the last three weeks has played hob with the alfalfa farmers. Most of those who cut their crop early have since been sitting under cover watching it welter in the swath. Those who have withheld the sickle now see the first crop lingering in the lap of the second, with bad results for both. Alfalfa is seldom so seriously damaged by wet weather that the cows and pigs will not eat it, but a spoiled crop is unsalable and of reduced feeding value. Fortunately, many states can lose their first cutting entirely and yet thrive on the subsequent cuttings. Besides, a spoiled first crop of alfalfa is one of the forecasts of a big crop of corn."

Various items have been printed on the value of alfalfa as a human food, but the Black Hills Alfalfa Co., a Northwestern organization, says: "The two obstacles in the way of converting alfalfa into human foods were the bitter taste and the woody fiber of the stem. Our company has been able to overcome both. The stem and the leaf are both used in the making of these products. Alfalfa has the three necessary food elements—protein, fat and carbohydrates—in a well-balanced proportion for human consumption. Besides the food elements, there are certain medicinal properties in the plant. Alfalfa acts on the kidneys and all the glands of the body and eliminates the wastes of the system and has added a new and important remedy for most of the ills of the human body." The circular printed by the Black Hills Co. states that it is only a matter of a few years before alfalfa food products for humans are generally in use.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., June 21, 1915.

There seems to be a better general feeling here due to the fact that farmers are handling the boll weevil in a way which promises at least a fair cotton yield. Weather is ideal and crops are making good headway. Of course, all reports of an encouraging nature helps business and unless another invasion of the weevil follows the first indications are business will improve.

Demand for flour is limited, in fact no one is buying except just enough to meet actual needs. Everybody is waiting for lower prices.

Selma Market Prices.

Following are prices quoted here: **Soft Winter Wheat Flour**, 196 lb. (wood basis)—Fancy patent, $5.75; standard patent, $5.50; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.67.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Millwright at once. State wages in first letter. Address Howells Milling Co., Howells, Neb.

WANTED—Experienced flour salesman, acquainted with Oklahoma and Arkansas trade, wants position with Kansas or Oklahoma mill, July 1. Address Box 303, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A man to take full charge of the Great Bend Mills, 400 bbls. capacity. Located on the Santa Fe tracks and in good connections with Mo. Pacific. Must furnish the running capital. Would lease or sell. G. H. Hulme, Great Bend, Kan.

MANAGER WANTED—Party with enough means to capitalize and manage the selling end of a two 75 barrel Kansas flour mills, one a hard and one a soft wheat mill; good meal and feed outfit in connection with both. Address Box 297, care Milling and Grain News.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill from 300 bbls. up. Wide experience with hard and soft wheat mills. Will be open for a position after July 1. At present with a large soft wheat mill. Positively guarantee my work to be first class in all respects. Could come any time after July 1. Address Box 301, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED—By young man thoroughly experienced in milling, who has taken a complete flour, feed and wheat chemistry course, thereby enabling him to make all necessary tests for up-to-date milling purposes to insure a uniform product, as second miller in mill up to 1,000 bbls. capacity. Any mill in need of a live, progressive man, address Box 302, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Job as head miller with somebody that wants a man that can produce the goods and keep mill in repair. Am married and no booze fighter. Am 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat Would consider second job if it paid enough money. Address Box 292, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Head miller's position. I am advertising to better my position. I am at present assistant miller for one of the largest and best known firms in the state of Illinois. Have been three and a half years in my present position. Have had 20 years' experience in mills of large capacities. Will go to any responsible firm on trial. Address Box 304, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A miller of considerable more than the average ability, seeks position as head miller in a live, successful mill whose capacity and trade justify them in engaging such a man. Have the "know how" and energy necessary to successfully handle anything undertaken. Fully alive to the importance of close yields and uniform products. Hard or soft winter or spring wheat. Excellent references. Address Box 305, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 100 to 500 bbl. mill. Married; 30 years of age; strictly temperature; 16 years continuous experience in milling in all its branches; possess first-class executive ability. Can guarantee you a high-grade, uniform flour with a close finish. Am a fair millwright, have my own tools, and can keep mill in my charge in first-class order. Can furnish reference if desired. Address E. L. Gillies, Saranac, Mich.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Capacity 75 bbls. flour, 30,000 bus. wheat; frame building, brick engine room; steam. Receive about 150,000 best Missouri wheat. Cheap for cash. Box 291, care Milling and Grain News.

30 BARREL FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Flour and feed mill of 30 barrel capacity, rye or buckwheat; 3 run stones, 2 for flour and one for feed. Never failing stream; 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New Englang Ry., freight depot on mill property. Property contains 3 acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000, served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Box 65, Minneapolis, Minn.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Three Midget mills, good as new, $1,000 cash each. Alton Mill Furnishing Co., Alton, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A 25 or 30 H. P. kerosene or crude oil engine. Must be in good shape. State make, year and model, also price in first letter. Springview Flour and Grain Co., Springview, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—A No. 3 Beall combination hominy mill sifter and aspirator, used only on thousand bushels of corn and is in very good shape. Price $100 our track; also two Mitchell scrolls, $20 each, one Great Western aspirator, No. 20, price $20. These prices are our track. The Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb.

WANTED—We are in the market for a car of fancy alfalfa seed. Submit samples best delivered price. J. T. Russell & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—To buy a small second-hand self-rising flour mixer. Must be in perfect working order. Give detailed description. Address J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—To rent a good 50 or 60-bbl. Nebraska flour and feed mill. Must be running and in good order. State what power you have and give full description of mill. Address Box 300, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Solid iron double belt pulleys.

No.	Diameter.	Face.	Bore.	Price.
3	66 in.	12 in.	4 7-16	$25
3	66 in.	10 in.	4 7-16	$18
1	66 in.	11 in.	4 7-16	$20
1	48 in.	17 in.	4 7-16	$15
1	52 in.	7 in.	2 3-16	$10
	Split iron pulleys—			
1	52 in.	5 in.	2 11-16	$10
1	54 in.	57 in.	2 11-16	$12
1	60 in.	6 in.	2 11-16	$15

These pulleys are all as good as new. Were cut out in remodeling. The Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CROP NOTES.

Harvesting has started in southwest Missouri. An estimate on Greene county, one of the leading producers, is for half a crop of 370,000 bus., compared with a year ago when the crop amounted to 503,000 bus. Quality of new wheat is rather poor.

A number of Kansas millers report in their estimation that rains have done more good than harm to wheat. Damage from hailstorms and miniature tornadoes will be offset by increased yields in districts which generally suffer from drought conditions.

An indication of the wild reports that were circulated following the heavy rains in the winter wheat belt of the Southwest was the advice from Missouri that the heavy winds and tornadoes had caused the death of 4,000 to 8,000 persons. Extensive damages were claimed early for some sections, but these reports were not verified later.

The average yield for winter wheat in the last 20 years is 14.42 bus. and spring wheat 13.68, says O. K. Lyle, of Chicago. These figures applied to the government estimate of the wheat acreage suggests a yield of 579,237,000 bus. of winter and 263,313,000 bus. of spring wheat, making the total wheat crop 842,550 bus. The par used by the government for figuring the winter wheat crop is based on a five-year average and is 19.7 bus. to the acre.

General News.

A company is being organized in New Albany, Miss., to build a flour mill. Farmers nearby the town will soon harvest the largest wheat crop ever planted in that section and these growers are the leaders in the plan to erect a flour mill, which will use the entire harvest of wheat in that section.

The Wisconsin Macaroni Co. is the style under which the Milwaukee Noodle Co., Milwaukee, Wis., will operate hereafter. Capital stock will be increased from $50,000 to $125,000. Plans are now being prepared for a large addition to the plant of the company, which will practically double its flour needs.

E. L. Wellman, of Omaha, Neb., has purchased the alfalfa meal mill and alfalfa mixing plant at Fremont, Neb., and will remodel it. Improvements in the machinery and building will be completed as early as possible, and Mr. Wellman states that the company he represents will place the plant in operation as soon as possible.

Cincinnati flour receipts last week were 24,843 bbls., against 22,874 zls. last week, and 21,984 bbls. a year ago. Shipments this week were 21,898 bbls., compared with 20,985 bbls. last week and 19,873 bbls. a year ago.

Proposed Standards From Ohio.

Secretary Frank H. Tanner of the Ohio Millers' State Association believes that the standards for flour fixed by the national Department of Agriculture are impractical from the standpoint of the small miller. Mr. Tanner, in turn, has outlined a set of standards to the members of his organization and requests the small millers in Ohio to criticize them for practicability from the viewpoint of the grist miller. Mr. Tanner's proposals on straight, patent and clear are as follows:

Straight Flour (made from hard spring wheat, soft spring wheat, hard winter wheat, soft winter wheat, or Durum wheat, or any other variety of wheat which may hereafter be adopted) is the fine, clean, sound, product made from the meal of the respective varieties, by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, from which none of the purified middlings flour shall have been removed, and does not exceed 97 per cent of the total flour produced, calculated to a moisture content of 13½ per cent.

Patent Flour (made from hard spring wheat, soft winter wheat, Durum wheat, or any other variety which may be hereafter adopted) is the fine, clean, sound, product made from the meal of the respective varieties, by bolting or by a process accomplishing the same result, produced by the reduction of the best of the purified middlings, caluculated to a moisture content of 13½ per cent and not exceeding 70 per cent of the total flour produced.

First Clear Flour (made from hard spring wheat, soft spring wheat, hard winter wheat, soft winter wheat, or Durum wheat, or any other varieties which may hereafter be adopted) is a straight flour from which the patent flour, or a portion of the purified middlings, shall have been removed, calculated to a moisture content of 13½ per cent.

National Wheat Insurance.

No progress has been made in formulating plans for national wheat insurance in England. W. A. Vernon, London, one of the largest millers in the United Kingdom, before a general meeting of the National British and Irish Millers' Association several months ago, announced the scheme of insuring wheat against declines in the market. Mr. Vernon, in analyzing wheat insurance, pointed out that millers in England were considerably handicapped, inasmuhch as wheat at times showed considerable declines from time purchase was made until the grain was delivered at a port in the United Kingdom. It is pointed out by "Milling" that wheat insurance would tend to protect English supplies of wheat, for if millers were protected against declines in the wheat market, they would make regular importations at all times and imports, therefore, would never fall below requirements.

"Milling" does not believe that the government should finance the scheme of wheat insurance. The paper says: "If the milling and corn trades can devise a scheme and work out the details, which will be a reasonably safe insurance against undue depletion of stocks, then it is their obvious duty to bring it forward. Probably the chief difficulties will be found, at the beginning at any rate, in regard to finance. Any one can provide a scheme to insure against almost anything if some one can be found to foot the bill. It has been suggested that the governmen may have to pay for a little while, until experience has shown exactly how wheat insurance may be made self-supporting, but this idea is not given general approval."

The Chandler County Milling Co., Metter, Ga., is erecting a three-story building to house a 30-bbl. flour mill. A corn meal plant will also be operated in conjunction.

New Wheat Flour

IS just as good as flour made from old wheat, if it is properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process.*

If you have not installed our process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before harvest, thereby avoiding the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged, and is off in color.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.

CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847

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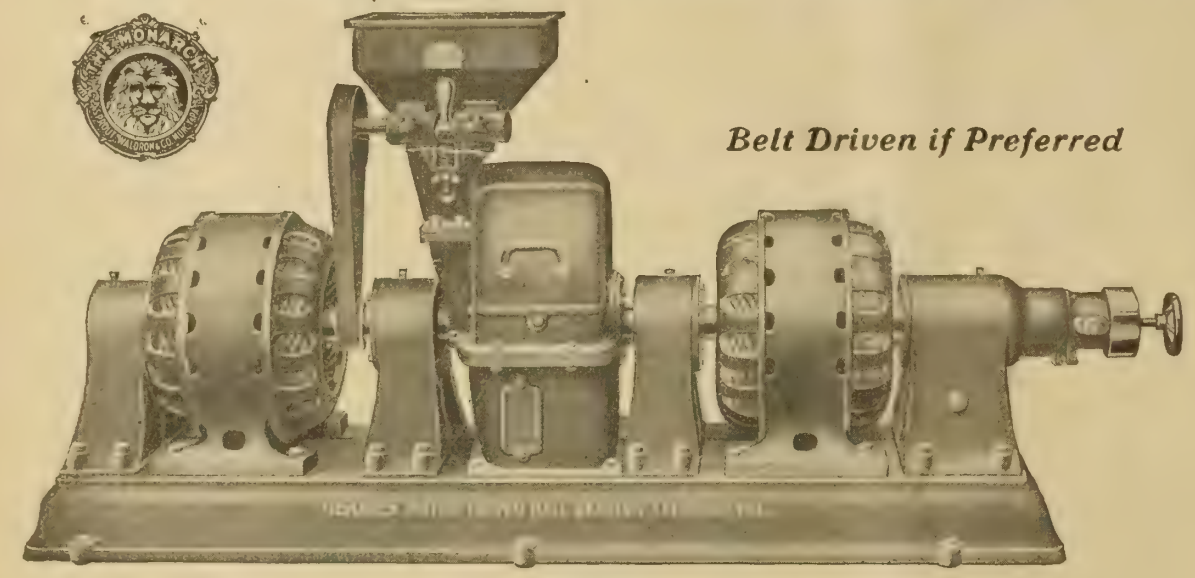
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

Which of These Three Dollars Is Yours?

The dollar applied to the maintenance expense of an out-of-date feed grinder, the dollar lost through the inferiority of its product, or the dollar saved by

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

No time or labor lost in tramming The Monarch; no custom lost through delays and unsatisfactory work.

No profit eating expensefor upkeep and lubrication, no unsightly oil stains or leaks and no wear on the vital parts of the machine.

The Monarch is the Original Ball Bearing Attrition Mill; the Standard of Value and Quality.

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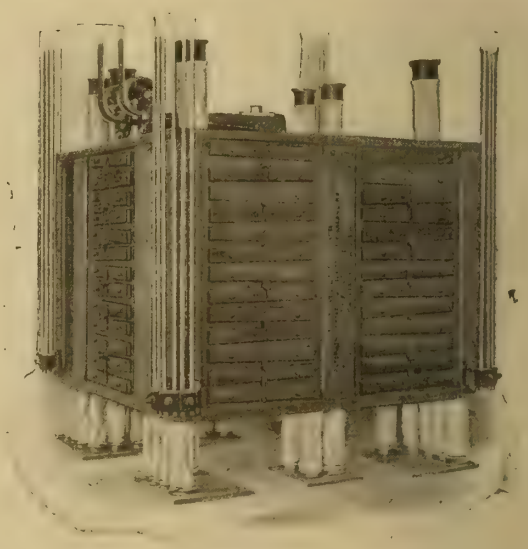

IF *efficiency* really is as important a factor nowdays as it is given credit for, the Wolfsifter will find no trouble in landing itself inside the walls of more mills than ever. The new automatically controlled drive puts the Wolfsifter so far in the lead of its rivals that the chances are they will never be able to catch up. You'll get vastly more real satisfaction out of operating Wolfsifters than any other make you can name.

Send for Bulletin No. 100 and learn why.

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Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

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Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

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Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

H. R. WILLIAMS

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

I enjoyed the Cincinnati convention and wanted more of it. But it certainly feels good to be back on the job and think of the good time Geo. Lewis pulled off for the visitors. Of course Uncle Bird was at the convention and so was J. Tobler the Dufour importer and Chas. J. Moore the Hoyt Flintstone wonder.

6/26/15 Bird.

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH TYLER WIRE CLOTH
HOYT FLINTSTONE BELTING

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied "THE WILLIAMS' WAY"

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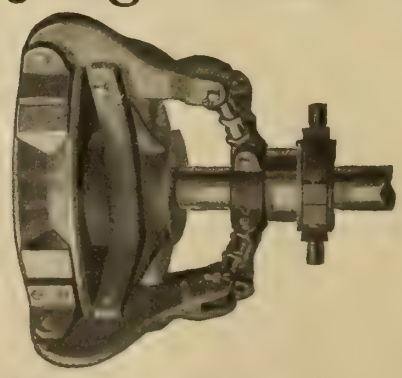

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WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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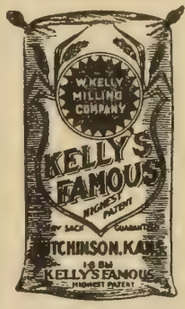
Ask For More Details



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Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
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Guarantaed pure and unbleached
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
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Capacity 600 Barrels
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
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Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
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"Red Seal" Flour
Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
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Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
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No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products hat we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
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Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
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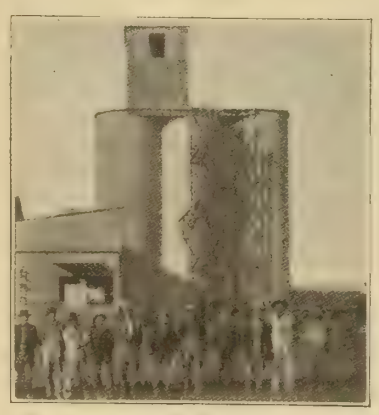

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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915. | Number Five

Mill No. 2 of Grinders

Organized in St. Louis, Mo., With 43 Charter Members.

Mill No. 2 of The Grinders started operations in St. Louis Saturday night, June 26, and a very successful run was completed. Consulting Engineer E. T. Bauer and John A. Wells were on hand to see that everything went along smoothly. Draughtsman Roos of Kansas City helped make the initial run a success, outlining the program of operations at Mill No. 1 of The Grinders in Kansas City in such detail that the grinders, bolters and roustabouts had few difficulties in getting the machinery started and the handling of the output of Mill No. 2.

The following crew was employed: Head miller, C. A. Whittaker, Freeburg, Ill.; day miller, F. J. Betten, Lebanon, Ill.; night miller, John Wolf, Trenton, Ill.; smutter, J. P. Waldman, Pinckneyville, Ill.; oiler, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo.; engineer, John B. Watkins, St. Louis, Mo.; sweepers, C. W. Todebush, S. K. Waymer and E. C. Waggoner.

The most difficult position, that of the sumtter, was given to an importation from Kansas City, now with the Pinckeyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., Mr. Waldman had little to do at the initial run, as the best quality wheat was used.

Head Miller Whittaker, who is a staunch believer in quality, has set the type samples of the output of Mill No. 2 of The Grinders at a high mark, and stated at the initial run that he would not countenance any variation in the output of the mill. He also asserted that the skill of the grinders and bolters would have to continue at the work set on Saturday night.

As Mill No. 2 of The Grinders is a branch of the F. O. M. A., although operated independently, Head Miller Whittaker pointed out that all employes, including the roustabouts, should boost for the parent company, the F. O. M. A. and for the annual meeting of that organization in St. Louis. Consulting Engineers Bauer and Wells, who hold important positions in the parent company, backed up the head miller's statements and declared that all grinders and other workmen employed in Mill No. 2 should be firm boosters of the parent organization. Grinders Will Essmueller and John Cornelius declared for their fellow employes that ine interests of the parent organization, the F. O. M. A., would always be furthered by the St. Louis operatives.

Draughtsman Roos from Kansas City announced that as Mill No. 2 had started active operations, about 25 experienced Grinders of Mill No. 1 would be transferred to Mill No. 2, of St. Louis.

As no modern mill of today is without a complete laboratory, Mill No. 2 is able to boast of one in charge of Chemist Hinrich, who is qualified to put a few degrees after his name. Grain buying for Mill No. 2 was placed in the hands of E. L. Waggener and C. E. Morton. Mill No. 2 knows the value of advertising and publicity to secure new business, particularly for a new flour and has placed this department in the hands of F. E. Eichler. Machinery experts and millwrights include John Cornelius, E. W. Todebush, B. H. Essmueller, John B. Watkins, S. J. McTierman, S. K. Waymer and E. E. Hunter. E. C. Andrews was employed as sales manager in view of his experience in selling 112,000 barrels of flour in two minutes. The adoption of the leading brand of flour was assigned to E. H. Brewer and J. Stanley Yore.

The following were present at the meeting: E. T. Bauer, Wichita, Kan.; John A. Wells, West Salem, Ohio; Hugo Roos, D. N. Sosland, Kansas City; Edward Canter, New Haven, Mo.; George Drengler, Burton Neal, East St. Louis; W. A. Holley, Belleville, Ill.; John Doerr, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.; J. Sauerhage, Waterloo, Ill.; W. A. Schoenig, Columbia, Ill.; Edward Schoendienst, Aviston, Ill.; C. A. Whittaker, Freeburg, Ill.; J. P. Waldman, Pinckneyville, Ill.; W. W. Anderson, Belleville, Ill.; F. J. Betten, Lebanon, Ill.; John Wolf, Trenton, Ill.; E. C. Andrews, E. H. Brewer, John Cornelius, E. W. Todebush, F. E. Eichler, Will Essmueller, B. H. Essmueller, John B. Watkins, Prof. Carl Hinrich, E. E. Hunter, C. E. Morton, S. J. McTiernan, E. L. Waggoner, F. L. Roy, S. K. Waymer, Karl Frenzel, W. B. Burns, of St. Louis.

Oklahoma-Kansas Meeting.

Kansas and Oklahoma millers will hold a joint meeting at Wichita, Kan., on July 6 and 7 and another meeting at Oklahoma City, Ok., several days later. Secretary Frank Foltz of the Oklahoma Millers' State Association and Secretary Topping are arranging for the two gatherings, which were originally intended to be held on June 25 and June 29. Millers will discuss prospects for the new crop and will probably go into export plans for the new wheat flour. Traffic matters of importance will also be considered.

St. Louis Millers' Club Meeting.

The mid-summer outing and dinner of the St. Louis Millers' Club will be held Tuesday evening, June 29, at the Sunset Hill Country Club. Delegates at recent millers' meetings and conferences will make reports. Discussion of the proposed standards and definitions for flour, the federal supervision of inspection and grading of wheat, condition and prospects for export flour trade and subjects of current importance will be brought up.

Visible Supplies of Wheat.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 2,711,000 bus. last week and on June 26 was 10,194,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for June 19 and June 20 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	June 19.	June 26.
St. Louis	99	57
Chicago	1,365	417
Minneapolis	3,572	3,165
Kansas City	273	166
Duluth	1,306	817
Toledo	174	110
Milwaukee	5	3
Detroit	45	11
Indianapolis	30	20
Buffalo	1,236	1,183
Omaha	57	44
Total primary	1,263	5,993
Boston	16	25
Philadelphia	860	892
Baltimore	559	319
Galveston	910	685
New Orleans	123	111
Newport News	214	75
Total ports	3,945	3,332
Lakes	605	776
Total afloat	605	869
Total American	12,805	10,194
Last year	18,934	14,999

Kansas Views on Wheat Crop.

Central Kansas Milling Co., Lyons: So far as we have been able to investigate, believe wheat will yield from 18 to 20 bus. per acre.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead: It now looks as if damage from Hessian fly in Harvey county will reach 40 to 50 per cent of the acreage sown last fall. Beginning to show up in most every field during the past week.—J. H. McNair.

Moses Bros. Mills, Great Bend: We think wheat in Barton county will average 20 bus. per acre and we have almost 270,000 acres. The crop in the county should exceed 5,330,000 bus.

Colburn Bros, McPherson: We have 193,282 acres with an average of 20 bus. likely. The outlook has improved in the last 20 days from rains. Secretary Mohler's estimate of 14 bus. for our county at this time I believe is fair. Some complaint is heard of the grain falling on account of the fly.

The St. John Mills, St. John: Acreage in our county is 225,250. Quite a number of fields around St. John will exceed average production of a year ago. Wheat in the sandy soil is not very good and Stafford county should average 16 bus., making production 4,000,000 bus.—A. R. Hackie.

Buy Topeka Milling Co. Plant.

S. P. Kramer and H. D. Yoder, former Kansas millers, purchased the plant of the Topeka Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., last week, and have awarded contract for flour mill machinery of 1,200 bbls. capacity, which will be installed immediately. The two men and others have organized the Topeka Mill & Elevator Co., under which style the mill will be opertaed.

The machinery now in the mill will be converted into a corn meal mill of 1,000 bbls. capacity, which will give the new company a total of 2,200 bbls. of grain products daily. It is planned to add a story to the mill building. The power plant will not be changed, as it is large enough to handle the increased capacity.

If present plans materialize, the mill will be in operation by Sept. 1. The plant will be under the active management of S. P. Kramer and H. D. Yoder. The former at one time operated the mill now known as the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, while Mr. Yoder was for a number of years manager of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan. Recently the two have been in business at Kansas City.

Topeka, Kan., will have four mills in operation when the Topeka Mill & Elevator Co. is started. The Crosby plant will be the only idle mill at that point.

Will Operate Norton Mill.

The plant of the Norton Mill & Elevator Co., Norton, Kan., which has been in receiver's hands for more than a year, has been purchased by the Canyon City Milling Co., Canyon City, Colo., at consideration of $7,000. The creditors of the Norton mill will be paid 10 per cent. Remodeling work will start immediately, as the Norton mill has not been operated for several years. The power plant will be overhauled and all necessary improvements will be made. Work will be rushed and the plant will probably be put in shape within 60 days. The mill has a capacity of 150 bbls.

An elevator and mill will be erected on the Knight Dry Farm, near Eureka, Utah, by a company capitalized at $50,000. Buildings will be of concrete.

Wheat Harvest Delayed

Rains Interfere With Cutting. For Kansas 138,7000,000 Bushels.

Heavy rainfall has further delayed the winter wheat harvest over a wide area, and cutting is backward in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Correspondents' reports indicate, however, that the unusual moisture has caused only minor damage to the crop and a change to bright weather is all that is necessary to insure a heavy yield on a much larger acreage than last year. Arrivals of new wheat indicate the quality of the grain is good, as excessive rains prevented farmers from cutting the wheat green. Spring wheat's high promise of a month ago has been maintained. Corn needs warm, forcing weather to give the crop advancement.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., June 28, 1915.

Harvesting is making rapid progress throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas. Nebraska is expected to start cutting wheat at the end of this week. Conditions in the Cornhusker state are ideal and with dry weather this week, harvesting will be in full swing before July 7.

From the meager reports received from different parts of the hard winter wheat belt, indications are that the acre yields will be exceeded. That Kansas will raise the next to the largest crop in its history is the present outlook. Harvesting weather has not been too favorable, but the weather map outlook is for dry weather. Threshing of wheat in Kansas will start within 10 days. The western part of the state has just started cutting and it will not be general until the close of this week.

Secretary Mohler in a report issued on June 25, placed the prospective crop in Kansas at 138,700,000 bus., compared with 184,000,000 bus. a year ago. The average yield for the state is 16.3. Mr. Mohler's report says:

In the past month the board has received from 53 of the state's counties the official assessors' returns of acreages. These reveal the important information that there was 10 per cent more wheat sown last fall than the growers had estimated, and nearly 3 per cent more than the 1914 acreage in these 53 counties. Should this increase be maintained by the returns of the 52 counties yet to be received, the total area sown last fall would amount to about 9,300,000 acres, as against the 9,061,000 acres in 1914.

As the acreage figures used in the April and May reports were based on the growers' estimates, it is proper to point out that the gain shown by the official figures in the 53 counties is more than counterbalanced by the increased area abandoned or considered worthless, which, according to present advices, amounts to about 7 per cent for the state as a whole, as against 3 per cent in April. This increase in loss is attributed to a variety of causes, mainly excessive wet weather, floods, hails, winds, lodging and rust. Previous injury was charged principally to the chinch bug and the Hessian fly, and as the wheat matures and harvest approaches damage from the fly in many fields is more apparent.

New Wheat at Kansas City.

Kansas City received its first car of new wheat on Monday, June 28. It graded No. 3 mixed and tested 57½ lbs. to the bu. Denton, Texas, shipped the car, which sold at $1.17.

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When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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The Grinders.

There has been a great deal of misinformation and apprehension concerning the social and fraternal organization known as The Grinders, which is composed of operative millers and members of kindred lines affiliated with the milling business. First, it can be stated in the strongest possible language that The Grinders has not been, is not and never will be anything in the nature of a trade union. Contrary statements have been made to mill owners and a flat denial is the only answer.

The Grinders is purely social and fraternal in its aims and operations. When "good fellows" get together they will have a good time and the operative millers of the United States certainly deserve a respite from their daily grind at the mills and the "milling" they may do at an occasional gathering of The Grinders only comprises a grist of good fellowship, better acquaintance and harmonious relationship which benefits all and hurts none.

The Grinders was started in Kansas City to promote interest and increase the attendance at the annual meetings of the F. O. M. A. and how well it has accomplished that purpose is shown to every attendant at every convention when the crowd from the Southwest rolled in to the convention city in special trains. The motto of The Grinders is "If You Can't Boost, Don't Knock," and the members have been continually boosting the F. O. M. A. and the interests of millers. It has grown in numbers and in character simply because a good idea or a good man cannot be kept down and the Kansas City men who comprise the working force of Mill No. 1 are hustlers for trade for their mill.

There have been so many members of The Grinders in St. Louis and vicinity that they decided to operate Mill No. 2 and help boost for the next convention of the F. O. M. A. at St. Louis in June, 1916. A working force has been employed and Mill No. 2 starts out with 25 former employes of Mill No. 1 and an increased pay roll of 18 new millers, sweepers and routabouts. Mill No. 2 intends to grind numerous grists and start many new apprentices at work before the final clean-up at the F. O. M. A. convention.

It would be well for the F. O. M. A. and the millers of other milling centers if some of the local Grinders would start Mill No. 3, 4, 5 and as many others as might be justified by the centerning of milling interests. Minneapolis and neighboring mills should organize and other cities which might follow the example of St. Louis are Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee combined, and a combination of Evansville, Ind., Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky.

The edcuational benefit of The Grinders cannot be ignored because every miller who belongs, will testify that he is benefited by the exchange of experience and information with other millers. The members of The Grinders are the leaders in their profession and the younger millers who are ambitious and progressive can benefit by their association and acquaintance with these men.

One of the rules of The Grinders is that each man pays his own way in the matter of entertainment feature. There is no obligation to any one and there is nothing but orderly decorum in the conduct of the proceedings and the initiation of neophytes. Certainly, the ordeal is a strenuous one where manhood and strength of character is tested but the element of harmless jollity is never entirely absent and relieves the strain of the initiation ceremonies. The Grinders will grow and prosper with the F. O. M. A. and because the F. O. M. A. grows and prospers. Their interests are not in conflict but in entire harmony and each can and will be a help to each other.

New Method of Crop Reports.

When Secretary Mohler of Kansas announced a few days ago that the Sunflower state has a prospect for 138,700,000 bushels of wheat, the trade was generally surprised. It not only had been predicting a smaller yield, counting on inadequate acreage figures, but it had hardly become accustomed to estimates from the Kansas Board of Agriculture on the prospective yield in bushels. Secretary Mohler began issuing such reports only last month, hence the calculation in bushels, as well as the high total, was surprising.

Millers and other important interests connected with the wheat industry are perhaps a bit weary of preliminary estimate after preliminary estimate on the out turn of the cereal. There has, admittedly, been an increase in the volume of such estimates, but guessing on the part of private interests are becoming somewhat of a diversion and also a means of obtaining publicity. On the whole, however, the milling trade will doubtless welcome Secretary Mohler's departure and hope that his new plan will be emulated by other state boards issuing crop statistics.

There is now altogether too much uncertainty as to the meaning of the state condition figures on wheat. What is the par? What is the yield the condition means? These questions are too frequently answered inaccurately by milling and grain trade interests on receipt of state crop figures. Who knows, besides, whether it is not often true that the state boards themselves fail to agree as to just what their exclusive condition figures signify in bushels? Of course, guessing the quantity of a wheat crop before it is measured from the threshing machine is not a safe undertaking, but it is better to confine that phase of the crop growing seasons to the state and federal authorities, whose sources of information are usually broader and more reliable.

When the year's crop figures are issued, the trade will have an opportunity to pass judgment on Secretary Mohler's initial work in making preliminary estimates of Kansas wheat in bushels. In the meanwhile, as a stifler of some of the highly speculative undertakings of brokers seeking to obtain commissions on short and long deals from all who have the margins, the work of Mr. Mohler deserves encouragement.

The F. O. M. A.

Within a month after the F. O. M. A. annual convention at Cincinnati, President E. T. Bauer and Secretary John A. Wells visited St. Louis, where the next convention will be held. This team of enthusiastic workers were determined to make the next year the most successful the fraternity has ever had and to close it with the largest convention and the biggest machinery exposition which has ever been held in the United States. They believe that St. Louis is the logical point for a large attendance of millers and that the fourth city has the building, the men and the spirit to assist them in making a success of their undertaking. The Coliseum building was pronounced entirely satisfactory and the arrangements were consumated on a liberal basis for the F. O. M. A. St. Louis also has plenty of first class hotels to accommodate a large crowd and the millers and allied interests of St. Louis are determined to do everything within their power to entertain their guests with old time St. Louis hospitality.

President Bauer and Secretary Wells need and deserve the assistance of not only every member of the F. O. M. A., but of many outside the organization, who should be members, either active or associate. The membership of the F. O. M. A. is not yet representative of the great industry or the splendid personnel which makes the flour milling business the second largest manufacturing industry in the United States. The officers alone cannot easily build up the membership and as the dues are but nominal in amount, there should be a large increase of membership and a large part of this should be voluntary, without the necessity of solicitation on the part of the officers. The membership fee for new active members is $5.00 and the annual dues are $3.00. The dues for associate members are $5.00 annually without any membership fee. The address of its secretary is John A. Wells, West Salem, Ohio.

This is written without the knowledge or approval of President Bauer or Secretary Wells, but Milling and Grain News believes many millers and members of allied interests will desire to send their dues and applications for membership direct without the necessity of solicitation, which is obviously not justified by the nominal amount of the membership fee or dues required.

Discriminatory Railroad Tariffs.

Railroads throughout the country are continually making needless trouble for themselves and for millers by filing tariffs that are impractical and subject to suspension by the Interstate Commerce Commission almost as soon as they are filed. Such tariffs entail a great expense on the part of railroads, including the cost of printing, the cost of compiling and other charges incurred. The Interstate Commerce Commission has never given out any statistics as to the number of railroad tariffs it suspends in the course of a year or what percentage of all tariffs filed are suspended, but if such figures should be made known, they would cause a great deal of amazement to shippers and probably indicate one of the loopholes through which railroad profits disappear.

Milling and Grain News does not attempt to declare itself an efficiency expert, but it believes that railroads would decrease their expense of publishing new tariffs to a large extent by first consulting shippers as to their needs. Of course, in some instances railroads file new tariffs that carry general advances, which would be proaested by millers and other shippers, but which probably would be allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. However, if railroads consulted with millers or representatives of their interests, they could easily find their objections and would obtain suggestions from such a conference that would lead to correction of their tariffs.

A large number of tariffs are filed by railroads annually containing unintentional discrimintions. Other tariffs make petty troubles for shippers. Still others propose rules that railroad tariff bureaus publish, one would think, just to be doing something. This causes trouble for the milling interests involved, for the railroads because the tariffs are asked to be suspended and for the Interstate Commerce Commission because that body is overloaded with a lot of problems that could be easily threshed out between millers and railroads if a conference was held before the new tariffs were published.

Co-operation between railroads and shippers would result in much good for all interests combined and would at least, make for a friendlier feeling.

Indiana Millers Meet

Annual Convention at Indianapolis Brings Out Large Attendance.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association at Indianapolis on June 22 was considered one of the best-conducted and most interesting and profitable meetings which the association has ever held. One of the features was the continuation of the work for an advertising campaign for Indiana flour. A movement has been started under the direction of V. Ernest Field, of Indianapolis, and a committee of three millers. This will thoroughly cover the state in a publicity and educational campaign which gives reasons why Indiana people should buy and use Indiana-made flour.

Charles B. Jenkins, the miller-orator of Noblesville, Ind., made a valedictory address in which he referred to the eventful year which had been nearly completed. The association has grown in membership, and with Secretary Riley at the helm made progress which was well worth while. He referred to the dangers which were past, such as "car spotting" charges and transit rules, and to dangers which were ahead, such as the proposition of establishing standards and definitions for flour by the federal and state governments. He believed some millers had met losses in storing wheat for farmers which could be avoided by placing a money value instead of a flour by weight value upon the wheat when delivered. He paid a tribute to the Indiana millers who contributed liberally to the Belgian flour relief movement.

Secretary C. B. Riley read a statement which showed that the association was in excellent financial condition and that there had been a large increase of membership, largely among active millers. There were 66 members in August, 1913, 82 a year ago and at present 117, or a gain of 51 in two years. He said the advertising campaign had increased the membership.

Secretary Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, said that the "Miller's Outlook" was such that it prompted millers to get together in self-defense. Business was apparently on the defensive and a business man was obliged to devote his best efforts in preserving what he had already built up. He referred to the proposed changes in classification of flour in Official Classification Territory, which would raise flour in l. c. l. lots from fifth to fourth class. The question of standards for flour was explained, and it was declared that if the millers did not suggest suitable standards the government would. He asked that the association appoint a committee to cooperate with the federation committee and those from other states.

President Jenkins appointed the following convention committees: Auditing—Carl Sims, Frankfort; D. R. Smith, Tipton; H. H. Martin, Newcastle. Nominations—E. L. Harris, Greencastle; O. M. Thomas, Marion; T. B. Wilkinson, Knightown. Resolutions—Edgar Evans, Indianapolis; B. R. McElwain, Lawrenceburg; Cloyd Loughrey, Monticello.

The balance of the morning session was used to receive a round robin report on wheat conditions. The reports varied materially in the extent of damage in different sections of the state, owing to Hessian fly damage being scattered. In the southeast and northwest sections there was every prospect of an abundance of good milling wheat.

Election of Officers.

Carl Sims, a progressive young miller of Frankfort, was elected president for next year at the afternoon session, and he will be backed in the association work by the following: Vice-president, Mr. Lemmon, Bedford; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Riley; executive committee—Cloyd Loughrey, Monticello; W. A. Creitz, Cambridge City; E. L. Harris, Greencastle; D. R. Smith, Tipton; O. M. Thomas, Marion.

J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago, said that the cost of insurance under the Indiana workmen's compensation law would be less than under the old common law, and that the employe would get any amount due him, instead of the lawyers. The term of employment was not a factor, but the insurance cost depended upon the aggregate of the pay roll. The new law went into effect on Sept. 1 and the millers' company had applied for and been granted a charter. The cost of a bond to comply with the law was about the same as the insurance cost. Mr. Adderly went into other details in his usual concise, interesting manner, and answered a number of questions asked by millers.

President Carl Sims, Frankfort, Ind.

Edgar Evans, Carl Sims and V. Ernest Field explained the advertising campaign. Millers had contributed liberally to the campaign for publicity. A design or label had been adopted which would be used only by mills securing a license from the secretary of the association. They would have to make a first-class family flour to be granted the right to use the label. Mr. Sims said it was an exceptional opportunity for the small mills, as the larger mills would not benefit as much in proportion. Mr. Field said it meant more Indiana flour to be used in the state, more home baking and better business for the mills using the label. Other members favored the plan, which is now ready for active operation in the state.

A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind., chairman of the legislative committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association, made a very able address on national legislation affecting millers and grain dealers. He favored the Pomerene bill which would standardize bills of lading, and also favored the Moss grain grades act to establish government supervision of grain grading, but not government inspection of grain. He opposed the Moss warehouse bill as unnecessary and vicious legislation which was socialistic as well as class legislation. He asked the millers to favor the first two bills and condemn the last one.

New Label for "Indiana-Made" Flour.

William Reed, secretary of the fire prevention bureau of the millers' mutual insurance companies, addressed the meeting on subjects connected with his work of preventing fires and removing hazardous conditions in the mills. Mr. Reed's familiarity with his subject commanded close attention to the excellent suggestions which he offered.

The resolutions adopted included a memorial for E. Blish Thompson, recently sales manager of the Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., and Edgar G. Evans, in an eloquent and touching eulogy, told of the heroism of the Indiana miller whose self-sacrifice resulted in his death in the Lusitania disaster.

The Pomerene bill and the Moss grain grades act were endorsed and an appreciation of the leadership of President Jenkins was unanimously passed.

Roster of Attendance.

The following were in attendance at the meeting: C. G. Carpenter, Richmond; Cloyd Loughrey, Monticello; Carl W. Sims, Frankfort; J. W. Dalrymple, Rising Sun; J. W. Waltz, New Palestine; Lemon Milling Co., Bedford; J. W. Sturges, Cincinnati; D. R. Smith, Tipton; James E. De Berry, Bloomfield; A. S. Garman, Akron; E. L. Harris, Greencastle; B. R. McElwain, Lawrenceburg; C. L. Culbertson, Vevay; O. M. Thomas, Marion; W. H. Cummer, Chicago; William Reed, Oxford, Mich.; H. A. Martin, Newcastle; C. C. Van Toy, Loogoter; E. W. Guest, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Wiggin, Jr., Toledo, O.; Daniel Besser, Greencastle; George J. Klumm, Milton; W. T. Besser, Greencastle; W. T. Davis, Coatesville; T. B. Wilkinson, Knightstown; Charles B. Jenkins, Noblesville; W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Folte, Aurora; H. S. Byrkit, Charles B. Riley, George G. Doran, V. Backman, C. B. Pickering, Edgar Evans, John A. Reis, J. T. Lippincott, V. E. Wright, F. H. Holt, Gleason Allen, F. F. Burroughs, Indianapolis; A. P. Husband, J. C. Adderly, John A. Bacon, Chicago.

New Mill Incorporations.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Grafton Mill and Supply Co., Grafton, O. Capital is $20,000.

The Midway Milling and Co-Operative Co., Glenburn, N. D., has been organized with capital of $12,000. A mill will be built.

The Gray & Smith Milling Co. has been incorporated in Wooster, O., to do a general milling business. Capital stock is $100,000. Principals are O. A. Smith, J. B. Taylor, J. F. Tyler, J. Kaltwasser and R. R. Woods.

The Tallewanda Miling Co., College Corner, O., has been organized to transact a general milling business. Incorporators include O. F. Davis, J. C. Stout, S. M. Stephens, L. E. Moreland, James Baleat and C. B. Emmick. Capital stock is $10,000.

The Terrebonne Milling Co., Terrebonne, Minn., has been incorporated and will start work on a mill of 150 bbls. capacity, which will be completed before the spring wheat crop starts to move, if present plans materialize. Capital stock of the company is $25,000.

Idaho Mill Adds to Capacity.

The Idaho Milling Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, has awarded contract for machinery to increase the capacity of its mill to 400 bbls. and to increase its elevator to 200,000 bus. storage. The work will be rushed to completion, as the mill plans to get started as soon after new wheat starts to move as possible.

Apropos of Standards

A Criticism Showing Weak Points in Ladds Flour Definitions.

By Carl G. Hinrichs, Ph. C., M. S., of Hinrichs Laboratories, St. Louis.

A careful perusal of the proposed standards of Prof. Ladd by anyone having some practical experience as a miller or cereal chemist cannot fail to convince him that they are purely academical. These so-called standards would require some changes in the milling process which, if enforced, would cause an immense outlay of money to comply therewith, provided the present high quality of commercial flour were to be maintained. Millers have always been open to improvement of their flour, sparing no expense to increase the yield of high-grade flour by installing improved machinery, or improve its keeping qualities by the use of sterling agents, such as nitric oxide and chlorine gas, which also improve the baking qualities of the flour. To place in a standard the proviso "unbleached product" is contrary to the best interests of the consumer; if the authorities wish to take a step in the right direction it would be better to incorporate the word "bleached" in the definition for standards.

It seems decidedly odd that the flour should have a moisture content of 11 per cent to make it legal. A thorough and thoughtful study of certain small marked cubes might have led the doctor to finally change this figure to seven. This would be just as rational. Consider this 11 per cent moisture proposition. Moisture is an "essential product or part of" wheat. If the miller tempers his wheat he violates the standards proposed. If he dries out his flour artificially he bleaches his flour somewhat, again violating the Ladd standards. The only safe way for the miller would be for him to demand a 12 per cent moisture content wheat of the farmer, that above and below to be sold for chicken feed. His flour would then contain very nearly 11 per cent moisture. The flour would now be legal on one count, but the ash for patent flour should be raised to at least .50 per cent and the straight to .80 per cent, while it might also be advisable to have the consumer put up bond not to complain of the quality of product.

Experience has shown that flour should be milled from wheat going to rolls with 15 per cent moisture and even a per cent more. Under these conditions the flour undergoes changes due to certain enzymes naturally present mellowing and improving its gluten. The flour under these conditions contains 13 to 14 per cent moisture, and when delivered to the baker it gives uniform satisfaction. Wherefrom some cause beyond control the wheat carries insufficient temper to yield a flour of the above moisture content the miller can look for complaint from the shipment. Dr. Ladd calls for 11 per cent moisture basis for flour, but his bbl. with 174 lbs. water-free flour calls for an 11.22 per cent moisture content. The 13.5 per cent legal moisture content calls for 169.5 lbs. of water-free flour per bbl., the better quality of the flour more than offsetting the 4.5 lbs. water-free flour difference between the 11.22 per cent standard and the present legal one.

In place of the nitrogen per cent it would be better to give the strength of flour in dry gluten as determined by the Baker's & Miller's method, of which all bakers have some working knowledge.

The ash content gives a fair idea as to the length of patent and can usually be kept down by using a good temper on wheat. When wheat comes direct from the fields to the mill, as during August for hard winter wheat, it takes a good temper which, combined

(Continued on Page 12.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 28, 1915.

Development of strength in wheat prices the closing days of last week injected a more hopeful tone into the flour trade of mills of Kansas City and the Southwest. A lack of activity marked the business of mills as a whole, but the last few days have witnessed a larger volume of sales. Demand was again confined practically to small lots for immeditae consumption. Cash wheat has been showing greater strength than futures, and as a result quotations of Kansas mills on old wheat 95 per cent flour, bulk, July shipment, were advanced to $5.10 @5.40 per bbl., Kansas City basis. In several instances a slightly higher range is quoted, the advance being fully 15c, however, on the general market.

Mills reported the domestic business done confined to no particular section. Carlot sales were the rule, this business again showing the effect of the lateness of the new harvest, which has, of course, upset calculations of many consumers who had been carrying light stocks. Unsatisfactory reports were general on export business. Bids received were mainly one to two shillings out of line, while one large plant here quoted prices from abroad as much as four shillings out of line. Extracts of reports on export business follow: "Inquiries are plentiful, but too far out of line." "No export inquiries coming." Some complaint is heard from abroad as to terms of sale offered, longer time being demanded.

Quotations on new crop flour were sought by many domestic buyers, but few sales resulted. It appears to be the general opinion of the trade that a liberal business in new crop flour would follow a continuance of a firm tone in wheat. A week ago the market closed with new wheat flour quotations 50c lower than the prices on old crop, but the margin has since widened, and now new crop flour is 75c lower. Additional sales by country mills were made on a basis of $4.65@ 4.75 jutes, Kansas City, which is about the same as last week. New wheat straights are still being offered mainly at 25c to 35c above the July option by Kansas mills.

While uncertainty surrounded the market for new crop flour, it was pointed out that the prevailing quotations appear attractive when compared with those which have been ruling through most of the crop year now coming to a close.

* * *

In soft wheat flour trade conditions changed little. Sales of old crop soft were limited. Soft wheat millers say new crop sales are being delayed by a desire on the part of buyers to obtain a more definite idea as to the trend of the wheat market. Quotations continued about 20c per bbl. under hard. Extreme soft wheat patents are quoted between $5.40@5.70. Straight is selling at $5.15@5.40.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June-July shipment, $5.25@5.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 30@50c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.25@4.50.

Strong Tone in Mill Feed.

Strength ruled in the mill feed market last week, and in some instances prices were marked up. Demand showed some improvement, while offerings were limited. The East was the principal buyer, the Southwest taking less than in the preceding week. Call from the South was only moderate.

Little was done in new crop feed. Mills showed no eagerness for this business. August brown shorts were advanced to $1.10, compared with $1.05 a week ago.

Bran sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade between 93c and 95c, showing practically no change. The prevailing price now is 94c.

Shorts were in better demand and all offerings moved readily at prices a shade better. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.12@1.14, and gray between $1.17@1.22. Local demand is adequate to absorb all offerings.

The market for fancy white middlings was improved, but quotations were difficult to make, owing to the limited offerings and extremely light business in consequence. Nominally the market is quoted between $1.40@ 1.45.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 93@95c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.50@5.85 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.35@6.70; first clears, $4.75@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@5.65 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6@ 6.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.85@6 35; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.50 @6.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.20@6.50; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop. $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.50@6.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

A sharp decrease was recorded in the output of Kansas City mills the past week. One of the large mills closed down for repairs, while a small plant was shut down for lack of orders. Total output amounted to 34,400 bbls., including 30,800 bbls. of hard and 3,600 bbls. of soft wheat flour. In the preceding week, production amounted to 49,400 bbls., two weeks ago, 47,000 bbls. and in the corresponding week last year, 28,400 bbls.

Hanover, Kan., Mill Burns.

The mill operated by Fred E. Meyn, Hanover, Kan., was completely destroyed by fire early the morning of June 24. Origin of the fire is unknown, as the plant was not in operation at the time of the fire and there were no employes in the building. Loss is estimated at $25,000, partly covered by insurance. Mill had a capacity of 150 bbls.

Ancthre fire in the Hanover mill about eight months ago did damage amounting to $5,000.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Cash wheat showed unusual strength in the Kansas City market, despite the irregular trend in futures. The premium for cash over July is broadening. Net advances of five to eight cents were scored in new hard wheat during the week. Receipts fell off sharply the smaller supplies being the principal bullish factor. Arrivals were 253 cars, compared with 526 cars in the preceding week, 247 cars last year and 255 cars two years ago. Local receivers are at a loss for the big decrease in the receipts.

Demand from outside milling centers was active during the entire week. Orders from St. Louis and Minneapolis for turkey wheat were in large volume. For quick movement, local grain men were not in position to handle a large number of offers from St. Louis and Minneapolis. Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators now amount to 168,266 bus., compared with 48,473 bus. a year ago. Stocks decreased 104,708 bus. during the week.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were lighter than for some time, amounting to 136 cars, compared with 167 cars in the preceding week, 194 cars last year and 195 cars two years ago. Elevator stocks showed a loss of 59,894 bus. for the week and total 630,741 bus., compared with 836,146 bus. a year ago.

Oats receipts were 11 cars last week, compared with 36 in the preceding week, 99 last year and 30 two years ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Frank D. Bruce, of Wichita, has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

E. L. Rickel has organized the Rickel Feed & Grain Co., Coffeyville, Kan. A specialty will be made of mill feeds and feeding grains.

Milling and Grain News knows of openings for Missouri salesmen in several Southwestern mills. The Kansas City office will receive applications.

The LaCrosse Grain & Live Stock Association, LaCrosse, Kan., declared a dividend of 125 per cent on capital stock and still reported a balance of $3,000 in the treasury.

Howard E. Merrell, of Goffe & Carkener, and B. F. Schwartz, of Keusch & Schwartz Co., were elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade the past week.

The Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Ok., purchased the first car of new wheat in Southwest Oklahoma at Walters for 83c per bu. The wheat tested 58 lbs. and averaged 26½ bus. to the acre. It was of good quality.

Judge A. E. Helm is counsel for the Southwestern Millers' League before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Washington in the general Western rate advance case. Judge Helm is also acting for the Kansas State Public Utilities Commission.

Memberships in the Hutchinson Board of Trade have jumped in price from $25 a year ago to $800, a certificate changing hands at this figure last week. Number of membership is limited to 25, all of which are held by Hutchinson millers and grain men.

The Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., was awarded contract for furnishing the federal prison at Leavenworth, with flour for the ensuing year. Contract called for 150,000 lbs. Price was $2.46 per 100 lbs., or two cents lower than the next nearest bidder.

A prominent elevator man in Kansas City said: "Minneapolis mills have not only purchased cash wheat freely in Kansas City, but are heavily long on July delivery. In view of our low stocks of old wheat and the delay in harvest there may be a scramble on the part of short sellers before July is over."

Thirty-five members of the Kansas City Flour Jobbers' Association attended a meeting at the Coates House the night of June 25. Addresses were made by A. H. Dillon, of the Southwestern Milling Co., and Wilbur Weston, of Alfred Weston & Co. Mr. Dillon urged co-operation between the Kansas City jobbers and Mr. Weston spoke on the limitation of credits.

A large baking concern in Kansas City bought 5,000 bbls. of 80 per cent Kansas patent last week, shipment from September to May. Price was on a basis of $4.50 per bbl. bulk for $2,500 bbls. to be shipped by Jan. 1, and $4.60 for the remainder of the contract. The same baker purchased 750 bbls. of spring wheat flour for shipment by Sept. 15.

E. D. Morris, sales manager for the Miami Flour & Feed Co., Miami, Ok., writes that his company is making extensive improvements in its mill and elevator. "Owing to excessive rains," Mr. Morris says, "harvest will be about 30 days late and the quality will be impaired. All of our wheat will grade low. We will have only about 50 per cent of a corn crop."

Lee Long, of the Simpson Milling Co., Simpson, Kan., was instantly killed last week when he came in contact with a live wire. Mr. Long was engaged in moving a transformer so as to protect it from the high water when the accident occurred, which resulted in his death. Mr. Long had operated the Simpson mill for a number of years and had made a success of winter wheat milling.

A partnership has been formed by H. H. Hodgson and C. K. Davis of the Kansas City Board of Trade under the name of the Hodgson-Davis Grain Co. Mr. Hodgson has been manager of the Missouri Grain Co., while Mr. Davis has been at the head of the Davis Commission Co. The new firm, which has capital stock of $25,000, will succeed both of these firms. John F. Eubank is also interested in the new company.

Salina, Kan., grain men have made application for a state charter to form a Salina Boord of Trade. Among the charter members are the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., G. B. Black, Southwestern representative of the Sperry Flour Mills Co., San Francisco; A. W. Wickham, Joseph Glandon and George Freeman. Other grain and milling companies in Salina are expected to join the new organization, which will maintain a private wire from Kansas City.

G. D. Miller is head millwright in charge of the installation of machinery at the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan. Output of the mill is being raised from 450 to 900 bbls., while additional storage will give the company capacity of 250,000 bus. An electric sign advertising Kelly's Famous flour will be erected on top of the new concrete elevator. It will be the highest sign in Hutchinson and will be 105 feet from the ground.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value.

Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1915.

Flour prices were 10c to 20c higher last week. Business, however, was light and mostly for current needs. The advance stimulated trade to some extent. Dealers still show a disinclination to contract for round lots of new crop flour for early or late shipment, and no improvement in the general demand is looked for until wheat prices are more stable. Soft extra fancy and clear were slightly stronger than straights, while low grade hard flour was easier. Mills with Southern connections expect a better buying demand from that territory this fall than last, when the uncertainty relative to marketing the cotton crop worked a decided hardship on business.

Salesmen in Southern territory have booked some fair orders of old soft clear at $4.30@4.50 and extra fancy at $4.85@5 jute. Sales of old soft patent were made at $6.15 wood, old hard 95 per cent at $5.25 and Kansas straight at $5.15 and high patent at $5.30@5.45; low grade hard brought $3.75 and spring second clear $4.85. A sale of 1,000 bbls. new hard long patent, August shipment, was made at $4.65 bulk. The East displayed some interest in new crop flour, and there was a fair inquiry in the market from exporters, following reports of foreign government buying. Millers believe that should the war continue throughout next winter that American exports will show a larger percentage of flour and less of wheat than they did last year.

Output on flour at the following mills was 64,200 bbls. last week, against 49,700 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Illinois and Dallas, Texas), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (E. St. Louis, Illinois), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Missouri), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 900; Hezel Milling (E. St. Louis, Ill), 1,500; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.25@5.50; straight, $5.10@5.20; extra fancy, $4.85@5; clears, $4.35@4.50; low grades, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.15; clears, $4.30@4.50; second clears and low grades, $3.65@4.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.85@6.20 for old and $5.35 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1@1.03 and soft $1.06; mixed feed at $1.08@1.10; middlings, $1.27@1.55; white hominy feed, $26.25 per ton; old alfalfa meal at $21 for No. 2 and $23 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08 and middlings, $1.40@1.45.

Mill Feed Is Easy.

Hard bran was 1c to 3c lower last week, while soft bran was firm. Spot offerings were light, but buying was entirely for current needs. Grinding at the mills increased considerably, and with the run of new wheat directly ahead of the market sentiment generally is bearish. What supplies have been held have found a ready market and considerable indoor feeding was made necessary by the recent heavy rains. Country mills show no disposition to offer straight car shipments and this has a tendency to maintain values. The South and East are buying lightly, but Southwestern states have been fairly well up on their orders. Several sales of split cars were made on a basis of $1.08 for hard bran and $1.40 for middlings, and soft at $1.03 bran and $1.27 for middlings. Fancy white middlings are scarce and quoted firm around $1.55. Mixed feed was firm, as some jobbers had old orders to fill. The Southwest was best buyer.

Illinois Association Committees.

President Postel, of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, has appointed the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—E. F. Schoening, Columbia, chairman; Edward Pfeffer, Lebanon; Peter Haupt, New Athens; Julius Huegely, Nashville, and H. C. Cole, Chester.

Railroad—W. E. Meek, Marissa, chairman; Edward Schurmann, Germantown, and A. J. Koenigsmark, Waterloo.

Legislative—James R. Campbell, McLeansboro, chairman; Phillip R. Sauer, Evansville, and Prentiss S. Wilson, Steeleville.

Standardization and Definitions—W. E. Meek, Marissa, chairman; P. E. Sauer, Evansville, and George W. Ziebold, Waterloo.

The new officers of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association are: J. Postel, president; George W. Ziebold, first vice president; K. Coerver, second vice president, and J. L. Grigg, seretary-treasurer.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Fred R. Heller has taken the place of the late John T. Briggs as superintendent of the M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill.

August Leonardt of the Saxony Mills Co., St. Louis, is away on a short vacation and will not be back for another week.

The will of the late George Postel, Mascoutah, Ill., who died on June 5, bequeathed an estate of $350,000 equally among his four children.

Arthur F. Williams of the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis is on a Southern trip and is not expected back until late this week.

J. F. Imbs of the Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., left this week for Foxboro, Mass., where he will spend the summer. Mr. Imbs is not expected to return until October.

No smoking on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange! A proposition to permit members to smoke on the trading floor during the summer months, was defeated by vote last week.

Theodore F. Blake, of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., is back from a vacation spent in the East. Mr. Blake has been away since the Toledo convention of the Millers' National Federation.

J. L. Gregg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, Sparta, Ill., attended the semi-annual meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association at Ottawa Beach, Mich., June 23, 24 and 25.

E. S. Pfeffer of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, and declared that from reports received by the mill, all grain crops in Illinois will bear out recent optimistic estimates.

Export shipments of flour last week were fair. The George P. Plant Milling Co., the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., and other mills reported quite a few offers for new crop export, but experienced considerable difficulty in getting together on terms of payment. Sales reported included 2,000 sacks new soft patent to the United Kingdom for July shipment, in part at $4.50 bulk, and a few cars hard patent for August at $4.85 bulk, also small lots to West Indies.

The Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. Monday reported sales of new wheat at their Mount Carmel, Ill., mill, on a basis of 96c delivered.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., returned last Friday from a business trip through Alabama and Tennessee. Mr. Hezel declared that business sentiment in the South is steadily improving. He says where corn is being raised the crop looks fine.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 199,140 bu. against 271,200 bu. the week before. Shipments were 133,960 bu., against 191,960 bu. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators total 44,520 bu. against 29,719 bu. last year. Of present stocks 31,692 bu. are No. 2 red wheat.

Six cars of new crop wheat, from Southeast Missouri, the first shipment of Missouri wheat received in St. Louis, were sold on the Merchants' Exchange last Thursday to the Valier & Spies Milling Co. The wheat graded No. 2 red, weighed 61 lbs. to the bu. and sold for $1.14.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 82,690 bbls., against 70,310 bbls. the week before; since January 1, 1,739,350 bbls. against 1,504,750 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 74,240 bbls., against 82,550 bbls. the week before; since January 1, 2,191,610 bbls. against 1,888,630 bbls. last year.

The Security Elevator at East St. Louis, recently declared irregular by the Merchants' Exchange during its transfer from the Security Warehouse and Elevator Co. to the Security Elevator Co., has been again declared regular. The Mound City Elevator, under the management of the Mound City Elevator & Grain Co., also has been classified as regular.

Joseph H. Geisel, of Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, returned yesterday from an extended trip through Kansas. Mr. Geisel declares that wheat in western Kansas has had entirely too much rain, that hail injured the crop in Central Kansas, but that the western portion of the state will have a "bumper" harvest, although it will be two to three weeks late.

Wheat harvest, weather permitting, will be general in St. Louis county this week. T. E. Price, A. C. Petri, Bert Lang, Sam Plant, John T. Milliken, and other members of the Merchants' Exchange, who have farms near the city, say the yield per acre will be heavy, and that the recent rains caused the crop to ripen perfectly. There was little, if any, Hessian fly damage in this vicinity.

St. Louis millers were pleased to learn Saturday that a shipment of grain and dried fruit made by the Globe Grain & Milling Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., some time ago for Sweden, and which was seized and carried to a prize court by England, has been released. The release of the vessel, following the British government's announcement of an early settlement for the Wilhelmina cargo, shipped by the W. L. Green Commission Co., now the Marshall Hall—Waggoner Grain Co., St. Louis, is causing increased confidence in milling circles, that England intends shortly to modify her restrictions and embargo on food and grain shipments.

Durum Products Slow Sale.

Demand for durum products is very slack even though durum wheat has closely followed the spring wheat market. Business in this line was practically at a standstill when prices were so unreasonably high because macaroni manufacturers, in order to make their business profitable, could not very well afford to pay the high prices which prevailed.

The Hungarian government has requisitioned all growing crops and an embargo has been placed on all exports, with the exception of corn, up to Aug. 1, 1916.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28, 1915.

With such uncertain conditions existing in the wheat market, flour buyers have assumed a policy of watchful waiting. It is hard to predict just what course the wheat market will take, as many things might happen between now and harvest to offset reports of increased acreage and enormous crop anticipations. Milling capacities have been more or less curtailed on account of the inability to secure shipping directions on old crop flour which was sold on a fairly liberal scale on breaks when prices were still high compared with what they are at present. The situation right now is not favorable for millers or flour buyers because of the high premiums prevailing for cash wheat of desirable milling quality. Then, too, the lack of export transactions is influential in keeping the trade in a waiting frame of mind. Rumors of big sales of wheat for export have been persistent for several days but denials are equally persistent, so the trade is left in doubt.

There was an improvement in the demand for millfeeds during the past week. The situation can only be accounted for by the fact that mills are running at reduced capacities, and that any surplus production is being very nicely taken care of in mixed cars with flour and also being disposed of at mill doors by the interior mills. Bran has shown a firmer tone in sympathy with flour middlings and red dog which are now being used extensively for pig feeding.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $6.40@6.60; second patents, in sacks, $6.20@6.40; first clears, in sacks, $4.85@5.10; second clears, in sacks, $4.10@4.40.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $19.50@20; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50@28; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $30.50@31.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat was in limited supply and the demand good. Premiums continue upward and choice North Dakota No. 1 northern found ready sale at a premium of 15c over the July contract. No. 2 wheat sold at July price to 12c over. The market opened firmer on account of heavy rains through the Southwest towards the close of the week, but the lack of export demand caused it to become easier.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

New crop Oklahoma wheat was offered in Minneapolis during the week for delivery the forepart of July.

The macaroni plant of the F. A. Martoccio Co., Minneapolis, caught fire on Monday night. Total loss on building and products was estimated at about $10,000.

Heavy rains and electrical storms throughout North Dakota and Minnesota in certain portions, are reported to have done considerable damage to the growing crops. The extent of the damage, however, is not known.

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INCORPORATED
Second Hand Bags
For All Purposes
ST. LOUIS, MO., 26 South Commercial St.
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Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1915.

The Chicago flour market continues to show improvement, and millers experienced a considerably better trade last week.

Buyers as a rule displayed more interest and in some instances were disposed to anticipate other than immediate wants. Stocks are generally low in all directions. Shipping instructions accompanied orders in a great many cases and production for the week was considerably enlarged. Talk of delay in harvesting the new crop indirectly helped to bring about a better demand.

Northwestern mills report sales very quiet for the week; buyers appeared much less anxious to make bookings since the decline in wheat. It is believed with a strong, steady market new crop flour purchases would improve.

It is the opinion that there is more old wheat in the hands of Southwestern mills than heretofore expected. This feeling has been developed by the fact that numerous mills in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri have been anxious for orders on all grades of old flour. Some good sized sales have been reported, but prices have not been entirely satisfactory.

Rye slumped a little. Offerings of all grades have been free, but sales very slow, and prices weakened considerably. The narrowing of the differential between values of rye products and wheat flour, has brought about a considerable decrease in the amount of rye products consumed, with a corresponding increase in the consumption of wheat flour.

Soft winter wheat flour was slow. Some new crop sales were reported. While the larger cracker manufacturers made some substantial purchases a week or ten days ago, aggregate stocks are known to be small and a healthier tone is anticipated.

Durum products were practically unchanged for the week; prices were about on a par with wheat, and although the demand is very quiet, a little business is done each day. Durum mills will not make quotations on the new crop.

Seldom has there been a week when so little was done in export flour. Virtually no sales were reported for the last week. The unprecedented low rate of London exchange militates against business.

There was a general strength in mill feed during the week. Mills are offering freely for immediate shipment, but will not contract for deferred shipment.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (wood), $6.90; standard patents (jute), $5.75@6.25; first clears, $5.50@5.75; second clears, $4@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.35@5.65; straights, $5@5.25; clears, $4.90@5.20; low grades, $4.20@4.70.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.10@5.50; straights, $5@5.20; clears, $4.90@5; low grades, $3.50@4.

Durum Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.15@6.25; straights, $5.85@5.95; clears, $4.80@5; No. 1 Semolina, $6.40@6.50; No. 2. Semolina, $6.30@6.40.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks'—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@22; middlings, $25@25.50; red dog, $33@33.50.

Rye Flour (jute'—White, $6@6.20; dark, $4.50@5.25; blended rye, $5@5.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.80@5.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

W. T. Guntrup, manager in Detroit for Geo. C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, is spending the week in Chicago among the trade.

James P. Sledge, Champaign, Ill., operating the oldest brokerage business in that market, has obtained a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

New York

New York, June 28, 1915.

Flour continued unsettled during the past week and a wide range of quotations was in evidence. The trade showed increased interest but as far as actual business was concerned, there was not much improvement to note. The bearish sentiment in wheat circles has caused buyers to go slow insofar as making purchases and even the stronger tendency towards the latter part of the week did not induce buying.

Spring wheat patents, old wheat, for shipment up to September 1, were held at $6 to $6.25 in jutes, although business was effected earlier in the week at prices as low as $5.75 jute. On new crop mills asked $5 to $5.25 in jutes nad some business was effected on the lower basis.

Old Kansas straights were generally quoted at the close at from $5.70 to $6 in jutes, but during the week sales were made as low as $5.50 jute. Mills were a little more inclined during the week to make new crop prices and 95 per cent flour for last half July and August shipment was offered at $5 to $5.25 jute. Not much was done.

There was a little more activity in spring wheat clears. Prices were held at from $5.50 to $5.78 jute. Kansas clear was quiet and offerings light. Old wheat clear was held at $5.25 to $5.40 in jute and new wheat was offerd as low as $4.65 jute.

Business on soft winter wheat flour was in small volume and straights were held at $5.65 to $5.90 in wood..

Mill feed prices were slightly easier during the week, but business very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $22.75.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.50 in bbls.; straight, $6@6.25 in bbls.; clears, $5.75@6.00 in jute; low grade, $4.75@5.

Winter Wheat Flour—Potent, $6@6.25 in bbls.; straight, $5.65@5.90 in bbls.; clear, $5.25@5.50 in bbls; low grade, $4.75@5.

Kansas Flour—Potent, $6@6.25; straight, $5.70@6; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade or low clear, $4.75@5.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $31; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $22; 100-lb. sacks, $24.35; middlings, $22.75@34.50; red dog flour, $35.

NEW YORK NOTES.

A few Kansas mills have been offering new wheat flour for shipment from mill up to May 1, 1916, but the trade in New York have not taken much flour on this basis.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: H. C. Jorgensen, New Rockford, N. D.; R. Van Evera, Kansas City, Mo.; R. A. Voight, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Southwestern mills have made large sales of new wheat 95 per cent flour to New York brokers for shipment to Oct. 1. However, the amount of new business seems to be in less volume than up to a year ago at this time.

George H. Evans, President.

George H. Evans of the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was elected president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade at the annual election last week. Other officers chosen: Vice president, James H. Taylor; treasurer, Thomas Oddy; members of the governing committee, Joseph C. Gardner, Frank D. Stalnaker, James E. Pierce, A. Q. Jones, J. J. Appel, A. J. Mayer.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 28, 1915.

Irregular prices for flour brought out some business, but new sales were, on the whole, in same volume as in preceding week. Best buyers were carlot dealers who took principally mixed cars of flour and feed. Net gains of 10c were made in quotations for the week. Kansas mills are offering best patents at a range of $6.20 to $6.50 per bbl., while Northwestern mills quoted advertised brands at a range of $6.30 to $6.75 per bbl. and about 20c to 30c per bbl. less on standard patents. Iowa mills were in line with Kansas and Northwestern quotations.

Large jobbers and bakers are displaying more interest in new crop flour. The higher tendency in new wheat flour values was a stimulating influence. Kansas mills are booking new crop flour, shipment up to the beginning of the year, on a basis of about $5 per bbl., bulk, for patent, delivered. Northwestern mills are offering new crop flour for shipment after Sept. 15 at about $5.25 to $5.50, delivered, for standard patent in sacks. Some mills are offering new crop spring wheat flour for shipment into the new year, showing a willingness to accept business for delivery as late as May 1, 1916.

Old wheat flour business is light. Northwestern mills are getting most of the old wheat flour being purchased by bakers, as they are able to offer much later delivery than Kansas and at practically the same prices. However, Kansas mills are doing a fair business for this time of the year with regular trade on established flour. Nebraska is doing a good business in the state, asking the same range as Kansas on patents and straight. Nebraska mills are able to offer mixed cars of flour and feed on a favorable basis.

Iowa mills are running half time or less on an average. Business is entirely local, few mills reporting any inquiry from outside the state. However, there is a good demand for new crop flour for Eastern shipment, and the larger mills in Iowa are booking a large amount of this business at around $5 per bbl. for 95 per cent flour in sacks, shipment up to Oct. 1. On old flour Iowa mills are asking up to $6.50 per bbl. for patent in sacks.

Mill feed was steady all of last week, no price changes being recorded. Demand was of fair volume, with offerings about in line with sales. Bran is quoted up to $21.50 per ton in 100-lb. new burlap bags. Standard middlings are held at a premium of $1 to $2 per ton over bran, the size of the premium depending on quality. Flour middlings are quoted up to $29.50, with the supply scarce and sales in mixed cars altogether.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $6@6.25; fancy clear, $5.50@6; second clear, $5.25@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.35@6.75; standard patent, $6.05@6.50; clear, $5.70@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The Peterson Power and Milling Co., Peterson, Ia., is tearing down its mill building to make room for a large fireproof power house on the site.

Weather conditions were fairly ideal for winter wheat during the past week. Rains fell in some sections of the state, but the greater part had good growing temperatures, allowing the plants to head out in good shape and permitting the berry to round out. Cutting has not yet started, and will be about two weeks later than usual, due to rains making wheat backward.

APROPOS OF STANDARDS.

(Continued from page 9.)

with the fact that the interior of the kernel has not yet had time to dry out, will yield a patent with .38 per cent as average for the month, a 97 per cent straight with .46 per cent. September shows the effect of the drying out of the kernel; the patent increases to an average of .402 per cent and the 97 per cent to .502 per cent. In December the patent averages .423 per cent, while the 97 per cent will show .55 per cent. In May the patent runs about .43 per cent as an average, while the 97 per cent runs .56 per cent. These are the average ash tests on daily runs during the months mentioned, with wheat going to rolls with 14 per cent and more moisture. These averages show the unfairness of the standards proposed toward hard winter wheat. Why should spring wheat have an advantage of five per cent on the ash of the patent and four per cent on the ash of the 97 per cent flour? When spring wheat arrives at the mills with the kernel still filled with natural moisture it is easy for them to furnish a patent which will show less ash than the average turkey patent. Why should turkey wheat be penalized for having dried out in storage?

When hard winter wheat dries in storage the moisture in the interior of the kernel slowly passes out in the form of vapor through the outer coats. To toughen the branny coats for grinding the miller will add water. This will find its way back to the center of the kernel as the time of temper is increased, but on the way it dissolves some of the wheat salts of the bran coats and the moisture in the flour portion of the kernel is not the same as it was during the month of harvest. It contains ash-forming materials from the outer portion of the grain. It is for this reason that patent and other flours will show a marked increase in ash as the time of harvest passes, and show a gradual increase in ash for the patent amounting to almost 14 per cent, while the 97 per cent flour increases more, as would be expected from the solution of bran salts is stronger in the outer portions of the flour-yielding portion of the kernel; it amounts to almost 22 per cent increase ash content. In spite of the fact that the ash content goes up as the season advances, the fiber content stays very much the same when the temper is above 14 per cent, which shows a certain degree of latitude must be used in judging flour grades by ash content alone.

In our opinion, water-free flour content of a bbl. should be based on 13.5 per cent moisture content, as flour when made having this amount of moisture is the best for the consumer and will not upset the milling industry in its enforcement. The ash contents for winter and spring wheat patents for the first five months after harvest should be .42 per cent, 97-per cent flours .52 per cent, the balance of the milling year .44 per cent and .56 per cent.

Corn is very late in Iowa, some sections reporting more than 50 per cent of the plants only three to five inches high. Some has been washed out by excessive rainfall, but damage from that cause is not as bad as in other states. Crop experts state that corn can still make a good crop if weather conditions make a change for the better.

The Malvern Milling Co., Malvern, Ia., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $15,000 by L. W. Boehner, E. M. Replogle and H. F. Boehner. The company has overhauled the Malvern mill and will operate it, starting actively on new wheat. Plant has capacity of 100 bbls. A small corn mill will be operated in conjunction with the flour plant.

Ohio

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28, 1915.

Bakers and cracker concerns in the Cincinnati market look for lower prices on new crop flour and have not been booking at all. Still, only a few mills have been willing to quote new crop prices. Trading in old wheat flour is in light volume. Quotations did not show much net change for the week, early declines being fully recovered before the close. In some instances Kansas flour sold at 10c to 20c higher than a week ago.

Stocks of Kansas and Northwestern flour in this market are light. The few sales of old wheat flour being made are for single car lots. Most bakers have enough flour on hand to carry them into September, when they plan to start on new wheat flour. Northwestern and Kansas mills are offering new wheat flour for shipment up to January 1.

Ohio mills are running on light schedules and are doing only a small current business. Trade is expected to pick up on the new crop, however. Mills will probably start on new wheat the last half of July or early in August. Cutting has already started in Ohio.

Cash rye declined about 3 cents per bu. and rye flour prices were lowered in sympathy, declining 10c to 15c per bbl.

Millfeed was quiet all of the past week. Bran was in fair demand at steady prices. Supply of millfeed is light, which accounts for the unchanged quotations in view of the light demand.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.40; fancy, $6@6.10; family, $5.50@5.70; extra, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $4.90@5.10.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight,$6.10@6.50; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.15; straight, $6.40@6.70; clear, $5.35@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended,$5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@24.50; middlings, coarse, $26@26.50; middlings, fine, $27.50@28.

OHIO NOTES.

The Hanley Milling Co., Coshocton, Ohio, says apropos of the definitions and standards of flour promulgated by Dr. Ladd: "Let the millers' slogan be —'Standardize the reformer.'"

Total receipts of flour at Cincinnati the past week were 22,872 bbls., compared with 20,892 bbls. a year ago. Shipments were 19,872 bbls., against 18,982 last week and 18,720 in the same week a year ago.

The Ohio Grain Dealers' Association will meet at Cedar Point, Ohio, June 30 and July 1. Secretary Tanner of the Ohio Millers' State Association will make an address, having as his subject, "Boost, Don't Knock."

Harvesting started in Ohio the past week, and from reports of millers, cutting of wheat will be in full swing by the close of this week. A big yield is assured for the state, but dry weather is needed for gathering the crop.

The Graham Milling Co., Lancaster, Ohio, reports that wheat cutting started in its territory on June 30. The Kuenzle Mill Co., New Bremen, Ohio, writes a protest against "laboratory definitions and standards for flour" and recommends the suggestions of Secretary F. H. Tanner of the Ohio Millers' State Association.

The United Kingdom has officially prohibited the exportation of wheat, wheat flour, wheat meal and oats, in an announcement made June 7. Exception is made to the British possessions in various parts of the world.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1915.

Further revision on a downward scale was made in flour prices early last week, quotations being reduced 40c per barrel. This was necessary to place values on a parity with new wheat, which is beginning to move in middle Tennessee, with dealers bidding $1. Old wheat is 2c to 3c higher. Prices of new crop are not yet well established, though it is not thought they will go much below the dollar mark. Quick shipment trade has been brisk, though quantities have been small. Buyers continue to show no anxiety in regard to prices, so long as they continue to decline, and the situation is such that they seem well satisfied to wait for developments. Export business has been quiet in this market for some time.

An improved demand has been reported for mill feed, with prices showing no material change.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.40; low grade, $4.70; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.20@6.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.70@6.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $23@24 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 21,200 bbls., against 24,100 bbls. the preceding week.

The Cedar City Mills of Lebanon, Tenn., will open a selling branch office at Chattanoga, Tenn. Ben Sanders, a member of the company, will be in charge.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipts of 107 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks are: Wheat, 91,000 bus.; corn, 124,500 bus.; oats, 97,500 bus.

The Spring Hill Mill Co., Spring Hill, Tenn., has purchased the Ewell mill property and is having the same improved to resume operation. The new company is composed of Hardie Skelley, A. T. Strane and O. C. Parmer, the latter being a mill man of a number of years' experience.

W. L. Talley, receiver of the Greenwood Mill & Elevator Co., Greenwood, Tenn., recently offered the mixing plant of the company, valued at $6,000 for sale, but received no bids. Mr. Talley said that if some action was not taken by the creditors he will offer the plant for sale for old metal. It is said to be in good condition.

The feature of the rehearing last week of the case involving reshipping of grain at Nashville, before Examiner Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was the testimony of Charles D. Jones, a prominent Nashville grain shipper. Calling attention to the recent action of the Nashville shippers in securing steel barges for handling grain on the Cumberland River, Mr. Jones said that it was immaterial to the shippers whether reshipping was continued or not; that the investigation had shown that grain can be handled by rail to Metropolis, Ill., and thence to Nashville via Cumberland River, at much lower rate than the rail rate. However, the reshipping has been granted Nashville over forty years, and on this account most of the elevators are on the railroad terminals instead of the river, the water transportation having been neglected. Other witnesses, including railroad officials, testified, and the case again goes to the commission for decision as to the fourth clause. Atlanta has endeavored to minimize the importance of Cumberland River for handling grain into Nashville, but recent experiments show that the river gives Nashville a big advantage.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1915.

Flour trade was light last week, as buyers are generally making offers on new, which millers as a rule will not entertain. Uncertainty as to prices prevails on account of unsettled wheat. A good many bakers are carrying fair supplies and much of this flour was bought at considerably higher than current prices. This causes a good deal of hestitation on making new purchases and millers say the weak tendency has been very disquieting to trade.

Feed demand is fair, especially on middlings, and prices firm. Red dog is scarce and bringing a good price. Mills are generally oversold on low grade.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7@7.25 in wood; clear, $6; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7 to $7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $4.50.

Rye Flour—$6.65 to $6.90.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $26.50; red dog flour, $33.50; oil meal, $31; gluten fed, $26.30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Clyde W. Miller, sales manager of the Taggart Bros. Co., Watertown, N. Y., was a visitor in the Buffalo milling trade last week.

J. S. Terry, manager of the North-Western Consolidated Milling Co.'s agency in Buffalo, has been making an Eastern trip for the past few days.

George P. Urban, secretary-treasurer of the George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, has been appointed a member of the grade-crossing commission.

Frank D. Wilson, of Wilson Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., leaves this week for the Thousand Islands, where he will spend most of the month of July. He will make the trip by boat through the Welland Canal.

Fred G. Atkinson, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, and Clark H. Paine, manager of the company's office at Troy, N. Y., visited Manager F. F. Henry, of the Buffalo office of the company, last week.

Recent visitors on the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: Charles H. Mommier, a feed jobber of Oriskany; J. J. Campbell, manager of the H-O. Co., at Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Tomlinson, Perry; J. H. Newman, Rochester.

The Tri-State Retail Feed Dealers' Association held its fifth annual convention at Utica, N. Y., on June 24 and 25, with a large attendance. After a welcoming address by Mayor James D. Smith, and response by the Hon. Wilson C. Moore, of Candor, N. Y., reports of officers were received, as well as the reports of delegates who attended the recent convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. The plan of making the Tri-State a New York state association was then taken up and by-laws changed to meet the needs. The second day's program included a discussion of the subject of co-operation.

The plant of the Wilkes-Barre Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was badly damaged by fire recently, entailing a loss estimated by Charles Helfrick, manager, at about $10,000, covered by insurance. Cause of the fire is unknown.

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PEARL CORN MEAL

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CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 28, 1915.

The higher tendency in corn the past week was reflected in somewhat stronger quotations by Kansas City and Missouri River millers, but net changes for the week did not amount to more than five cents per bbl. on meal and other products. Some mills made sales at same prices quoted a week ago, the cash corn market not advancing enough to make any changes in prices on corn goods.

Volume of business by Kansas City mills was about the same as last week, mills reporting a good demand from the South and some trade to nearby states. Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama were good buyers the entire week. Buyers are ordering out in good shape on old contracts, mills cleaning up old orders. Missouri River corn mills operated better than half time the past week, average being about 18 hours. The larger mills are running full time, shipping entire output of corn goods to the South.

Mixed-car demand for meal and other table goods is reported active. Mills are doing a good business with adjoining states on corn meal, chop and other goods in cars with flour. The South is practically the only buyer of corn goods in straight cars.

Cream corn meal sold at $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl. in 24s cotton, while standard meal was held at 20c per bbl. less. Local mills are not willing to book anything for more than 60-day shipment and are trying to limit new business to 30-day movement. Demand for grits and hominy was principally in cars with other corn goods. Grits are quoted at $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl. in small sacks, f. o. b. Missouri River points.

Chop trade was in fair volume. Immediate states were largest buyers of chop, paying a range of $1.43 to $1.47 for corn chop, according to grade. Some sales were made the past week to the Southeast, but this business is limited. Arkansas and Texas bought some chop in the local market and there was a small demand from interior Missouri and Oklahoma points. Mixed-car trade also bought chop in good volume. Poor pasturage conditions, due to excessive rainfall, have stimulated trade in chop.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.45@1.47 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1915.

The corn products market showed a firm tone last week, despite a rather irregular trend in cash corn. Buyers took supplies of meal on a fairly liberal basis, but orders again were for quick or spot shipment. The South was a buyer here and in nearby markets, and Texas and Arkansas took more straight car lots than in several weeks past. Mixed cars were worked to the Southeast. Quote corn meal at $4.45 f. o. b wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.75.

Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1915.

Corn products displayed strength late in the week, in sympathy with wheat and flour, and prices ruled at a moderate advance over the previous week. Continuous rains generally are causing the crop to be backward, of course affecting the products, and as a result there has developed a more confident demand.

Offerings were more or less moderate, although there was said to be an increase from certain sections. Prices will maintain a firm tone until weather conditions clear.

White and yellow corn meal are quoted at $1.70@1.80 in 100-lb. sacks.

Cincinnati, O., June 28, 1915.

The cash corn market recorded a decline of 3 cents this week and corn prices declined in sympathy. Local demand was only fair. Southern markets took hold more liberally as a result of easier prices. Local corn mills bought the bulk of the corn received during the week. Quotations of corn products are: Corn meal, $1.55 @1.60; chop, $1.45@1.50.

Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1915.

Corn products have a steady tone, with fair demand. Corn has shown no material change, being quoted 81c to 83c. Bolted ocrn meal is quoted $1.90 and pearl meal $2 per 96-lb. bag.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1915.

Corn products are generally quiet, though corn feed meal is selling fairly well and prices are higher. Hominy is a trifle lower. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $22.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $30.50; cracked corn, $31.50; granulated corn meal, $1.90; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $1.95.

New York, June 28, 1915.

Corn goods prices were steadily held at previous week's limits. Business was restricted.

Current quotations are: Meal kiln-dried export, $3.65@3.80; in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60 @1.75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.90@4.00; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.10.

New Orleans, La., June 28, 1915.

Corn products showed little change in quotations last week. The market was firm with inquiry strong, but sales rather light.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

The corn crop is backward throughout the corn belt of this cuntry. The weekly Iowa weather and crop report states that weeds have gained headway in corn fields because of inability of farmrs to plow land between rows of corn plants. In Nebraska many fields are only three to five inches high, and quite an area in the state has been washed out by heavy rains, and so far growers have been unable to replant fields.

The big drop in ocean freights between Argentina and Eastern points of this country has made possible importations of Argentine corn. Several cargoes were purchased last week by New York brokers, while the Corn Products Refining Co. has bought round lots for several of its plants. These importations are having a slightly bearish effect on the cash corn market. In fact, should the market go higher liberal imports of Argentine corn will be possible. Traders believe that the Argentine situation will be an important factor in the cash corn markets for some time and that it will offset to some extent the bullish influence of the heavy rains.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kans., June 28, 1915.

The flour market was unusually quiet. Mills are reporting cancellations and are unable to obtain shipping instructions and as a result some are cutting down running time. Not many new sales are reported. There seems to be quite a difference in prices between the buyer and seller. Prices delivered Kansas City rate points are from $5.40 to $5.70; some sales have been reported considerably below this.

Wheat receipts have dropped off, due to the beginning of harvest and the heavy rains. Principal bidders the past week were Minneapolis and local mills. Exporters are practically out of the market, bids for export for new wheat first half of July are 1c below Chicago and 2c under for last half shipment. Country dealers paying farmers from $1 to $1.05.

Feed remains weak, mills reporting light sales on bran and prices range from 90c to 95c, basis Kansas City rate points and shorts about $1.20.

WICHITA NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. will be held in Wichita June 29.

Notice of a transit hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago, beginning July 19, has been received. Several subjects along grain transit and grain products will be up for discussion.

J. H. Shearman, was re-elected secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade at a directors' meeting. Mr. Sherman has held this office the past four years and is bringing the Wichita Board of Trade to the front.

George B. Rose, chief of grain inspector, was a visitor in Wichita last week. Mr. Ross states that the inspection receipts in Kansas City have jumped to $500, the total for three weeks amounting to $1,650, while a year ago the receipts amounted to 64c.

The Oklahoma Export Co., Oklahoma City, had the honor of again handling the first car of new wheat in Oklahoma; the car was shipped for export on June 19. The export company has for the past few years made it a point to handle the first car from Oklahoma.

Martin E. Casto, traffice manager of the Wichita Commercial Club, was stricken with paralysis last week and is in a critical condition. Mr. Casto is well known throughout the Southwest, having helped the millers in several cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission .

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. has issued a supplement to milling-in-transit circular, which cancels the transit on grain products, alfalfa meal and molasses feed. This will make trouble for alfalfa mills and warehouses that have been storing bran and feeds. An effort will be made to have this tariff suspended.

George Ricker, manager of the Pratt Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Pratt, Kans., was in Wichita the latter part of the week. Mr. Ricker states that the growing wheat looks fine and Pratt County will raise a bumper crop. The Pratt mill has been running full time; in fact they have only been down six days since the first of the year.

Suit for $21,946 has been filed in the office of the Clerk of United States District Court at Topeka, Kans., by the George Orlove Co., Bridgeport, Conn., against the Thomas Page Milling Co., of Topeka, Kans. The Orlove company, a flour jobbing concern, claims the Page Milling Co. failed to make or fill a contract made last November to deliver 4,000 bbls. and they were compelled to buy in from other firms. The mill states that they cancelled the contract a few days after it was made for good cause and so notified the Orlove company. The case will be heard soon.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1915.

Flour buying in the larger Pennsylvania cities this week has been good, as a good number of 1,000-bbl. lots were booked for Kansas and spring wheat mills. This was mostly new wheat flour up to January 1 shipment. A number of inquiries have been made for soft winters on the new crop, but mills will not quote. They expect to start in around at $5 wood for a full stock straight, as they expect to buy the new wheat at $1 a bu. The harvest will be a week or so late on account of rains and cool weather the last two weeks. Quality will be fine with the berry heavy and full.

The country and small town buyers have taken a rest this week and there were few cars sold. Most of them have new wheat flour bought around $1 above what they can buy it for today.

There is considerable flour in the state to be resold by the mills and the banks. This is refused flour.

The market is full of rye flour to be sold at a big sacrifice.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$6.25@6.50; straight, $6.05@6.25; clear, $5.75@5.95; low grade, in jute, $3.80@4.20; new, 90c less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.05; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; extra, $4.80@5.05.

Kansas Patent (basis ½ cotton or jute)—$5.55@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.45; clear, $4.90@5.15. New flour about 45c less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.05@6.40.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $27.25@27.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@30.50; bran, $25.25@25.50; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@28.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Twenty-four convictions were secured in Pennsylvania for bleaching flour during 1914.

The old Martin Mill on Muddy Creek Forks, Pa., has been converted into a dairy feed plant.

A. H. Young, owner of the Fry Mill at Milton, Pa., has leased the Hull Mill at Montgomery, Pa.

Benjamin Brown, aged 65 years, died at Norristown, Pa. He operated a mill for years on Shaw Mill Run, Pa.

Henry N. Neal, aged 65 years, died in Union City, Pa. He built and operated the two large mills in that place.

Visitors on Philadelphia 'Change were: J. C. Lyman, Milwaukee; H. Ziegler, Indianapolis; Charles G. Simon, St. Louis; T. L. and J. M. Nye and M. T. Doyle of Cleveland; T. F. Blake, Edwardsville, Ill., and A. Knudsen of Copenhagen.

Chas. Prosser of York, Pa., died last week, aged 95 years. Mr. Prosser was for 80 years in a flour mill. He ground wheat and rye for both the Confederate and Union forces during the Gettysburg campaign at York Springs, Pa. The Prosser Mill on Conewago Creek has been in the Prosser family for six generations. It still grinds by the old fashioned process.

The grain exporters of Philadelphia 'Change are planning a protest against the withdrawal of freight steamships from the Great Lakes trade. It is announce dthat after December 1, 31 of the 54 freight boats will be withdrawn and put in ocean trade.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., June 28, 1915.

Indiana mills are doing only the usual small amount of business on old crop flour, but in general an encouraging number of inquiries is received for the new crop. Local retail trade is taking some old crop flour each week, but brokers are making few advances except for new, which is quoted for July delivery at $4.65 in jute. Old flour is quoted at $5.70@5.85 in jute.

Bran is quoted at $21.50 a ton.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—(Old crop product)—Patent, $5.70@5.85; straight, $5.40@5.55; clear, $5.15@5.30. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—(New crop for deferred shipments), $4.65.

Mill Feed—$20 a ton f. o. b. in bulk; $21.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

The Board of Public Safety has awarded its feed contract to the Indiana Elevator Co., for hay at $18 a ton and oats at 49½c a bus.

The Evansville Mill and Elevator Co., of Evansville, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, and the following directors: Charles A. Erskine, A. J. Houghton and H. W. Algire.

The milling firm of Williams & Ogline, Somerset, Pa., has been dissolved and the mill will be run by W. G. Ogline. Mr. Williams is now Pennsylvania salesman for Jennison Bros .of Appleton, Minn.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association will be held at Cedar Point, O., on June 30 and July 1.

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 29, 1915.

Few changes were recorded in alfalfa products trade here the past week. Volume of business done by local mixers and alfalfa meal jobbers was about the same as a week ago. A few cars of new meal arrived here the past week and sold at $19.50 per ton, Missouri River. However, offerings were light, with Oklahoma the only shipper. Old meal continues a very scarce article, local meal jobbers being unable to obtain any old meal to fill contracts. Kansas is not grinding because of continued rains, while this is also true of Nebraska and Colorado. A few mills in Wyoming have been able to run irregularly, but their entire output is sold ahead and they are behind on a good many contracts.

There is indication that some contracts by Colorado mills will not be filled at all on this crop. The reserves of old hay in Colorado are very light and too damp to grind. A number of mills have fairly large warehouse stocks, but the continuous rains have made milling operations impossible. It is questionable whether mills in the Centennial State will be able to resume grinding on this crop at all. A number of mills have shut down and do not intend to start up again until new hay begins to move in large volume.

Quotations on old meal ranged from $20.50 to $22.50 per ton, nominal quotation on choice being the top figure. However, a negligible amount of meal changed hands at these figures, as most old meal was shipped out last week on contracts made several months ago at prices $2 to $4 lower than the present level.

New alfalfa meal is quoted at $19.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River, prompt shipment, for choice to No. 1. There is no No. 2 new meal on the market. A number of Kansas mills have been planning to start on new hay, but rains have occurred just at the time to interfere with operations.

Demand for mixed feeds continues in better than normal volume for this time of the year. Sales to immediate Southwestern states, particularly Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas, were large the past week. Poor condition of pastures is stimulating the demand for commercial mixtures. Grain mixed feeds are held at $24 to $29.50 per ton, the dry mixture selling at the top figure. Molasses mixed feed sold at a range of $19.50 to $22.50 per ton, in burlap sacks, Missouri River. Of note is the fact that molasses alfalfa feed is selling at $1 per ton less than plain meal. This is due to the fact that blackstrap molasses is selling around $14 to $15 per ton, Kansas City.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $22.50@23; No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20@20.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@29.

Old Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $15@16.50; No. 1, $13@14.50; No. 2, $8@10.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.50; standard, $11@12.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@14; No. 1, $11.50@13; standard, $9.50@11; No. 2, $6@9; No. 3, $b@6.,

St. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1915.

Despite a dryer weather map in the West and Southwest, the alfalfa products market was steady last week. Regular trade customers took supplies freely, and despite the better grass conditions in the Southwest and the West buyers have been in the market daily. Stocks in first hands have been reduced to such a low point that it has been necessary to absorb offers daily to supply current requirements. Sentiment in trade circles is bearish, but this is largely the result of declining prices in grain feeds. A strong point in the market is the fact that dealers claim the demand now is larger than a year ago, when mixers were buying on a conservative policy. Prices remain steady. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $21 and No. 1 at $23; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $24 @28.50; without grain, $23.50@25.50.

Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1915.

There was practically no change in the alfalfa market here last week. Old meal continues to be scarce with high prices. Western states still report general damaging rains.

Demand for mixed feeds is good, in fact, better than a year ago at this time.

Choice meal is held at $24.50 per ton; No. 1, $23.50 per ton; No. 2, $21.50. Grain mixed feeds are quoted at $30.25 per ton for dry mixtures. Alfalfa molasses feeds are held at a range of $20.50 to $22.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Cincinnati, O., June 28, 1915.

The alfalfa products market was quiet this week. Business was on a light scale. Shipping demand from the South has fallen. Quotations of alfalfa products are: alfalfa meal, $24.50@25; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

New Orleans, La., June 28, 1915.

Quotations on alfalfa hay and products showed little change last week. The market was fairly active and a strong inquiry was shown, but little actual buying. Some jobbers seemed disposed to restock. Much alfalfa is being purchased for storage on ships carrying war horses. Quotations on alfalfa products are as follows, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orlaens: Choice hay, $18@19.50 per ton; No. 1, $17@18; primes, $16@17; meal, $22@23 per ton; mixed feeds, $23@33 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

M. F. Williams, of the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, is on his way home from a six weeks' visit in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, estimates that the output of its meal mill at Bason, Wyo., the coming year will be between 15,000 and 20,000 tons. R. R. Denny is in charge of the plant.

G. S. Mosely, of St. Joseph, Mo., is president of a company which has taken over the alfalfa mill at Fremont, Neb. E. L. Wellman is secretary. The mill is being overhauled and will start operations within 30 days if alfalfa hay is dry enough.

New Mexico is making shipments of new alfalfa to the Kansas City market, which is an experiment, but has proven satisfactory so far. A large crop of hay is being harvested in the state and the light demand from local consumers has made a large surplus.

Machinery for the new alfalfa mill at Lovell, Wyo., is being installed in the plant there. The mill will be completed in ample time to handle the first movement of new crop alfalfa. It will be operated by the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.

The Kansas Alfalfa Products Co., Newton, Kan., has sold its alfalfa mill at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., to Fred A. Deister, who will operate the mill in conjunction with his local grain and feed business. Mr. Deister will make small improvements in the plant before beginning operations. He probably will start some time in July.

Alfalfa and bran combined have proved to be valuable rations for poultry and live stock. The experience of a Minnesota feeder is related by the National Alfalfa Journal in this connection. "Alfalfa meal supplies the much-needed green feed when there is no green picking for the poultry flock, while bran is a fine balancer for any ration. I put a quantity of alfalfa meal in a large vessel and scald it with hot water, mixing in a handful of salt. This is allowed to steam and the chickens seem to enjoy this mixture."

Alfalfa feed manufacturers continue to have considerable difficulty in obtaining enough meal to manufacture feed for old orders. The amount of new meal coming to market is very small, and most feed manufacturers are unwilling to use the feed for mixing purposes. The scarcity of old meal is about as pronounced as it ever has been, while the demand for mixed feeds has been better than normal for this time of the year. Mixed feed manufacturers are somewhat behind on old contracts and are not going actively after new business, because of their inability to get meal to fill orders.

Alfalfa mills in Colorado report that quality of new hay in that state will be exceptionally good, from present indications. A minimum amount of damage has been done to alfalfa fields in the state by rains, which would indicate that Colorado will soon be the largest shipper of alfalfa hay and meal, as Kansas and Nebraska have suffered severe deterioration in the first alfalfa cutting. As yet mills in the Centennial State have not started grinding new hay, and will probably not be able to for another month, at least. Most of the mills in the state have been shut down, due to damp hay, and will not resume operations until new crop hay is ready for grinding.

The Chicago Board of Trade directors have added to the rules of that institution an amendment whereby all members asking for and receiving profits on open contracts are violating the constitution, as well as those who pay these profits. The object of the original rule was to restrict reckless speculation. It is claimed by the smaller concerns in the trade that this change works a hardship on firms with limited means.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 29, 1915.

Flour buying increased somewhat last week locally in both hard and and hard spring wheat. There was little fluctuation in the market, quotations shrinking 5@10c per bbl. on Monday and Tuesday and recovering Saturday to the basis of the close of the week previous. Sales were confined to hand-to-mouth quantities, though stocks are still light. Buyers anticipate lower prices.

Kansas old wheat patents were quoted at $5.40@5.50 per bbl. with $4.95@5.10 for new wheat patents, cotton. Country and city trading was light, but there was a good export demand to Mexico and Latin America.

Minneapolis mills were quoting $6.15 @6.25 per bbl. for old wheat patents, with some as high as $6.50 per bbl. in cottons. New wheat patents for September shipment were $5.15@5.25, with some mills quoting $5.50 for September. Straights and clears were priced as usual, in comparison with patent value. City trade was much improved and inquiry was strong for straights.

Soft flour ranged from $5.55@5.80 for patents in cotton. Trade dragged and all orders were in small lots.

Mill feed was quoted at $1.16@1.18 per 100 lbs. for both hard and soft bran, with $1.28@1.30 for shorts. Demand was fair.

The Springfield Milling Co., Springfield, Minn., is having plans drawn for the erection of an elevator of 50,000 bus. capacity, to be completed before spring wheat starts to move.

Corn plowing is impossible in many parts of Iowa, which has given weeds a vigorous start. Many farmers are discouraged over the heavy rains.

The Spencer Farmers' Elevator Co., Spencer, Ia., has been reorganized with capital stock of $25,000. An elevator will be built.

E. W. Pharis, miller and grain dealer of Tipton, Ind., died recently, following an extended illness.

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STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
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If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced flour salesman, acquainted with Oklahoma and Arkansas trade, wants position with Kansas or Oklahoma mill, July 1. Address Box 303, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A man to take full charge of the Great Bend Mills, 400 bbls. capacity. Located on the Santa Fe tracks and in good connections with Mo. Pacific. Must furnish the running capital. Would lease or sell. G. H. Hulme, Great Bend, Kan.

MANAGER WANTED—Party with enough means to capitalize and manage the selling end of a two 75 barrel Kansas flour mills, one a hard and one a soft wheat mill; good meal and feed outfit in connection with both. Address Box 297, care Milling and Grain News.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill from 300 bbls. up. Wide experience with hard and soft wheat mills.. Will be open for a position after July 1. At present with a large soft wheat mill. Positively guarantee my work to be first class in all respects. Could come any time after July 1. Address Box 301, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED—By young man thoroughly experienced in milling, who has taken a complete flour, feed and wheat chemistry course, thereby enabling him to make all necessary tests for up-to-date milling purposes to insure a uniform product, as second miller in mill up to 1,000 bbls. capacity. Any mill in need of a live, progressive man, address Box 302, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A miller of considerable more than the average ability, seeks position as head miller in a live, successful mill whose capacity and trade justify them in engaging such a man. Have the "know how" and energy necessary to successfully handle anything undertaken. Fully alive to the importance of close yields and uniform products. Hard or soft winter or spring wheat. Excellent references. Address Box 305, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Job as head miller with somebody that wants a man that can produce the goods and keep mill in repair. Am married and no booze fighter. Am 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat Would consider second job if it paid enough money. Address Box 292, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Head miller's position. I am advertising to better my position. I am at present assistant miller for one of the largest and best known firms in the state of Illinois. Have been three and a half years in my present position. Have had 20 years' experience in mills of large capacities. Will go to any responsible firm on trial. Address Box 304, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 100 to 500 bbl. mill. Married; 30 years of age; strictly temperature; 16 years continuous experience in milling in all its branches; possess first-class executive ability. Can guarantee you a high-grade, uniform flour with a close finish. Am a fair millwright, have my own tools, and can keep mill in my charge in first-class order. Can furnish reference if desired. Address E. L. Gillies, Saranac, Mich.

WANTED—At once, to connect with a substantial Oklahoma or Kansas mill having 200 to 500 barrels capacity, wanting a head miller. Am 36 years old, married, small family. Fifteen continuous years as head miller. I will guarantee results or no pay. Salary expected, $100 to $150 per month, according to size of plant and responsibility assumed. No objectionable habits; good references. If agreeable, I will buy some stock in a good reliable company. I am not out of a position, neither do I expect to be, but for good reasons I expect to make a change in the near future. Address Box 307, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-barrel mill, from 60,000 to 85,000 bushel cribbed elevator capacity, located in southern Kansas. For particulars write Charles Farmer, Box 788, Wichita, Kan.

MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Capacity 75 bbls. flour, 30,000 bus. wheat; frame building, brick engine room; steam. Receive about 150,000 best Missouri wheat. Cheap for cash. Box 291, care Milling and Grain News.

30 BARREL FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Flour and feed mill of 30 barrel capacity, rye or buckwheat; 3 run stones, 2 for flour and one for feed. Never failing stream; 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New Englang Ry., freight depot on mill property. Property contains 3 acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 barrels capacity, by experienced miller who is not a drone and is not looking for a snap, but looking for a psoition where there is real work to do for one who has the ability to do it. I don't claim to be one of those high yielders, but guarantee to get out all there is in a bushel of wheat, but quality with me comes first, regardless of high yields. Am not out of employment. Am strictly sober, married, with small family. Speak German; guarantee high grade flour nad give satisfaction in every way. I have my own tools and can keep mill in good repair. State what system you have. Am at present running an Allis-Chalmers mill. Prefer the bolter system. Anyone in need of a live wire, address Box 308, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Three Midget mills, good as new, $1,000 cash each. Alton Mill Furnishing Co., Alton, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

WANTED—We are in the market for a car of fancy alfalfa seed. Submit samples best delivered price. J. T. Russell & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—To buy a small second-hand self-rising flour mixer. Must be in perfect working order. Give detailed description. Address J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—To rent a good 50 or 60-bbl. Nebraska flour and feed mill. Must be running and in good order. State what power you have and give full description of mill. Address Box 300, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Alsop bleacher complete, capable of handling 300 barrels of flour in 24 hours. Machine is in good running shape; used up to two weeks ago when larger machine was installed. Address Box 306, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Bran and flour packer, roller mills, reels, cleaners, dusters, dryers, bag or freight carrier, and lot of other machinery we want to clean out. E. C. Hogan & Co., 1935 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—On a brokerage arrangement at New Orleans, the account of a reliable, large hard wheat mill wanting large business from bakers; also export trade. Advertiser has office and warehouse on belt line and has live, reliable organization. Box 306, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one 12x30 Hamilton Corliss engine, in first class condition, and one Brownell boiler, 60" by 16'. Will sell at a bargain if we can sell soon; will take something in trade if you have something we can use. Jansen Milling Co., Jansen, Neb.

FOR SALE—Solid iron double belt pulleys.

No.	Diameter.	Face.	Bore.	Price.
3	66 in.	12 in.	4 7-16	$25
3	66 in.	10 in.	4 7-16	$18
1	66 in.	11 in.	4 7-16	$20
1	48 in.	17 in.	4 7-16	$15
1	52 in.	7 in.	2 3-16	$10
	Split iron pulleys—			
1	52 in.	5 in.	2 11-16	$10
1	54 in.	57 in.	2 11-16	$12
1	60 in.	6 in.	2 11-16	$15

These pulleys are all as good as new. Were cut out in remodeling. The Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Grain men in Omaha believe that Nebraska may raise 76,000,000 bus. of wheat this year if rains do not interfere with the harvesting.

Corn is very backward throughout Nebraska. Rains have washed out a good many fields and in parts of the state planting was delayed.

Railroads in Nebraska are making preparations to handle a rush wheat movement early. Cars are being stationed on sidings for the early wheat.

The Lexington Milling and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., started operations in its new mill last week. A complete laboratory is being installed in the new plant and will be in charge of Arthur Low, formerly in the laboratory of the Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Minneapolis. The mill is one of the most modern in the Southwest. It has capacity of 400 bbls., concrete throughout and contains the latest fireproof material.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., June 28, 1915.

Flour prices showed little change during the past week. Omaha basis for patents advanced to $6 per bbl., while mills quoted best grades to country trade at $6.40@$6.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. Business was in fair volume for this time of the year. Buying is altogether in carlots, trade going rather slow because of the nearness of the new crop.

Nebraska mills are booking very little new crop flour. Buyers are inquiring but mills are not inclined to do any business until new wheat starts to move. Old wheat flour trade is limited to local demand, as inquiry from outside the state is very light. Some sales are being made to Northern Missouri and Iowa, but Eastern markets are not taking anything except on old contracts.

Millfeed was unchanged all of last week. Bran sold at $18.80 per ton, Omaha, in burlap. Shorts are quoted at $21.80@22.80 per ton. Demand for bran is dull in the local market, but shorts are better sale. Interior mills are asking $21@23 for bran in mixed cars, f. o. b. mill. Shorts are quoted up to $25 per ton same basis.

Cash wheat advanced about 4 cents during the week, No. 2 hard now selling around $1.20 per bu. Demand for wheat was very light and receipts were in proportion. Elevator stocks are decreasing.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

C. D. Burns, who recently purchased the mill at Petersburg, Neb., is overhauling the plant and will start operations on the new crop. He reports wheat in that section as giving prospects for a big yield.

Nebraska millers are enthusiastic over crop conditions. Excessive rains have resulted in very little damage to wheat. The State Board of Agriculture estimates the prospect for winter wheat in the state at more than 70,000,000 bus.

Paul Jaeggi of the Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb., was in Omaha last week visiting the trade. He reports fair sales with light stocks in bakers' hands. Bakers are showing an indisposition to purchase flour until they have consumed all of the high-priced flour they own. "Barring storms or rains which might damage our wheat fields during harvest," said Mr. Jaeggi, "we will have a perfect crop, as we have had an abundance of moisture and all we need now is sunshine to ripen the grain and help the corn grow."

The Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., is overhauling its plant for the new crop. Thirteen millwrights are employed including J. F. Branaman J. B. Miller, F. J. Miller and M. F. Lynch of Kansas City; L. Kern, of Lawrence, Kan., and J. McCaully, of Omaha. Three new sifters are being installed in section No. 1 of the mill, and changes in the machinery are being made in sections Nos. 2 and 3. The work will be completed by the close of July, the remodeling taking 60 days. However, a shutdown has not been necessary.

Rains fell in parts of Nebraska during the past week, but on the whole weather conditions were excellent for winter wheat. Harvesting started in a few places, but will not be general for a week or 10 days. Temperatures have been cool the past week, allowing the wheat berry to fill out. Nebraska is free of rust and damage from insect pests has been practically negligible. June, in the opinion of country millers, is not expected to show any deterioration in wheat. The July report of the Department of Agriculture will probably indicate a crop of 76,000,000 bus. for the state, practically the same as the June report. Cutting of wheat will be well under way by the first week in July. Large yields are expected.

New Wheat Flour

IS just as good as flour made from old wheat, if it is properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process.*

If you have not installed our process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before harvest, thereby avoiding the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged, and is off in color.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
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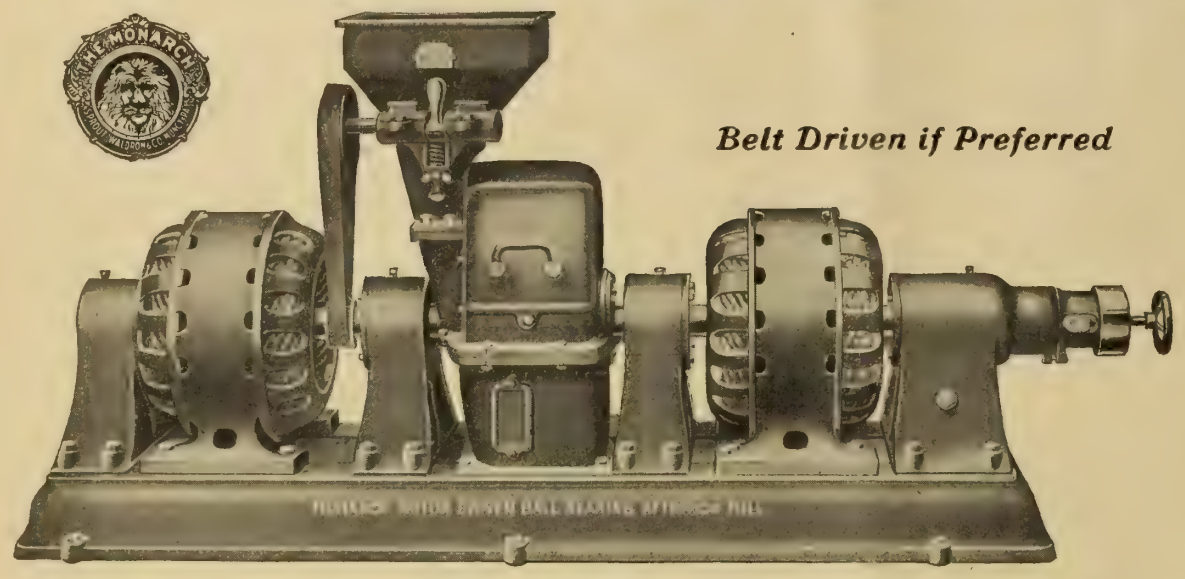
Which of These Three Dollars Is Yours?

The dollar applied to the maintenance expense of an out-of-date feed grinder, the dollar lost through the inferiority of its product, or the dollar saved by

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



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No time or labor lost in tramming The Monarch; no custom lost through delays and unsatisfactory work.

No profit eating expensefor upkeep and lubrication, no unsightly oil stains or leaks and no wear on the vital parts of the machine.

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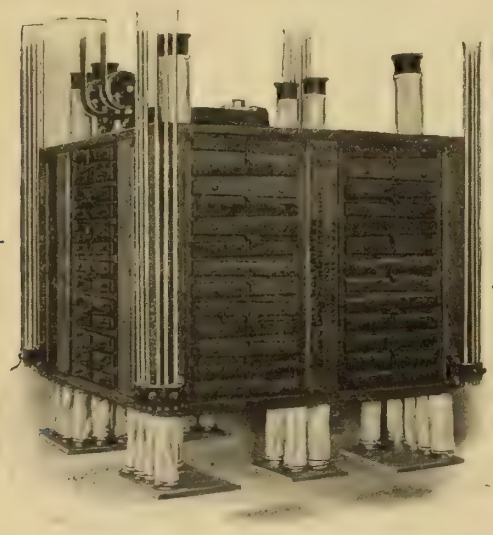

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The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

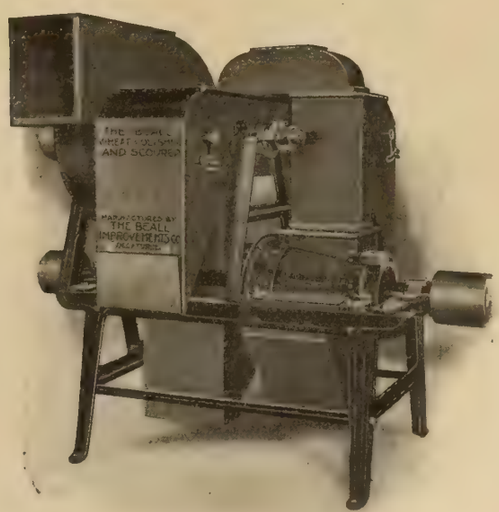
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



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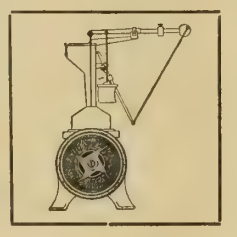
Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

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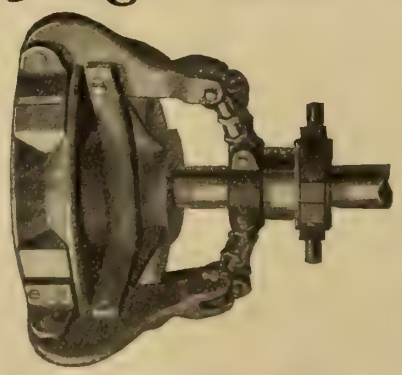

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Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
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ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

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So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
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with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

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By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.

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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915. | Number Six

Kansas Club Meeting

Millers in Sunflower State to Hold Annual Convention in Wichita, July 9.

The annual meeting of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club will be held in Wichita, Kas., Friday, July 9. The opening session will convene at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Wichita Club. Some very important questions of interest to millers in Oklahoma and Kansas will be discussed at the meeting.

Flour grades and standards from the hard winter wheat millers' point of view will be taken up by the organization. Secretary Topping has prepared some data on this subject and Kansas millers will be asked to discuss the different grades.

J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., will outline his plan of Insurance Against Loss on Sales Contracts. This is a problem that has been unsolved in the milling industry and a solution will be welcome.

Secretary Topping extends an invitation on behalf of the Club to every miller in Kansas and Oklahoma to attend the meeting whether a member or not.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Higher Feed Rate Suspended.

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1915.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended all tariffs filed by Western railroads carrying advances in feed rates and raising minimums. The new tariffs provided that bran and shorts and all kinds of corn products should carry the flour rate, which meant advances of one to two cents per 100 lbs. In tariffs filed at the same time, Western carriers advanced the minimum on flour from 30,000 lbs, to 40,000 lbs., the tariffs to become effective July 5. These new schedules too, were suspended by the Commission.

Suspension of tariffs by the Commission will be until October. In the meanwhile, hearings on the reasonableness of the new rates will be held by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

All of the milling organizations in the Southwest filed protests against the higher rates. The Southwestern Millers' League, The Kansas City Millers' Club, the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and the Oklahoma Millers' Association had asked the Commission to suspend the tariffs, pending hearings.

For Kansas—20 Bushels to Acre.

John Nicholson, of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., and Charles Swisher, flour jobber, Danville, Ill., after a trip west to Denver last Saturday and return on Tuesday, estimated that the average yield of wheat in Kansas would be from 20 to 25 bus. Mr. Nicholson estimated 20 bus., while Mr. Swisher believed the prospect was for 25 bus. throughout the western section of the state.

St. Louis Visitors.

C. A. Whittaker, superintendent of the Reichert Milling Co., Freeburg, Ill, and his son, A. K. Whittaker, chemist for the John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., were visitors in St. Louis on Tuesday.

Grain Products Rates Suspended.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended last week, schedules providing for the withdrawal of joint through rates on grain products from Kansas City, Mo., and other Missouri River points to Norfolk, Newport News and other Virginia ports. The present through rate is 22c per 100 lbs., while the railroads proposed a combination rate of 24.8c.

The suspension was at the request of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co., which operates a boat line between Kansas City and St. Louis. The Kansas City Millers' Club also protested the new schedules. By the use of the water route from Kansas City to St. Louis, flour moving to Virginia ports for export was carried at 20.2c, which put the Southwest almost on a parity with the Minneapolis export rate. The advance to 24.8c by railroads would have discounted the saving of 1.8c made possible by using the water route from Kansas City to St. Louis. Officials of the boat line company appeared before the commission and argued this point, which led to the suspension of the new tariffs.

Harper Mill to Be Sold.

The property of the E. A. Wales Mill Co., Harper, Kan., will be sold at auction in Harper, Kan., on July 12 at 10 a. m. The company has gone through bankruptcy proceedings and the creditors agreed in the district court at Wichita last week to offer the property for sale. R. E. Dresser, of Harper, is trustee.

The Wales mill is a 250-bbl. plant and was built a year ago. E. A. Wales, who organized the company and built the mill, came from Bridgeport, Okla. Previous to the outbreak of the European war, Wales had contracted to furnish wheat to several Kansas City elevator firms, but the high prices found the sale uncovered. Considerable wheat that had been stored with the mill was sold before the advance and the money lost in speculation, which precipitated bankruptcy proceedings. Wales is now under arrest on an embezzlement charge.

Indiana Advertising Campaign.

The advertising campaign for the use of Indiana flour in Indiana under the "Know Your Flour" label has been started. The first advertisement by the Indiana Millers' State Association has been sent to 42 newspapers in the state. Special letters have gone to every grocery in Indiana giving full information concerning the campaign. Every grocer has received a complete list of mills who are taking part in the campaign and all of the brands of flour which are licensed to bear the label. A total of 88 brands are guaranteed gy the association under the "Know Your Flour" label.

New Mill in Mississippi.

J. E. Robinson, owner of a profitable lumber business at Noxapater, Miss., has completed plans for installing a 50-bbl. flour plant in connection with his lumber mill. Farmers around Noxapater started the production of wheat this year and are now harvesting a large crop. Mr. Robinson believes that the entire output of the new mill will be absorbed by local trade.

The Lamar Milling and Elevator Co., Lamar, Colo., shut down its plant last week and will not resume operations until Aug. 15. The mill will be thoroughly overhauled. A new concrete grain elevator is being built.

To Test New Commission Law.

Suit has been started in the Kansas Supreme Court by the Attorney-General to test the new law requiring commission merchants to take out license and give bond for the faithful conduct of their business. The license fee is $10 a year and the bond is $2,000. The law includes all commission men who deal in agricultural products. However, grain commission firms in different parts of the state hold that the law is not applicable to their business and that it is unconstitutional. President Powell, of the Wichita Board of Trade, has conferred with the Attorney-General of Kansas on the new law, and the suit is the outcome of this conference.

The suit is in the nature of mandamus proceedings and is directed against J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Department of Agriculture, who is required to administer the law.

Kentucky Bleaching Regulation.

R. M. Allen, chief of the Food and Drug Department of Kentucky, has issued a bulletin to millers emphasizing the bleached flour regulations in the state. The circular says: "States to the North and South of Kentucky have been issuing regulations requiring bleached flour to be so labeled and we have some complaint that flour sent out from Kentucky is not labeled as required by such state laws. The Kentucky law plainly requires flour bleached in any manner to be so labeled and our miller friends are asked to inform themselves as to the states in which similar laws are in effect and to comply with such laws.

"We have had complaint from a number of Kentucky millers who do not bleach that bother mills who do bleach their products and do not label to show the fact and thus obtain an unfair advantage. Pending the final settlement of the law and facts relating to bleaching, there is no doubt but that the Kentucky law requires a label to state the facts of bleaching."

The circular was generally circulated among mills in the state. B. M. Renick secretary of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association, says that there is no law in Kentucky which provides that bleached flour should be marked bleached and further state that he does not know of any mill in the state marking bleached flour bleached.

Oklahoma July Report.

A wheat crop of 47,000,000 bus. is indicated for Oklahoma in the July report of the State Board of Agriculture. Condition of winter wheat is placed at 80 per cent, or the same as a month ago. The crop is 51 per cent harvested, with an average yield of 15.3 bus. to the acre. A year ago, the final estimate on the Oklahoma crop was 42,000,000 bus. Corn condition in Oklahoma is 84 per cent, compared with 83 per cent in June and 82 last year. Oats condition is placed at 85 per cent, the same as a month ago.

Foreign Crop Summary.

United Kingdom—Wheat prospects have been maintained during the past week.

France—Crop prospects growing less favorable. Weather conditions unsatisfactory.

Germany—The drought has been relieved and crop prospects are good.

Russia—Reports are quite favorable as to the general condition of wheat.

Better Wheat Weather

Rains Continue to Delay Harvest, But Improved Conditions Are In Prospect.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6, 1915.

Harvesting of winter wheat is progressing more actively, owing to better weather conditions. While further rains have fallen in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, the precipitation has been less general and a week of clean skies would find threshing in full swing over a wide area. The quality of the new grain is high. Spring wheat has made seasonable progress. Weather has been more formable for cultivation and development of corn.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1915.

Continued rains delayed wheat harvesting in the Southwest during the past week and also interfered with the movement from sections which are now threshing. Receipts of new wheat in the local market have been practically negligible, while at this time a year ago arrivals of wheat were heavy. Parts of western Kansas have not yet started to cut wheat, while very few points in the state have begun threshing. Wichita received its first car of new wheat from a Kansas point last week, while a year ago that market received more than 50 cars of new wheat from the state and a total of 143 cars of new wheat.

Deterioration in wheat in the Southwest was marked the past week. Secretary Smiley estimated the prospective Kansas crop at 108,000,000 bus. Throughout Kansas, uneasiness prevails over the weather situation. Wheat fields need dry weather and harvesting and threshing will be difficult unless rains cease. Many fields in Kansas are ready to cut, but farmers have been unable to enter fields, because of muddy condition of soil.

Quite a number of millers in Kansas have new flour orders booked for July movement and these millers are beginning to wonder whether or not they will have to fill such sales with old wheat flour. This has caused an increased demand for cash wheat, which is in light supply and scarce, both at country points and in Kansas City. Millers are active bidders for both old and new wheat, while the supply is rather below needs. The shipping demand in the local market is large. St. Louis is a large buyer, while Minneapolis is bidding strongly for new wheat.

However, the cash situation is expected to ease up as soon as threshing becomes general. Nebraska will probably start harvesting this week and the Northwest will turn its buying activities towards that state. With good weather conditions this week, the movement of new wheat is expected to assume large volume. Texas and Oklahoma will probably be large shippers to this market, as the lack of an export demand in those states will tend to make wheat move towards this market.

Dry weather and as high temperatures as can possibly prevail is what farmers, millers and grain dealers want. The weather cannot be too warm, for personal comfort is always sacrificed in favor of excellent harvesting weather. The blessing the Southwest needs just now is dry, sunshiny weather, and not only wheat, but corn, alfalfa, kaffir, milo, feterita and all other crops would be greatly benefited by the change in weather conditions.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

New Wheat Milling Troubles.

Annually at the beginning of the new wheat milling season, considerable trouble is encountered by millers because of the difficulty in maintaining uniformity. It is the aim of millers with a regular trade on a brand to keep the standard for that flour uniform at all times. At the outset of every new crop year their tribulations in this connection are greatest. Not a few millers are boastful of the fact that with the exception of a single month of the year—the opening one of the new crop season—their flour is as constant in quality as the sun is in its daily journey.

But is this trouble when new wheat is sent over the rolls necessary? Some millers will answer yes, but others will say it is a matter of studying the new wheat and comparing it with the old crop. Wheat is a variable grain. Weather conditions during the harvesting period have a big influence on the wheat berry. The conditions under which the berry fills out compose another factor that affects its milling quality. Even the harvesting and storing are influences that should, to some extent, be taken into consideration in new wheat milling.

In the winter wheat sections this year, the breadstuff cereal is being harvested under extraordinary conditions, for an excessive amount of moisture has been fed the grain. Without doubt the new wheat will be very different from the grain of the preceding crop. It will probably contain an increased amount of moisture. Its gluten content will be of a different character than that of a year ago, while even the bran covering will be of a somewhat different structure than the bran of the wheat berry from the 1914 crop.

True all these factors should be taken into consideration. Slight changes at small expense can be made to handle the new wheat. The tempering process, particularly, will have to be given consideration this year. Other factors enter that should be regarded. The milling industry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College states that appearance alone is not a sufficiently dependable guide. A report says: "The sampling and analysis of all the flour streams in a mill is no small task, but the miller who does this will feel amply repaid for his trouble in the improvement which it will enable him to make in his flour." Perfect milling at the beginning of the new crop year demands analyses of the new wheat. The miller is thereby enabled to learn in detail its difference from the crop of a year ago, and the treatment the berry needs in the milling process can be determined. With these measures flour troubles would decrease and causes for rejection would dwindle.

Conservative Selling Policy.

Quite a number of millers are wondering whether cancellations are going to be numerous this year and are beginning to doubt the advisability of selling ahead. Already market reports contain the news that flour has been booked for the new crop shipment at prices at least $1 higher than current new crop quotations. Eastern bakers and jobbers have been the principal purchasers of this high-priced flour, and the millers having these contracts on their books are somewhat afraid that shipping instructions on this business will not be forthcoming unless prices recover to the level at which the flour was sold.

However, the mills following conservative lines in making sales are not worrying about the prospect of obtaining shipping directions on future sales, because these mills have no such sales on their books. Milling and Grain News knows that some of the largest mills in Kansas have not booked a single car of new crop flour and do not intend to make such bookings until new wheat has started to move in some volume. These millers want to be sure of the wheat for the flour they plan to sell and, in their opinion, the crop is not made as yet.

In the last score of years, millers in the United States have inaugurated a number of new methods that have almost worked miracles in eliminating the hazards of their industry. But there is yet to be inaugurated a general scheme for limiting all new business to short-time shipment. There are a few millers who doubt whether or not short time shipment will really be beneficial. There are others who are believers in short-time shipment, but sell for long delivery because their competitors do it. The other class includes those mills who today are refusing to sell flour for more than 30 or 60-day movement.

The conservative policy of buying as needed is being followed to some extent by the foreign governments. A year ago the United Kingdom and other European countries bought all the wheat they could use for some time ahead, but now they are withholding from the market and there is indication that wheat purchases by foreigners will be on conservative lines. On the whole, large bakers who have bought flour as they needed it and did not contract for their entire year's requirements at one time have been gainers and not losers.

Selling for short time shipment is a most positive remedy for "repudicitis." The milling industry of the United States would be on a surer footing today if six to twelve months' contracts were eliminated. Such a move is particularly necessary in an industry in which the prices for its raw commodity reflect so minutely the changes in crop and business conditions.

Russia and the Dardanelles.

Tons and tons of shells are being hurled by British and French troops at the strongholds of the Turks in the Dardanelles. For months now efforts have been made to open the strait, but so far the only effect has been nervousness on the part of the world wheat trade over the effect of the release of Russia's surplus wheat and a realization that the task of defeating the Turkish forces, with their German officers, is a tremendous one.

With the new crop movement of wheat at hand in the United States, the Dardanelles contest looms higher than ever as a possible factor in the markets of the world. Broomhall, the Liverpool authority, places the prospective Russian wheat surplus at 160,000,000 bushels. The surplus last year was placed at 150,000,000 bushels, but Russia shipped out only 12,352,000 bushels. Yet her present surplus of old wheat is estimated at only 16,000,000 bushels, which means that the czar's subjects have been consuming more wheat and that perhaps the Russian crop last year was overestimated.

Russia is seriously in need of funds with which to carry on the war against Germany and her alies, so she would welcome with enthusiasm a chance to move her surplus wheat. But there is little doubt that she would oppose any plan of her allies to control world markets in a manner which would enable them to obtain grain at lower prices. Rumors of such a plan have been the subject of more or less discussion in this country, but they seem to have failed to take into consideration Russia's interest in wheat markets especially with doors to the importing countries with which she is allied opened for her exporters.

Now for New Tasks.

According to common crop calendar computations, the new wheat crop year is already here and the old one has passed into history. Old Sol, however, continued in hiding most of last week, and as a result the old crop calendar reckonings have gone awry for the present. While the wet weather is undoubtedly a cause of anxiety as to the quality of the new, heavy harvest in prospect and also a cause of delay in mill activities, it has at least given the milling industry plenty of time in which to set everything in order for the new crop year business.

Some millers who have been holding new crop price inquiries on their desks pending a clearer outlook for the 1915 harvest may have been too busy studying the conditions of the skies, but if these millers, and others, as well, have taken time to make a retrospection of the business of the last twelve months certainly they have found at least a few records of a cheering nature.

When, if ever, did the miling industry deal with a more abnormal year? When, if ever, has any industry in America been confronted with more complex problems?

Veterans and the sons of veterans in the milling business had hardly any precedents to guide them in the extracrdinary war year through which the flour industry has just passed. They did have a strong foundation on which to proceed, a foundation of conservatism and calmness in business transactions that proved helpful indeed. Conditions in foreign markets never before experienced and developments in domestic business no one had ever dreamed about were met successfully on the whole. In fact, the year must be recorded as one of the periods in history of American milling which reflects wonderfully well the high ability and character of the millers of this country.

With all of the problems of the last year met and solved, certainly the milling industry enters the new harvest in the winter wheat belt with a preparedness that ought to count for much in its accomplishments the next twelvemonth.

Moving From the Groove.

Milling interests who are affected by the purchasing power of the South will naturally give more than ordinary attention to developments in that territory this season. No one has failed to hear of the depression which prevailed in the last year in the cotton industry and of the numerous efforts federal, state and private agencies made to induce the South to plant less cotton and pave the way for protection against a recurrence of the unenviable conditions of last year in her business. It was, in all, a mighty effort to force the South out of its groove. The result, however, appears to be rather disappointing, for the estimates of the Department of Agriculture show that the South has not turned from cotton as extensively as expected. It is credited with an area in the staple of 31,535,000 acres, against the harvested area of 36,832,000 acres last year.

Changing a business man's ways is a difficult matter, indeed. And now the South has demonstrated once more that changing the business ways of millions of agriculturists is also difficult. All except a small proportion of the world's population changes slowly. The grooves they occupy may not fit well, may demand immediate modification, but the changes are accomplished, with rare exceptions, slowly. Great efforts were made to bring a change in the South with a fractional result. The very start for a change, however, is undoubtedly encouraging. Even millers' associations accomplish no little when they make only a fair start for a move from a trade practice admittedly undesirable to an approved system.

Into the Wheat Fields

Revelations of a Trip Through the Southwestern Grain Belt by the Editor.

En Route, St. Louis to Denver,
July 2, 1515.

In ten years' inspection of Kansas and Missouri wheat fields early in July, I have never noticed such varied conditions as exist today. Along the Wabash, bordering the Missouri river, there are flooded areas of all grain crops. Wheat from St. Louis to Moberly shows thin, some uncut as yet, and an occasional stand of shocked wheat which looks like 25 to 30 bus. per acre. A good deal of Missouri wheat in the low lands will not be saved—too much rain and overflowed fields.

From Brunswick west to Salina, Kan., the traveling was at night, but along the Missouri, Kaw and Smoky Hill rivers the bottom land must be overflowed to some extent and the damage done in proportion to the extent of wheat that is so badly down that it cannot be cut and bound.

If too much rain has been a detriment in eastern Kansas the ever-working law of compensation balances the scales of crop conditions. Between Salina and Wilson or Hays City, wheat is nearly ready to cut—brown for the harvesters. It is down in spots or thin from insect damage, but even with the apparent loss, there will be a good wheat crop (if the weather from now on is warm and dry) in the big wheat counties of Saline, Ellsworth and Ellis.

Superintendent Stedman, of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., said at the depot that "half a crop" would do well for some fields he had inspected near Hays City, but he went on to say that a field that promised 40 bus. a while back would now make 20 bus. There is no pessimism in such a report, for the average last year was 19 bus. and 13 or 14 bus. is a Kansas average yield.

West of Hays City to the state line there are townships filled with wheat where there were only bunch grass and prairie dog villages a few years ago. Kansas west of Hays, Norton and Dodge City has developed wonderfully in wheat production during the last ten years, while central and eastern counties have changed from wheat to alfalfa, corn and other crops.

Dropping off the train at Oakley, about 70 miles from the Colorado line, I asked several citizens at the station "what wheat would average per acre." The guesses were from 20 to 25 against 15 last year in that vicinity. A young man who drives an auto for a livery said wheat looked good all over that county. There was some hail near Colby last night, but it was local and hail damage is not much of a factor in wheat results.

To the writer, wheat never looked better west of Salina during the first week of July I was over the same stretch of country the same week last year and the promise is better than in the banner year of 180 odd million. Of course, that does not apply to the whole state, but usually a lack of moisture is the difficulty. Wheat is still green this morning except a rare field just showing yellow with long heads waving in a solid, undulating, shimmering mass in the sunlight. Spring crops, such as sorghum, cane and kaffir, look good, and well cultivated corn fields with the plants a foot high offer a contrast to the abundance of wheat.

If the country is full of growing wheat, the towns and railroad yards are full of harvest hands, both white and black, ready for the harvest. The stock yards at Hays looked like an encampment of Coxey's army en route to Washington. Fires blazed as the morning coffee and bacon was in the process of preparation for the hungry "harvesters" and yawning husky men and slim youths dropped out of box cars, their "room with bath" for the night and gathered around the hydrant for a morning souse in a wooden candy pail. At Ellis a big negro panhandled the Pullman passengers for a dime, saying, "Yes, sah, a man sure starve alive in dis country. You all better make up a little jack pot to buy a few loaves of bread for we 'uns." The problem of feeding the harvest hands is not easy in small towns, for they have little or no money until they get work and many do not want to work, but live by begging, thieving or shooting "craps." There can be occasionally seen a clean-cut, intelligent young fellow from the East and "they say" that many a boy from well-to-do families or fresh from college come to Kansas for experience and pocket money and lack of other employment during the wheat harvest.

Just passed Winona, 50 miles from Colorado. There were two fields of wheat all brown at the heads and looking good for 15 bus. There are other fields all green and higher and thicker on the ground which should make 20 bus. with favorable weather. The ground here is brown and dry, but all vegetation is green and luxuriant, showing that there has been plenty of rain and abundance of sub-soil moisture.

This is a land of promise where there will be more wheat raising by dry farming as the country is settled and cultivated. Good soil and abundant sunlight needs but enough moisture to make this extreme West equal the central counties. Westward the course of an empire of wheat has transversed the Mississippi Valley from the Alleghenies to the Rockies and western Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma will be conquered by the plow and binder and even western Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico and the Panhandle of Texas may surrender to that westward march of wheat, coupled with modern methods of farming. When one considers the changes of a decade in western Kansas, there is encouragement that crop improvement propagandas, the Prof. Campbell's systems and the efforts of experimental stations and departments of agriculture, both national and state, are serving the beneficent purposes intended.

W. B. BURNS.

Value of Chemical Analysis.

(By Miss Leila Dunton, Assistant in Milling Industry Department, Kansas State Agricultural College.)

The importance of the chemical analysis of mill streams has hardly been realized by the majority of millers. Physical appearance and feel of stock have been used to determine where the different streams would be sent. How these streams differ in composition is a question few millers can answer.

So long as the finished product is satisfactory little thought is given to the composition of the streams which go to make up that product. If the finished product is not satisfactory the miller looks over his plant in general for the difficulty. Analyses of the mill streams often shows that where trouble exists only one or two streams are at fault.

Not long ago a certain Kansas mill mangaer came to us for help. He was having trouble with his flour. Shipments were being returned. He knew that his flour was not up to the standard which he had previously maintained.

This mill is of average size and is counted among the old mills of the state. Far from up to date in its equipment it has required careful handling, but a good manager and an experienced miller had worked togeth to put upon the market a very acceptable product. This time the quality of the season's wheat was such that it did not yield to their usual method.

In this mill the first, second, third and fourth middlings and the first, second and third sizings flours were going into the patent. The break flours, with exception of the first, were going into the clear, also a separation from the head of the low grade reel. Among the samples forwarded were two of sizings flour; one of first sizings and the other a mixture of second and third sizings. This is as the samples were marked when submitted for analysis.

Of the streams going into the patent only one contained more than .60 per cent ash. This one, a combination of the second and third sizings, contained .756 per cent ash. This flour also gave a small expansion and loaf volume and was graded 86 per cent on both color and texture. For the other streams going into the patent the lowest grade was 91 per cent on color and 95 per cent on texture. The whole set of samples showed plainly that the tempering was at fault. In writing us later concerning this matter the manager said:

"The situation with us was that we had run into a condition in wheat which was new to the man in charge of our mill. He was up in the air and we were having all sorts of trouble with our flour. Samples of our mill streams were sent to you and your report on them showed clearly that many of them were not what they should be, indicating plainly that the trouble was due to improper milling. In fact the reports did more than that for us, as they showed us that our grain was not being properly tempered."

The trouble here was so general that no recommendation for change of flow was made, such recommendations being confined entirely to the tempering. The second and third sizings stream was, however, changed from the patent to the clear until conditions were improved generally. After increasing his tempering water 50 per cent and lengthening the tempering period by two hours he wrote us:

"After the change was made we increased our per cent of patent considerably, at the same time producing a flour that has given perfect satisfaction and with which we are increasing our trade regularly."

The new crop of wheat will soon be harvested and ready for the miller. The season has been such that the quality of the wheat will be very different from that of the preceding crop.

Particular attention should first be given to the tempering. Following this, its behavior in the mills should be watched carefully. Appearance alone is not a sufficiently dependable guide. The sampling and analysis of all the flour streams in a mill is no small task, but the miller who does this will feel amply repaid for his trouble in the improvement which it will enable him to make in his flour.

Indiana Mill Burns.

The plant of the Fortville Milling Co., Fortville, Ind., was completely destroyed by fire June 18, entailing a loss of about $15,000, only partly covered by insurance. The mill was operated by W. D. Springer, who was in Columbus, O., on business at the time of the fire, which is believed to have been caused by an employe who placed a bucket of wheat on a stove to heat. No plans for rebuilding have been made.

New Alabama Mill.

W. E. Quin is promoting a mill at Fort Payne, Ala., which will have capacity of 80 bbls. A company with $8,000 capital paid in has been organizzed. It is planned to start operations by July 1. The old mill building at Fort Payne has been remodeled and new machinery installed.

Record 1915 Exports

Flour Shipments in Fiscal Year Ending June 30, Reached 15,077,000 Bushels.

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1915.

A record gain of 3,256,000 bbls. was made in flour exports in the crop year ending June 30, 1915. In the twelvemonth, total exports of flour amounted to 15,077,000 bbls., compared with 11,821,000 bbls. in the preceding year. The figures for 1915 are the largest since 1907, when exports in the crop year aggregated 15,585,000 bbls. A new high record was established in wheat exports by the United States in the year ending June 30. The total clearances amounted to 249,576,000 bus., or an inicrease of 164,000,000 bus. for the year. Exports of wheat and flour together amounted to 317,422,500 bus., figuring 4½ bus. of wheat per bbl.

Never before in the history of this country has wheat exports exceeded the 300,000,000-bu. mark. In the last 25 years the record for exports of wheat and flour was 234,772,000 bus., this aggregate being exported in 1902.

The disappointing part of the export figures, from the viewpoint of the milling industry, is the large amount of wheat shipped abroad and the relatively small amount of flour exports. Conditions working against the export flour movement were in no way relieved during the past year, in fact, they were in such shape as to work greater handicaps, but nevertheless, millers in this country were able to export more flour than for some time. But it is regrettable that the increase in flour exports was not in proportion to the increase in clearances of wheat. The following table shows the export of flour in bbls. and wheat in bus. for the past nine years. It presents an idea of the proportionate foreign movement of the grain and its manufactured product:

	Flour.	Wheat.
1915	15,077,000	249,576,000
1914	11,821,000	92,394,000
1913	11,395,000	91,603,000
1912	11,006,000	30,160,000
1911	10,129,000	23,729,000
1910	9,041,000	46,680,000
1909	10,521,000	66,923,000
1908	13.927,000	100,371,000
1907	15,585,000	76,569,000

Not only did the United States export a record amount of wheat, but sales of oats to foreign countries during the past year broke all preceding records. Wheat exports were valued at $319,961,000. Flour valuation was $87,650,000, or $37,638,000 more than in preceding year. Value of all kinds of foodstuffs sent abroad aggregates $724,000,000.

Oats valued at $51,669,000 were shipped, an increase of $51,028,000. There were 86,428,000 bus., an increase of almost 85,000,000 bus.

Corn exports were valued at $34,542,000, an increase of $28,551,000. There were 43,718,000 bus. exported, an increase of about 35,000,000.

New Flour and Feed Companies.

The Thompson Bros. Feed Co. was organized in Chicago, Ill., last week with a capital stock of $20,000. Incorporators are Thomas O. and Richard O. Thompson and Arthur A. Levi-sohn.

The Standard Flour Co. has been incorporated in Brooklyn, N. Y., to deal in flour, feed and cereals. Capital stock is placed at $5,000.

The Alco Feed Mills, Atlanta, Ga., have been organized to do a jobbing business in all kinds of feedstuffs and to manufacture mixed feeds. Principals are James C. Wilson and W. C. Smith. Capital stock amounts to $20,000.

J. H. Blanton, of the Queen City Flour and Feed Co., and H. R. Fricke, mill agent, have applied for membership in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1915.

Continued wet weather, delay in the movement of the new crop, the disparity between future and cash wheat prices and advances in wheat only added to the uncertainty prevailing in the flour trade of mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. Prices were marked up again, but the advances did not seem to induce buyers to take hold in view of the unsettled new crop situation. There was, however, somewhat larger buying of old crop wheat, but the business was of light volume on the whole and confined to immediate needs of consumers. Quotations of Kansas mills on old wheat 95 per cent flour, bulk, July shipment, were sent up to $5.40 to $5.70 per bbl., Kansas City basis. The advance averaged 30c to 40c per bbl.

Domestic business did not improve in any locality particularly, the trade reflecting the lightness of supplies in consumers' hands and the effect of the continued delay in the new crop movement. This, of course, means the absorption of more old wheat flour than many had anticipated in view of the earlier optimistic outlook for another heavy wheat crop of good quality. In the export trade little was heard, the few bids reported being too far out of line for the closing of business. Some millers report no foreign inquiry, while others says bids are as much as three shillings out of line.

Instead of increasing interest among buyers in new crop flour, the advances in wheat seemed to have an opposite effect in many quarters. It led mills, at least, to show less desire than last week to make offers or even quotations. On the whole, it may be said that interest in new crop flour trade waned more on the part of millers than on the part of buyers. With the extraordinary margin between the July future price and the quotations on wheat, the margin between old and new crop flour widened again, the new crop being quoted about $1 lower, compared with only 50c a fortnight ago. One sale was reported by country mills on the basis of $5.05@5.25 jutes, Kansas City, which shows an advance of as much as 40c. The Kansas offers of new wheat straights were again at a premium of 25c to 35c above the July option here.

The heavy carrying charge acted as one of the deterrents in new crop business. Besides, the increased fear of possible serious injury to new wheat so far as quality is concerned was also felt in the trade almost generally. Sales of new crop flour to date are smaller than usual and very much smaler than the bookings the corresponding time last year.

* * *

While inquiries for new soft wheat flour increased slightly, there was little demand for the old crop product owing to the bulge in wheat. Quotations are between $5.50@5.80 for extreme soft wheat patents, while straight is quoted at $5.30@5.65.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July shipment, $5.50 @5.90 per bbl.; new crop straight, August-September, $4.50@4.90; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $4.25.

Mill Feed Scarce and Strong.

Trade in mill feeds showed the effect of the limited supplies offered locally and in the country. As a reflection of interior conditions, it was said that at many points it was almost impossible to obtain shipments. Demand was irregular, but easily equal to the supply on the whole. Some distributors even reported orders in excess of supplies. Early in the week the East called for prompt shipment, but this trade fell off the last day or two. The South and Southeast sent more inquiries, but few sales were made.

The new crop feed market was even quieter than in the preceding week. It was difficult to obtain quotations on new crop supplies. August brown shorts were quoted at $1.05.

The range in the market for bran is between 92c and 95c, the market being a little stronger for the week.

Shorts were in best demand, offerings finding a ready outlet. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.12@1.15, against $1.12@1.14 a week ago. Gray is quoted at $1.20@1.25, against $1.17 @1.22 a week ago.

Fancy white middlings were in extremely limited supply, and little business was reported. The market ranges between $1.40@1.50.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 92@95c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.50; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas city are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98c cotton or jute, $5.70@6.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.50@5.90; first clears, $4.75@5.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@6 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.20@ 6.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6@6.50; bran, 95c@$1.05 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.70 @7 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.30@6.80; bran, $1.05; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.90; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.10 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City's mills are operating on less than half time schedules. Output the past week was 34,700 bbls., compared with 34,400 bbls. in the preceding week and 17,400 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Of the output last week, 30,700 bbls. were hard wheat flour and 4,000 bbls. soft wheat flour.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

The old wheat situation in Kansas City the past week developed considerable strength. Receipts of wheat are very small and there is a good local milling demand and an active shipping call for old wheat. Stocks in local elevators are at the low point of the year. With prospects that new wheat will not move in any volume until after July 15 and later than that date if weather conditions do not improve, the cash situation in Kansas City and the Southwest has very bullish aspects.

That July may be an old crop month is the opinion of a number of local traders. So far, the Kansas City market has received only a few cars of new wheat and the country reports indicate that the movement will not be much heavier this week. Old wheat movement has fallen off sharply, too, probably due to the fact that reserves on farms have been exhausted and stocks in elevators depleted.

No. 2 hard wheat sold in Kansas City at the close at a range of $1.29@ 1.33 per bu., which compares with a range of $1.22@1.25 a week ago. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City the past week amounted to 431 cars, compared with 253 cars in the preceding week, 378 cars last year and 219 cars two years ago. Elevator stocks of wheat now aggregate 122,845 bus., representing a decrease of 43,189 bus. in the past week. A year ago holdings in Kansas City elevators were 63,207 bus.

Corn receipts in Kansas City the past week were 181 cars, compared with 136 cars in the preceding week, 188 last year and 197 cars two years ago. Oats receipts last week were 40 cars, compared with 11 cars in the preceding week and 71 last year.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. C. Laird has opened a flour and feed store at Tribune, Kan.

The Kansas City Board of Trade adjourned on July 5. All other principal grain exchanges were closed, too.

Henry P. Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, was a visitor in St. Louis the fore part of last week.

The Commercial Club at Severance, Kan., is boosting for a flour mill project. Local capital will probably subscribe to stock.

R. Van Evera, sales manager of the Kansas Milling & Export Co., Kansas City, has been visiting the flour trade in Eastern markets.

The Whitewater Milling & Elevator Co., Whitewater, Kan., has resumed operations following a shut down of two weeks for overhauling.

The Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., has sold its elevator at Jansen to the Farmers' Union, which took possession on July 1.

The Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., is adding a story to its flour warehouse, which will give it additional floor space 28 by 60 feet.

Kansas City elevator concerns are bidding ¾c under September for July-August shipment, new crop wheat. For shipment by July 20 1c under July is quoted.

The N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., has purchased the Miles elevator at Patterson, Kan. F. W. Miles, former owner, will be retained as manager.

Wichita, Kan., received its first car of new wheat on June 30. A year ago June 28, Wichita received 40 cars of new wheat. Oklahoma was the first shipper this year.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, estimates the Kansas wheat yield at 108,651,000 bus. His estimate on abandoned acreage is 928,634 acres, leaving 8,357,707 acres for harvest, on which an average yield of 13 bus. will be gathered. Mr. Smiley's report places condition of corn at 61 and estimates average yield of oats at 37 bus.

Grain men at Wichita, Kan., are planning to ask their congressional representatives to investigate the rumor that the Armour Grain Co. has been made sole buyer of grain for the allies.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. in Wichita, Kan., last week, all of the old officers were re-elected. L. E. Moses is president of the company; T. J. Holdridge, first vice president and treasurer.

The Kingman Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kingman, Kan., says heavy rains have done considerable damage to wheat, principally where plants are thick and heavy. However, average yield is expected to be 20 bus. to the acre

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., will have the single largest mill elevator in the state of Kansas, when concrete tanks now undergoing construction are completed. The mill will have wheat storage of 750,000 bus. at Hutchinson alone.

The El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., gave a banquet for its 11 elevator managers, on which occasion plans for handling new wheat were outlined. The station managers present included John Henian, Bison; E. W. Wegerer, Cashion; G. V. Spindel, Dover; C. E. Morelock, Greenfield; C. T. Willis, Hydro; W. P. Wible, Kingfisher; A. Comstock, Lockridge; Edward Eischen, Okarche; John O'Brien, Richland; Ross Poole, Hydro; C. F. Greenwood, Union City, and George Lovell, Waukomis.

George Hibbs, of the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kan., writes that wheat harvesting will not start in his vicinity until July 5. "Prospects are very good," says Mr. Hibbs, "but there has been some damage from heavy rains and flooded condition of the low lands, which has caused the wheat to lodge. Quite a little has been washed out entirely by the extraordinarily heavy rains of the last three weeks. We are usually half finished harvesting by this date, but wheat is ripening very slowly, due to the cool weather and heavy rains."

T. J. Holdridge, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, stated that he was of the opinion that Kansas would raise between 110,000,000 and 120,000,000 bus. of wheat this year. "Western counties will make large yields," said Mr. Holdridge, "while the Southeastern part of the state is now harvesting a bumper crop. The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has not sold much new crop flour for export so far, but has booked quite a number of contracts with domestic trade. Export inquiry is expected to develop soon."

The July contract month opened last week without any deliveries of wheat in the local Kansas City market. With cash selling at a premium of more than 25c over July and the prospect for new crop deliveries slight, there is some expectation of a scramble among shorts to cover sales. The opinion that July may be an "old crop' month is gaining ground. Should this be the case, the premium for old wheat over the July option price may result in a "fireworks" market. At least shorts are displaying some uneasiness over the present situation. Total receipts of new wheat the past week were insignificant and the indications are that the movement will be in small volume for some time, particularly if weather conditions do not improve.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,

JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.

214 Postal Bldg.

P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1915.

The flour market was stronger and prices higher last week. The feature of trading was the firm tone to old wheat flour, which was in brisk demand. The week closed at top prices --as high as $6.20 bulk being asked for Kansas 95 per cent. Kansas straight was held at $5.85 jute. New flour sold at a sharp discount. Soft flours also finished firm.

Compared with a week ago prices averaged 50c per bbl. up on old hard, spring patents and straights, and 10c to 15c higher on soft extra fancy. Low grade qualities were unchanged to slightly firmer. New flour was offered rather freely for July-August shipment at material discounts, but were not actively dealt in owing to the uncertainty surrounding the new wheat harvest. Regular trade sources took old flour freely, and better buying was noticeable from the South. Sales reported were 2,000 sacks Kansas and Nebraska straight, to the Continent, on p. t.; 2,000 sacks extra fancy for August shipment to the Continent, netting $4.30 bulk, and a couple of lots hard to the West Indies, prices not given. To domestic trade late sales were 250 bbls. old extra fancy at $5 jute and 800 bbls. at $4.75 jute; 250 bbls. old fancy at $4.50 jute; 1,000 bbls. Kansas 95 per cent July shipment at $4.85 bulk; 1,000 bbls. new Minnesota patent and 1,500 bbls. new soft on p. t. Mills reported cables from exporters on Saturday, both from the United Kingdom and the Continent, but no sales were consummated.

Output of flour at the following mills was 37,400 bbls. last week, against 64,200 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), none; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 5,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 4,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co.), East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,400; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 6,000; Annan Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour, Old (in jute)—Patent at $5.50@5.65; straight, $5.25@5.35; extra fancy, $5@5.10; clears, $4.40@4.60; low grades, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)--Patent at $5.85@6.10; straight, $5.60 $5.75; clears,2 $4.60@4.70; second clears and low grades, $3.90@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.50@6.60 for old, and $5.40 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipmen: Hard bran at $1.05@1.06; soft at $1.07@1.08; middlings, $1.25@1.60; mixed feed, $1.14@1.15; white hominy feed, $26.25 per ton; oat feed, $18.50 per ton; No. 2 alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 for new and $19.50@20 for old; No. 1 at $20@20.50 and $21@22 respectively. At mills to city trade, quote hard bran at $1.10@1.12 and middlings, $1.35@1.45.

Mill Feed Is Firmer.

Mill feed prices were firmer last week, with bran averaging 3c to 5c higher than the preceding week's close. Offers were scarce and the demand for spot and quick shipment was sufficient to absorb all supplies at the advance. A reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the grinding at local and nearby mills was a substantial influence on values, as bran supplies are at a low ebb and the trade has been making every effort to avoid buying until new crop operations start. Weather will play an important part in the feed market in the next three weeks, for should further rains delay wheat harvest, mills will find themselves working throughout July practically on old crop wheat, and as cash premiums on this wheat are wide, dealers will be in a position to demand good prices for bran and feed over the last of the month when supplies of old wheat will be at their lowest ebb. Middlings and mixed feeds were firm, in sympathy with bran.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was 5c to 12c higher last week, the latter on hard grades which are usually scarce. Millers and elevators, local and nearby, were good buyers and offers were cleaned up daily. Receipts of new wheat are running very light, and unless a change to dry weather increases the market movement the end of July will see an unusual pinch for supplies. Mills are grinding light, owing to light wheat supplies, but necessary buying is forcing cash wheat upward. Hard wheat was quoted as high as $1.35@1.38, and No. 2 red, new, at $1.17@1.25; No. 2 red, old, $1.26; No. 3 red, $1.13@1.15.

Illinois State Crop Report.

A slight increase in the corn acreage is reported in the northern and southern divisions of the state, says the Illinois crop report, while in the central portions it is the same as last year. The condition of the crop in the northern and southern parts is 81 per cent and in the central section 89, with the state average at 84. Corn has made slow growth owing to cool and wet weather. Several counties in the northern division report damage to corn from cut, wire and grub worms and other sections report chinch bug infestations.

Winter wheat condition is placed at 90 per cent by the report, which states that Hessian fly is reported from nearly every county in the central and southern divisions.

St. Louis Club Meeting.

No more enjoyable dinner of the St. Louis Millers' Club was ever held than the one at Sunset Inn in St. Louis county on Tuesday last. Members of the club provided autos for all the other members nad guests and from the Merchants' Exchange there was a lively run to the country resort. E. C. Andrews, in his new '15 Marmon car, was about the last to start, but not the last to arrive at the club. There was a little brisk speeding at 58 miles per hour on a "just fair road," during which a hill showed how a Marmon and a skillful driver could outdistance other sixes and eights.

The environments of the club, with its rustic dining veranda on the upper floor was delightful in the evening coolness. The dinner was excellent, 'the wine was cold and the bird was hot," with selections by the St. Louis Millers' Club Quartette between courses. John Besse and Will Stanard sang solos and some impromptu choruses followed.

There were some speeches. Secretary A. P. Husband, Henry Craft, E. C. Andrews and Sam P. Plant being the orators of the occasion. Secretary Eichler announced applications for membership and unanimous election of Julius J. Albrecht and Edward J. Gummersbach, of the Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co.; O. Stanard Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.; G. W. Kahle, of the American Bag Co.; J. P. Brazill of the Traders' Despatch, and C. J. Maley of the Cuban All-Rail Route.

Almost the entire city membership of the club attended the dinner, total attendance being 72.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

W. E. Stewart, St. Louis representative of Ware & Leland, left Saturday to visit relatives and friends at Warsaw, Ind.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 159,525 bus., against 199,140 bus. the preceding week. Shipments were 148,200 bus., against 133,960 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators total 38,952 bus., and showed a decrease of 5,000 bus. last week.

Friends of Owen Stanard Tilton, treasurer of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, were surprised to hear of his marriage last Saturday in Chicago to Miss Ellen McNellis of St. Louis. The couple will spend their honeymoon at the San Francisco fair.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 69,550 bbls., against 82,690 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 1,808,900 bbls., against 1,553,280 bbls. Shipments last week were 70,860 bbls., against 74,240 bbls.; since Jan. 1, 2,260,470 bbls., against 1,940,760 bbls. last year.

Crop Expert John Inglis' report issued Saturday said there is a large area of wheat in St. Louis and St. Charles counties, Mo., that should have been cut a week ago. He estimated the Missouri crop at 35,000,000 bus., and the total winter wheat yield at 600,000,000 bus.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, says he expects an unusually heavy export business in flour during the coming fall and winter if the European war continues. The low prices of American wheat, Mr. Carr asserts, will mean attractive flour values, and place the American shipper in a position to more than compete with foreign sellers. Mr. Carr believes that England will find it more advantageous to purchase more of the finished product from the new crop than in taking the actual wheat as was done during the heavy export buying last winter. Even now there are increased inquiries in the market from export buyers for late shipment, Mr. Carr declares.

J. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., in discussing the present situation relative to July wheat, said: "The position of July wheat is the most peculiar I have ever seen. Supplies of old wheat are practically exhausted; there was only one car of No. 2 red in the St. Louis market last Saturday, and it sold around $1.25. Other good grades of new wheat are selling at $1.19 to $1.22. The July wheat option is quoted around $1.05, and obviously the trade expects a sufficient run of new wheat before July expires to depress the cash price to that of futures. But rain, rain, rain is delaying the new wheat movement, and if it continues to rain and receipts of new wheat are no larger than at present, with the milling trade snapping them up like wild-fire when offered, what is to be the result? It can only be that instead of the cash price dropping to July futures, the July futures will advance to the cash price. Of course, if the rain ceases and harvest is made rapidly, the shorts will be in harness, but when drought prevails rain fails to come time and time again when the forecast indicates, and the same in a wet season, it rains and rains when the map often indicates clear, bright weather. If this proves true at present July wheat shorts will be forced to cover, and the bulls get the money, despite the present outlook for the largest wheat crop on record. Surely the present market situation is one of the most remarkable in the history of the trade."

Michigan millers were vigorous protestors against higher state rates on flour and feed. Millers held that proposed advances would increase rates from 25 to 30 per cent above those now prevailing, which include a five per cent increase effective last year.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., July 5, 1915.

Flour prices have advanced considerable the past week, in line with the advance in wheat. Sales are few and far between and mills report difficulty in getting shipping instructions. One miller stated that this time last year he had flour sold ahead so as to keep him running for three months; this year he has only 30 days ahead. Kansas patents are bringing from $5.80 to $6.20, Kansas City.

Wheat receipts were light the past week, amounting to 105 cars, against 198 a year ago, and while the month just passed has been a record breaker, 792 cars arriving at Wichita, against 431 for a year ago, the month of July will fall behind that of a year ago. Mills are strong bidders for our wheat, and while some have old wheat enough to last them they are somewhat afraid of new wheat and will not grind it until about the middle of August.

Feed shows more strength than it has for some time. Mills report a good mixed car business and are taking care of the surplus in this way, bran bringing around 95c Kansas City, and shorts about $1.25.

WICHITA NOTES.

C. M. Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, has just returned from a month's vacation in California.

F. D. Sperry, fomerly secretary of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., has accepted the management of the Roahen Grain Co., Wichita.

J. R. Morris, grain buyer of the New Prague Flour Mills Co., New Prague, Minn., was a visitor in Wichita last week and spent several days renewing acquaintances among the grain men.

J. R. Haley, owner of the Fairview Milling Co., Fairview, Ok., drove to Wichita last week in his car. He reported the roads a little bad for good driving, but said wheat was good in Oklahoma.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. held its annual meeting in Wichita. E. V. Hoffman and L. E. Moses, of Kansas City, and R. W. Hoffman, of Enterprise, Kan., were the only out-of-town stockholders represented.

The first car of new wheat to arrive in Wichita, Kan., this year, arrived Tuesday from Chattanooga. It was consigned to the Hacker Grain Co., and was sold to Ed. Kelley Grain Co. for $1.20 a bushel, basis Kansas City, or $1.12½ Wichita. The car graded No. 2 dark and tested 60 lbs. Last year the first car tested 61½ lbs. and sold 79c basis Kansas City, or 71½c Wichita. The first car of Kansas wheat on the market was brought in Thursday from Maize and was sold for 4c higher than the above, or $1.16½ Wichita.

P. H. Harsha, Portsmouth, O., is installing a complete steam plant in his power house. He will resume operations on the new crop.

Richard & Evans Co., Cortland, O., reports that cutting will not start in its vicinity until after July 10. Wheat is just beginning to turn.

Knickerbocker Bag Co.

INCORPORATED

Second Hand Bags

For All Purposes

ST. LOUIS, MO., 26 South Commercial St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 7 and 9 Front St.

Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

New York

New York, July 5, 1915.

A somewhat better tone prevailed during the past week, hardening flour prices having a favorable influence. Naturally with the higher range of prices those who have high-priced flour bought are feeling more comfortable and, on the whole, the general inquiry of flour was better. While business was not of large dimensions still it showed an improvement over the previous week.

Spring patents at the close were generally held at $6.25@6.50 in jute and some business was done during the week as low as $6.10 jute. New spring wheat patent was offered during the week as low as $5.10 jute for shipment from Sept. 15 to Jan. 1, and the final range was $5.15@5.40 in jutes.

Old wheat Kansas flour was strong and straights were quoted at $6@6.25, sacks, but business was quiet. Mills were not disposed to make prices on new flour, owing to delayed harvest. New quotations were at $5.25@5.50 in jute for August shipment. Business was light.

Spring wheat clear was somewhat firmer, with offerings scarce and a fair demand. Prices were quoted at $5.85@6.10 in wood.

Kansas clear was quiet with no prices having been made as yet on new wheat stuff. Old wheat clear was quoted at $5.30 to $5.40 jutes.

Soft winter wheat flour was unchanged. Old wheat flour was quoted at $5.65@5.90 in wood and new wheat at $4.90@5.25 in wood.

Mill feed prices showed a much firmer tendency and general advances were scored. City bran in bulk was held at $23.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@6.75 in bbls.; straight, $6.25@6.50 in bbls.; clears, $5.85@6.10; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.50 in bbls.; straight, $5.65@5.90 in bbls.; clears. $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; low grade, $4.75@5.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $6@6.25; clear, $5.30@5.40; low grade or low clear, $4.75@5.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.25; standard middlings, $27.75; flour middlings, $32 50; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23.25, 100-lb. sacks, $24.75; middlings, $23.25@34.50; red dog flour, $35.

NEW YORK NOTES.

D. J. Kniering returned to New York on Monday from a three week's trip through the Southwest.

Strong prices the past week instilled a much better feeling among flour buyers in the East. Although the resultant increase in sales made last week was small, the outlook is for a material improvement in flour sales, particularly on new crop Kansas and Minnesota brands.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: A. C. Von Hagen, president United Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; C. S. Coup, vice president Northwestern Mill & Elevator Co., Toledo, Ohio; F. B. Stubbs, sales manager, Wells Flouring Mills Co., Wells, Minn.; C. M. Hardenburgh, manager Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

George L. Weirather has purchased the property of the Acme Milling Co., Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Weirather is making extensive improvements, which includes a change to electric power. He will make a specialty of grinding feed.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1915.

Southwestern mills did not perfect a large volume of business in the Chicago flour market in the week just closed. Some small lots of old wheat flour were sold, but very little new. The market has advanced steadily and the premiums on cash wheat are at a maximum on the present crop. The higher grades of old flour from the Southwest are in good demand, but the high price of old wheat is keeping buyers out of the market and they are straining every effort to make their present stocks tide them over until the new flour makes its appearance. Southwestern first clear was offered freely and brought good values Second clear was not in such demand as first, although offerings were also free.

New crop sales by Northwestern mills for the week were light. Advance kept purchasers out of the market. First clear is scarce and bringing high prices.

The rye situation is practically unchanged. Buying continues in a hand-to-mouth way.

The durum market was unsettled for the week and very few sales consummated. All durum products have had an advance of 30c per bbl. the last few days, but no sales reported on this advance.

Soft winter wheat flour advanced radically during the week. The majority of the smaller mills have apparently ground out their supply of old wheat and have nothing to offer. First and second soft winters are practically unobtainable.

The week's developments in the city family and bakery trade have been disappointing. Buyers are not now showing any interest in the market. While the unfavorable weather has injected some strength into the situation and the probability of a late marketing of new flour has made the spot firm, this development is now looked upon as temporary.

Export business in flour is, according to reports, next to nothing.

There is one very bright spot in the milling situation, however, just at present—the demand for the mill feed products, which is broad and active, with prices strong. There is an exceptionally keen call for heavy feed for Western consumption.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.90@7.10; standard patent (basis jute), $6@6.50; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $4@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $6.20@6.40; straights, $6@6.20; clears, $5.20@5.60; low grades, $4.20@4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.50@6; straights, $5.30@5.50; clears, $4.80@5; low grades, $4 25@4.50.

Durum (in jute)—Patents, $6.25@6.35; straight, $5.90@6; clear, $4@4.50; No. 1 Semolina, $6.40@6.50; No. 2 Semolina, $6.30@6.40.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring bran, $21.75 per ton; middlings, $26; red dog, $33@34.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.80@6; dark, $4@5; blended rye, $4.50@5.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.75@5; straight, $4.65@4.75.

CHICAGO NOTES.

C. E. Conklin, president of the Marcellus Milling Co., Marcellus, Mich., was visiting among the Chicago trade the past week.

The Thompson Bros. Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated at Chicago with a capital stock of $20,000 by Thomas O. Thompson, Richard O. Thompson and Arthur A. Levinsohn.

The wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade presented an old-time appearance this week, due to the presence of James A. Patten, the acknowledged "Grain King" and "Farmers' Friend."

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 5 1915.

Flour prices fluctuated within a narrow margin the past week following wheat closely. General tendency of the market was upward, however, closing flour prices being about 20c higher than a week ago. Kansas mills are quoting highest patent to regular trade at a range of $6.50 to $6.75 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Northwestern mills are asking up to $7 per bbl. for advertised brands and a range of $6.50 to $6.75 per bbl. for standard patents.

Spring wheat mills are offering old wheat flour for delivery from mill up to September 15, while Kansas mills are taking orders for old wheat flour, shipment from mill July 31. In some instances, salesmen report that mills do not plan to start on new wheat in Kansas until early in August, as the crop is considered backward at least 30 days. However, there are some mills in the southern part of Kansas which will begin blending new and old wheat by the middle of July. Spring wheat mills are promising old wheat flour shipments for as late as October 1, but the general limit is September 15.

Because of the lateness of new Kansas wheat flour, salesmen were able to book a slightly increased volume of old wheat flour orders. Regular trade bought straight carlots to bridge over the new crop season while bakers also bought for August needs. However, most bakers are displaying added interest in spring wheat flour, because of the later old crop delivery.

Quotations on new wheat flour by Kansas mills are for shipment as late as January 1. However, most mills are limiting new crop business to 90 days. Prices for new crop flour, August-September shipment, range from $5.50 to $5.75 per bbl. in jutes, delivered. Northwestern mills are asking a range of $5.90 to $6.25 per bbl. for new flour, shipment up to the first of the year.

Mill feed was steady all of the past week. Bran was in fair demand, with supply in proportion. Prices were quoted unchanged. The same conditions prevailed in shorts and middlings.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50@6.75; straight, $6.30@6.55; fancy clear, $5.50@6; second clear, $5.25@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.50@7; standard patent $6.25@6.75; clear $5.70@6.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The West elevator, Walnut, Ia., burned last week, origin unknown. It was fully insured.

Supplies of old wheat in Iowa are unusually light. Farmers have emptied their bins of wheat, and although roads have been in almost too muddy a condition to haul grain, reserves on farms are probably the lightest of the past five years.

The old Luney mill, one of the oldest and best known landmarks of Denison, Ia., is being torn down. The historic mill has stood for 35 years, but recently it has been used for feed grinding only. It was started by Thomas Luney, who died long ago. Sears McHenry is the present owner and he plans to sell the machinery and erect an elevator on the mill site

Wheat cutting has not started in Iowa as yet, but indications are that harvesting will start in the southern part of the state late this week. Wheat berry is filling out well and the prospect is for favorable wheather during harvesing. Wheat is about 10 days backward in the state but no further delay is expected. Movement will probably start about July 20, but will not be heavy until the last week in the month and probably not until August 1.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1915.

Flour buying in this market for quick shipment was active the past week, but jobbers are not yet showing disposition to anticipate future requirements. It is expected that the stronger tone of wheat will stimulate future business. Wheat moved up 6c to 8c per bu., billed wheat being quoted $1.08 to $1.10 and local wheat being quoted $1.03 to $1.05. Rains have interfered with threshing. Foreign inquiries have been received for flour, but not on a basis that made sales possible.

Mill feed continues to rule quiet, with a lower level expected in a short time.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.45; standard, $5.35; family, $5.25; low grade, $4.35; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.70@6.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.40@6.70.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $23@24 per ton; middlings, $28@29 per ton.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week were 18,300 bbls., against 21,200 bbls. in the preceding week.

Receipts in Nashville last week were 182 cars of grain. Stocks are: Wheat, 57,000 bus.; corn, 101,000 bus.; oats, 80,700 bus.

The J. A & O. L. Jones Mill & Elevator Co., of Nashville, has increased its authorized capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

The Dorris Milling Co., with authorized capital of $40,000, has been incorporated at Nashville. J. L. Dorris, H. O. Horton, J. T. Morton, J. G. Peebles, Walter Smith, A. E. Dorris and J. E. Lamberth are principals.

The Tennessee Biscuit Co. is a new Nashville, Tenn., corporation organized last week, and will manufacture crackers and cakes. H. A. Christensen, formerly of Baltimore, is its head. A site has been purchased, and a factory will be built at once, starting off in about 90 days with daily flour consumption of 125 bbls.

The Nashville Terminal Realty Co. has again taken over the management of the Hermitage Elevator, Nashville, Tenn., which has been operated the past year by Chas. D. Jones Co. P. W. Pritchard, president of the company, will be manager. The plant has a capacity for 500,000 bus. and will be operated as a public elevator. Chas. D. Jones Co. will continue to do business. The plant is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Armour Grain Co. is erecting a 5,000,000 bu. grain elevator at South Chicago.

The plant of the Farmers' Milling Co., Sacred Heart, Minn., is being overhauled. Operations will be resumed on the new crop.

The plant of the Tenino Mill Co., Centralia, Wash., was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000 recently. Damage will be repaired immediately.

The directors of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa met in executive session at Eagle Grove, Ia, and attended to routine business.

A movement is on foot in Wichita Falls, Texas, to start a custom flour mill. It is planned to organize a company with capital stock of about $5,000.

The plant of the Brownwood Mill & Elevator Co., Brownwood, Texas, which has been idle for several years, has been leased to H. H. Sigman & Co. and will be overhauled immediately. Power will be changed to electricity. It is planned to start on new wheat as soon as necessary repairs are completed, which will be 30 to 60 days.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 5, 1915.

Flour prices advanced sharply the past week, but did not reflect the full rise in cash wheat. Best patents are quoted by Omaha millers at $6.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks, while country mills are asking a range of $6.40 to $6.80 per bbl. for high patents, sacked, delivered nearby points. A rather peculiar situation prevails in Omaha. With mill quotations to local trade at $6.60, large grocery stores are retailing flour at $1.50 per 48-lb. sack, or $6 per bbl., indicating that they have flour on hand bought at a much lower quotation than the prevailing level.

Bakers are buying only small quantities of flour. Shipping demand from outside the state is reported light. The East is inquiring for new crop flour, but few mills in the state are making prices. Old wheat flour business in Eastern markets is very light.

Mill feed had a strictly weak tone the past week. Bran was in light demand and sold at $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Omaha basis. Shorts are quoted at $23 to $24 locally. Country mills are quoting bran in mixed cars at $21to $22 per ton, mill door; shorts, $25 to $26.

In the monthly summary of Nebraska weather conditions only five days of June were listed as clear.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Business Association has been incorporated in Duncan, Neb., with capital stock of $25,000. An elevator will be built.

Cash wheat is scarce in Nebraska. Movement of old wheat from farms has practically stopped, while mills in parts of the state find that they have insufficient needs on hand, due to the lateness of the new crop.

Hessian fly reports are coming from various parts of the state but reported damage is local and scattered. That the crop is too near harvest to suffer any material loss seems to be the opinion of leading millers in the state.

Maynard Bros. sold the Brock Roller Mills, Brock, Neb., last week to O. O. Howard of Loup City, who will dismantle the plant. The building will be torn down. The Brock mill had not been in operation since the loss of its water power several years ago.

Work on the Omaha Grain Exchange building is being pushed rapidly. The fourth story has been completed. No definite announcement as to when the building will be ready for occupancy has been made, but indications are that grain firms will not be able to start moving until early next spring.

Wheat cutting will start in Nebraska this week in the southern tier of counties, but will not be general from present indications until after July 15. The crop is making good headway, the berries are filling out well and prospects are that Nebraska will harvest a good quality crop. Some reports of Hession fly damage are now coming from various parts of the state. Dry weather is needed and the outlook is for favorable harvesting weather.

Frank Jirous is now sole owner of the mills at Creighton, Neb. The partnership of Jirous & Sladek sold the mill early last week to Henry Johnson, but Mr. Jirous repurchased the plant and is now rebuilding the dam, which was washed away by recent heavy rains and high water. New machinery will be installed and the mill overhauled generally before new crop starts to move. The mill will be operated as the Creighton Roller Mills.

Nebraska millers will meet in the Palmer House, Lincoln, Neb., July 7, to decide on a plan of protesting against the application of the Omaha Grain Exchange for proportional rates. Country millers in the state believe it would work a serious hardship on them if the new rate basis was granted Omaha, and, therefore, are planning to fight the attempt of the Exchange to secure proportional rates. The Nebraska Millers' Protective Association and the South Platte Millers' Club will make a joint protest against favorable action on the Omaha petition.

J. H. Kling has taken possession of the mill at Weeping Water, Neb., which he purchased from Klietsch & Halmes more than a month ago. He will remodel and start operations on the new crop.

The plant of the Fairmont Roller Mills, Fairmont, Neb., is being dismantled, the machinery having been purchased by George Hotchikn, of the Minden Milling Co., Minden, Neb. The Fairmont mill was built more than 25 years ago and was never operated.

George Hotchkin, of Minden, Neb., has started work on erecting a building to house a 150-bbl. mill, which he plans to have in operation as soon after the Nebraska crop starts to move as possible. Machinery contract has been let and work on the new mill will be rushed from now on. The plant will occupy same site as the former mill, which was destroyed by fire several months ago. Local capital will not be interested in the new mill.

The dam at the Valentine Milling Co. plant, Valentine, Neb., was washed away by the high water in the Minnechaduza River. This caused a temporary shutdown of the mill, but an auxiliary power plant will be used for power as soon as it can be put into shape. The dam at the Hering Milling Co., Royal, Neb., was also washed away by high water. About 40 feet of the dam of the DeWeese Milling Co., DeWeese, Neb., was swept away by the high water.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 5. 1915.

Retardation of the new wheat crop by heavy western rains caused a marked scarcity of old wheat flour last week. The effect on the local market was to advance old wheat quotations 40@50c per bbl. on all grades and to raise new wheat values 20@25c. Local and country stocks are light. There was some restocking and heavy purchases for export to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, which countries furnished the bulk of the demand.

Kansas old wheat flours began their rise Monday and Tuesday when quotations advanced 25@30c per bbl. By Saturday almost all mills were asking 35@40c over last week's close of the market and some were asking 50c advance. Old wheat patents for immediate shipment were quoted at $5.75@5.90 sacked. New wheat flour for August-September from Kansas and Oklahoma went up 20@25c and high patents were quoted at $5@5.25.

Spring wheat flour was quoted at $6.25@6.35 for patents both from Minneapolis and the Dakotas There was a strong inquiry for straights and clears and the market indicated renewed strength.

Soft winter wheat was up to $6.25@6.50, being at rifle irregular. Demand was restricted

Millfeed was stationary at $1.18@1.20 for hard and soft bran and $1.28@1.30 for shorts.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Harry T. Lawler, Jr., a prominent New Orleans flour agent and exporter, left for Bryan, Texas, Friday to spend the Fourth.

Orders were placed in New Orleans for about 1,800 bbls. of flour for Mexico by the Red Cross. Considerable comment was caused by the Red Cross agent buying from a wholesaler at high prices rather than from mills direct. Mexico oil companies were also in the market for low grade in 1,000-bbl. lots.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Clearing House Association has filed incorporation papers with $10,000 capital stock.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 5, 1915.

Flour buying was in light volume the past week. Mills are making a few sales of old wheat flour for prompt shipment, but the general expectation is that they will start on new wheat soon after the middle of July. As yet the local market has not received a single car of new wheat, but harvesting is under way in this section and parts of the state report threshing. The movement will be 10 days to two weeks later than last year, and perhaps will be later than this if weather conditions do not improve.

Kansas prices were strong the past week. Buying was on a light scale, bakers taking carlots for immediate use. Some business was done in new wheat Kansas brands for last half of July and August movement, at prices about 75c to $1 per bbl. under old wheat flour quotations. Kansas hard wheat high patents, old flour, are quoted at $6.70 to $7.10 per bbl. New wheat flour offers were as low as $5.70 per bbl., jutes.

Northwestern mills did a fair business for current movement. Spring wheat mill agents are offering new crop flour for shipment from mill after Sept. 15, but not much business is being done, as there is too much uncertainty surrounding the market. Some buyers have contracted new wheat flour at prices considerably higher than those now prevailing, which is acting as a damper in further new business.

Rye flour prices were unchanged. Purchases were in light volume and represented principally current requirements.

Mill feed was strong all of the past week. The South was a good buyer, while supplies were rather light. Mills offered in less volume than for some time. Bran sold at $24.25 to $25 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.40; fancy, $6@6.10; family, $5.50@5.70; extra, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $4.90@5.10.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight,$6.10@6.50; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.15; straight, $6.40@6.70; clear, $5.35@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended,$5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24.25@25; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati the past week amounted to 21,982 bbls., compared with 20,982 bbls. the preceding week and 19,982 bbls. a year ago. Shipments were 20,782 bbls., compared with 18.872 bbls. in the preceding week and 18,220 bbls. a year ago.

Several Cincinnati mills have contracted for new wheat at $1.10 per bu., while country mills in the state are offering around $1 per bu., but farmers are displaying little disposition to market at this figure. Some wheat has been sold in the interior at $1, but wheat growers are disappointed at the current price level and expect to hold for higher prices.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1915.

A strong tendency prevailed in prices on corn products in the local market during the past week. Mills continued to do an active business with the South on corn meal and other table goods for prompt shipment. Country mills are running full time, reporting shipping instructions as free and new orders better than at this time a year ago. Local mills have been operating on better schedules than a year ago, due to the increased demand from the South for corn goods.

Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas were the best buyers of corn goods in straight cars. Immediate Southwestern states took corn products in mixed cars with flour and feed, but did nothing in straight cars. Distributing points in the South report a good retail demand. The improved financial conditions have helped to increase the volume of business with the South.

Local millers are not doing anything in the Southeast on corn products, as their prices are out of line.

Corn meal sold last week at a range of $3.25 to $3.35 for cream grade in 24s cotton or paper, while standard meal sold at $3.05 to $3.15 per bbl., same basis. Hominy grits are quoted at a premium of 10c over cream meal, selling at $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl. in small sacks. Corn meal and grits were best sale the past week, other table goods being in nominal demand only.

Chop trade was in fair volume, but better pasturage conditions are affecting sales adversely. Instructions on old orders were received freely, but new sales dropped off somewhat. Southern states bought in unchanged volume, but the demand from immediate Southwestern states fell off to a material extent. Oklahoma was a light buyer, while Arkansas took less freely than in the preceding week. Some sales were made to the Southeast. No. 2 yellow corn chop is quoted down to $1.37 per 100 lbs.

Folowing quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.43@1.45 per 100; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

Cincinnati, O., July 5, 1915.

The cash corn market displayed a sharp advance this week, and corn products were raised 5c in sympathy. Most of the corn arriving, is being taken by the corn millers, as they have light supplies on hand. White corn especialy was in good demand and brought 80c. There was a good demand for corn meal from the South. Total receipts of corn this week aggregated 123 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.45@1.50.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1915.

A sharp advance in cash corn in the late markets last week made for firmness in corn products. Local and nearby mills reported buying of meal for spot and quick shipment, and considerable effort on part of dealers and jobbers to contract for future shipment. Mills, however, are disinclined to book over 30 days, even at steady prices. More favorable reports on the growing corn crop were without influence on sentiment, as supplies of corn now are not excessive, and should the war continue cash handlers expect the exports of corn to keep up well with the large total of recent months, which would preclude very low prices for corn, unless the present crop should prove unusually large. The South took meal and table goods in fair volume, and demands from the Southeast were about on a par with recent buying. The trade is optimistic over the outlook, and expects a good business to develop in the near future, which will carry over into the fall and winter. Improved business conditions in the South are helping trade sentiment. The East was in the market in a small way for spot shipment. Quote corn meal at $3.45 f. o. b. wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 5, 1915.

Corn products demand continued light, with prices unchanged. The corn market holds up strong. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.25 per ton; corn feed meal, $30.50; cracked corn, $31.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1915.

Corn products ruled steady, with fair demand. Corn is quoted at 82c to 84c. Bolted corn meal is quoted at $1.90 and pearl meal $2 per 96-lb. bag.

New York, July 5, 1915.

There was no change to note in the price of corn goods during the week and business was only fair.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65@3.80, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60 @1. 75; hominy, $3.95@4; granulated yellow, $3.90@4; corn flour, $1.75@ 1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86 @1.89; grits, $1.87@1.90; flakes, $2.15.

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1915.

The corn products market at Chicago showed a continuation of the strength displayed the previous week, based on the adverse conditions incident to the new crop. Local demand fluctuated considerably, and averaged only fair for the week, with offerings a trifle freer. White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 and yellow $1.65 to $1.70, in 100-lb. sacks, for carlot shipment.

New Orleans, La., July 5, 1915.

Corn products were up 5@10c per bbl. last week. Demand was somewhat stimulated with a strong inquiry for meal and grits. The Red Cross was in the market for supplies for Mexico famine sufferers, and closed contracts for some 20,000 bus. of corn for shipment next week to Vera Cruz. Local orders were in small lots, but the country was a goo dcustomer. Quotations on corn goods ruled as follows, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cottons or jutes, carload lots: Cream meal, 03.60@3.70 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.40@3.50; grits, $3.70@3.85; hominy, $3.95@4.05; chop, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Stocks of corn in Boston, Mass., amount to less than 2,000 bus.

Not much is being done in Argentine corn, although importations have been made on basis, providing a wide distribution from New York and Philadelphia. Offers from Argentine last week were somewhat out of line, as practically no acceptances were reported.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3, 1915.

There are no signs of immediate improvement in flour business unless a radical change in the wheat market stimulates trading. Many buyers have nearby wants well taken care of, and are not at all anxious to contract for new crop shipment. There is still a considerable amount of flour to be shipped on old crop bookings at higher than prevailing prices. The upward tendency of the July contract, together with the high cash wheat premiums now ruling, have had the effect of boosting prices on flour for prompt shipment.

Small export sales have been reported, but this class of business is not profitable at present. Prices on patent flour have advanced about 40c per bbl. during the week, and this feature has caused shipping directions on old bookings to come in more freely, thus maintaining a fairly liberal operating capacity.

The broad and active demand for heavy mill feed has stimulated the milling situation so that it is not entirely in a rut. Demand for flour middlings and red dog is exceptionally good throughout the West, and prices on these grades of feed have advanced 50c@$1 per ton. Bran is slow, although prices are steady in sympathy with the heavy feeds.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $6.60@6.80; second patents, in sacks, $6.40@6.60; first clears, in sacks, $5.20@5.40; second clears, in sacks, $3.70@4.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $19.50@20; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $23@23.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $28@28.50; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $31@31.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

Millers were anxious to obtain choice wheat and in consequence the cash demand was active. Receipts were quite liberal. Premiums were somewhat lower. No. 1 Northern sold at 3@12c over July and No. 2 at July price to 10c over. Nebraska wheat commanded a premium of 8@9c over July.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

Reports from South Dakota indicate that that state will have a much better wheat croy this year than last. Conditions are said to be perfect.

It looks very much as though the corn crop is to be a failure north of the Iowa line. Farmers are unable to cultivate corn if they do not get continued sunshiny weather.

J. H. Riheldaffer has just returned to Minneapolis from a trip through North Dakota and Montana. He brings word that the wheat out there looks fine and is coming into the head.

Corn millers in the Southwest are limiting all new business, when possible, to 60-day movement. Buyers are somewhat bullishly inclined, because of the backwardness of the corn crop, but millers are not booking for very late delivery. Current sales for prompt shipment have been in surprisingly good volume, the South taking much larger amounts than at this time a year ago.

The Ellis-Fleming Brown Grain Co., Cincinnati, was incorporated last week with capital stock of $20,000. Principals are J. W. Ellis, C. H. Brown, F. E. Fleming, C. E. Hill and Harry Nagel.

The Almond Milling Co., Almond, Wis., has filed articles of dissolution. Oscar Culver is now sole owner of the mill formerly operated by the company and is overhauling it preparatory to starting grinding.

The defunct business of the Central States Milling Co., Columbus, Ohio, has been taken over by the recently incorporated Central Grain & Milling Co., which has capital of $10,000.

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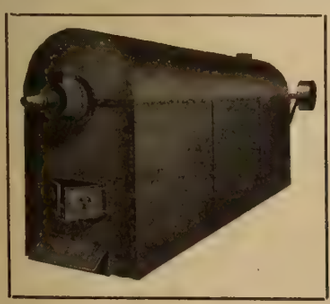

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1915.

Buying of new wheat flour was maintained during the week but not to such an extent as last week. Buyers have confined themselves to one and two car lots. Some few cars of old wheat flour were sold. The larger city trade was not so good as in the small towns. Considerable flour is offered in the larger centers at much under the original cost and those in need of flour are taking advantage of this fact.

We have had very hard local storms this week but very little damage was done. Wheat is being cut in the southern counties and is being sold for 90c a bu. at mill door. Considerable old wheat is also coming out at $1 a bu.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$6.75@7.05; straight, $6.50@$6.75; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade, in jute, $3.80@4.20; new, 90c less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.25; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; extra, $4.80@5.05; new, $1 a bbl. less.

Kansas Patent (basis ½ cotton or jute—$6.25@6.50; straight, $5.90@6.15; clear, $5.20@5.55. New flour about 65c less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.05@6.40.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $27.25@27.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@30.50; bran, $24.75¾25.25; winter middlings, in bulk, $27.50@28.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Some Pennsylvania millers have offered new winter straights as low as $3.35 bulk f. o. b. mill.

The following were on Philadelphia 'change this week: H. S. Garvey and J. E. Britt, Chicago; Paul Marshall, Minneapolis; J. E. Hammers, Boston; M. Cohen, Winnipeg; J. C. Lyman, Milwaukee; H. Ziegler, Indianapolis; Charles G. Simon, St. Louis, and F. E. Browder of Mankato, Minn.

The old Paxton mill at Harrisburg, Pa., is for sale. This will clean up the last mill belonging to the Eastern Mill & Export proposition some years ago when 27 millers in Pennsylvania lost their mills. They gave their mills and took stock in the new company as payment. It is said that very few of them ever saw a cent.

President L. H. Powell of the Wichita Board of Trade made a business trip to Topeka the latter part of the week to see Attorney-General Brewster. Mr. Powell wants a ruling from the Attorney-General that the new commission merchants license law did not apply to members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Brewster, however, could not interpret it that way. It is very likely that the matter will be taken to the courts, as the law goes into effect July 1. Under this license commission men pay a tax of $10 and have to put up bond amounting to $2,000.

Texas reports wheat yields running from 12 to 30 bus. to the acre.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., July 5, 1915.

The flour market is dull, though there is a fair inquiry for new flour. Old flour sales are mainly to bridge needs into new crop. The market is higher than a week ago.

Feed trade is reported extremely quiet by most sellers, though supplies are so scarce that prices are strong. Best demand appears to be on standard middlings. Low-grade flour demand is also showing up well. The trade is not disposed to buy for future shipment.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7@7.25 in wood; clear, $6; low grade, $4.50.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7 to $7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $4.50.

Rye Flour—$6.65 to $6.90.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $27; red dog flour, $34; oil meal, $31; gluten feed, $26.30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Mayor C. W. Brister, an Auburn, N. Y., miller, has decided not to run again, though urged to do so by his many friends.

The Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has lately shipped a large consignment of flour to Brazil, using sacks printed in Portuguese.

C. S. Anderson, for some time connected with the Buffalo feed trade, is now president of a new incorporation, the Perry Mill & Elevator Co., located at 322 Chamber of Commerce.

The Kukeze Foods Co., of 1283 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y., has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. The company had not been in business long and its indebtedness was not large.

H. C. Veatch, Buffalo manager of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kas., has gone to the company's mills for a short stay. He stated that buyers were taking flour with reluctance, being forced into it by the prospect of delayed shipments of new wheat flour.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: F. E. Drury, Youngstown, O.; F. G. Atkinson, Minneapolis; W. H. Noyes, Chicago; Frank Ludwick, Boston; B. G. Fairchild, Portville, N. Y.; G. A. Underwood, Bangor, Me.; W. W. Wright, St. Louis; J. W. Simmons, Pemberton, O.; Fred H. Niles, Wellsboro, Pa.; B. L. Waite, West Valley, N. Y.

The Burrell Engineering and Construction Co. has started work on the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator being erected in Kansas City for the Norris Grain Co. Plans call for the completion of the house by Dec. 1.

Receipts of corn at the principal markets in the Southwest are light. In Kansas City weekly arrivals are much less than a year ago at this time, while the shipping demand is heavier. Consequently, stocks are on the decrease, now amounting to less than 1,000,000 bus.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., has obtained trademark rights to the word Kaferita, which the company is now using on a pancake flour containing a mixture of kafir, feterita and wheat flour.

Quite a number of the Wichita Board of Trade members attended the summer convention of the Hutchinson Board of Trade last week.

Drouth and extreme heat are reported to be unfavorable for growing crops in Italy. Harvesting will be late. Reserves of grain are fair and consumption is limited by the government.

A hearing will be held in Baltimore, Md., by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the reduction of the free storage time on flour from four to two days.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1915.

Prices on alfalfa products declined about $1 per ton the past week, reflecting an improved situation in the meal market and better pasturage conditions throughout consumptive territory. Local alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers continue to do a better than normal volume of business for this time, but with pasturage conditions improving, the usual summer decrease in volume of sales is beginning to be apparent. Alfalfa meal prices declined 50c to $1 on the outlook for larger supplies, choice selling at $19 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri river basis, or 50c lower than a week ago.

Other grades of meal fell off $1 per ton, No. 1 selling at a range of $17 to $18 the entire week. Some No. 2 new crop meal is coming to market and is bringing around $16 to $17.50 per ton. The quality of the meal being offered is very poor. Real quality meal, the kind that would grade fancy, easily brings a premium of 50c to $1 per ton over choice, but grade is scarce, not one car out of ten grades this high. No. 1 and choice meal predominates in the local market, but receipts of No. 2 meal are increasing. Demand for No. 2 is not as large as the supply, although the general scarcity of meal is having the tendency of making mixers taking anything they can obtain.

The outlook is for resumption of operations among a number of mills in October on new meal. Kansas plants are still shut down, although a few are shipping meal. Very little of the first crop of alfalfa meal in the state was available for grinding, because most of it was damaged and also due to the fact that rains interfered with operations. However, the prospect for the second cutting is much better and there is indication that most alfalfa mills in the state will be able to resume operations as soon as the second cutting is cured.

Immediate Southwestern states bought slightly less mixed feeds than in the preceding week, owing to better pasturage. Arkansas and the South and Southwest continued large buyers, taking the bulk of the output of several local mixers. Omaha mixed feed manufacturers also report a heavy demand from the South and Southeast. Shipping instructions on old orders from the cotton states were obtained satisfactorily.

Alfalfa molasses feed is now quoted at a range of $18 to $22 per ton or 50c to $1 a ton lower than a week ago. Grain dry mixed feeds are held at $28.50 per ton, while molasses grain mixed feeds are quoted at $23.50 to $27 per ton in 100-lb. bags, basis Missouri lasses grain mixed feeds sold at $23 per ton early in the week, but the general quotation is at $23.50 per ton. Mixers declare that alfalfa mixed feed prices will reflect declines in meal quotations.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@19.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $2@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $11.50@12.50; No. 1, $10.50@11.50; standard, $9@10.50; No. 2, $6@8.50; No. 3, $4@6.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1915.

Alfalfa products were about steady last week, with old meal selling at recent top prices, while quotations on new were slightly under that level. Demand for supplies was good. Wet weather in the West and Southwest continued the main support of the market. With all grain feed products higher in sympathy with a sharp advance in cash wheat, due to the late harvest and light receipts, dealers took all offers of meal readily. A broader buying movement would prevail if suplies were to be had. Arrivals of new crop alfalfa hay here and in the markets of the West and Southwest are heated and in unusually poor condition, and unless the weather changes soon the second cutting of hay in the important states will be as unsatisfactory as the first. Demand has been more or less stimulated by muddy pastures, increasing indoor feeding. Buying was fairly good from the South and East, the latter territory showing willingness to contract for future business, but mills disinclined to book unless at quotations relatively firm as compared with old meal prices.

Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $19.50@20.50; $21@23 for No. 1(top rates in each for old); alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $23.50@28; without grain, $22.50@25.

Cincinnati, O., July 5, 1915.

Alfalfa products displayed a steady tone this week. There was especially a good demand for mixed feed. Bulk of buying is coming from Southern territory. The cash hay market advanced sharply this week. New clover hay is coming, but not showing very good quality, and prices are easy. Total receipts for the week amounted to 102 cars. Molasses feed was dull and unchanged. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@26; alfalfa meal, $25@26.60; mlasses feed, $27@27.50.

New Orleans, La., July 5, 1915.

Demand for alfalfa products was somewhat better last week. The local trade was inclined to restock and country orders improved on account of the scarcity of native hay. New alfalfa hay was quoted at $17@18.50 for choice; $15@16.50 for prime. Meal was quoted at $21@22 and mixed feeds at $24@32, all basis f. o. b. New Orleans.

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1915.

There was a little easing of the extreme scarcity of alfalfa products last week, although offerings are far from liberal. Reports from the West early in the week indicated a resumption of mills, but later additional rains caused a second shutdown.

Demand for mixed feeds was not as keen as it has been, due largely to improved pasturage conditions, although inquiry from Eastern markets was good.

Prices declined somewhat, but are still considered out of line. The range was about as follows: Choice, $19.60@21 per ton; No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $17@18; grain mixed feed, $28.50@29.50; molasses mixed feed, $24.50@28; molasses feeds, $18.50@23; alfalfa molasses feeds, $18.50@23.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Worland, Wyo., mill of the M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, will start grinding hay the first half of July if rains do not interfere.

A leading Kansas alfalfa feed manufacturer says that St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and other large markets will not receive a normal amount of alfalfa meal until after Aug. 1, and probably later than that date, if weather conditions in milling sections do not improve.

The Commercial Club at Tescott, Kan., is boosting for an alfalfa mill. The organization has interested an eastern Kansas alfalfa manufacturer in the town as a location for a mill and has promised local support to a company. Tescott has a large surplus of alfalfa annually and can easily supply the needs of a 50 to 100-ton mill.

The report of the Kansas State Department of Agriculture on the second cutting of alfalfa is very encouraging. Of course, rains during the period when cutting is in full sway, will injure the crop, but excepting this condition, the second cutting in Kansas is likely to be one of the heaviest in the history of the state. In some sections farmers have already started harvesting the second crop of hay, but cutting will not be general for some time.

Alfalfa meal offerings have increased slightly in the past ten days, but the movement is not general by any means and compared with a year ago, alfalfa meal receipts at the principal markets are insignificant. A year ago at this time Kansas City, Omaha and other alfalfa meal distributors and consumers had liberal receipts, these markets storing meal. So far this season, handlers of meal at principal markets have been unable to obtain enough of the product to fill orders on books.

An office is being fitted out at 304 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., for the M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha. The branch will be in charge of W. B. Swygard, who is a former alfalfa meal miller, having operated and owned a plant at Albion, Neb. Mr. Swygard will handle the St. Louis sales territory for the M. C. Peters company, which has heretofore handled St. Louis and adjoining states from Omaha. J. S. Schloemer will be traveling salesman out of the St. Louis office.

New alfalfa from Colorado is arriving on the Kansas City market in unusually bad condition. The Missouri river market is receiving a large number of cars, of coarse, bleached hay, which is not finding ready sale. Reports from alfalfa mills in the Centennial state to Milling and Grain News indicate that much damage was done to the first cutting of hay in Colorado and that not much of the crop will be suitable for grinding. New Mexico harvested the best first cutting of the principal alfalfa producing states, but high freight rates are a handicap to that state. Some meal is moving from New Mexico, but it is all being taken by the South.

The Denver Alfalfa Milling and Products Co., Hartman, Colo., has completed plans for doubling the capacity of its Hartman mill. Machinery is being installed at this time and the new equipment will be ready for grinding by the time new crop is available in Colorado. F. M. Wilson, manager of the company, says that the alfalfa milling industry is on a firmer basis today than ever before in its history. The Denver Alfalfa Milling and Products Co. operates four mills in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, which is ranked among the largest alfalfa producing sections of the world. The mill at Hartman will have a capacity of 240 tons per day when all the machinery is installed.

Less new wheat has been sold for export so far this year than for a number of years. Exporters have about cleaned up all old contracts, but foreigners appear little interested in new business. Generally at the beginning of the new crop movement in the Southwest large contracts are made for export, but so far little wheat has been bought by Europe, with the exception of a few scattered cargoes. It is the lack of foreign demand that has been the principal bear factor in the wheat markets of the past month or so.

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Millers - - -	2.00
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If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A man to take full charge of the Great Bend Mills, 400 bbls. capacity. Located on the Santa Fe tracks and in good connections with Mo. Pacific. Must furnish the running capital. Would lease or sell. C. H. Hulme, Great Bend, Kan.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill from 300 bbls. up. Wide experience with hard and soft wheat mills. Will be open for a position after July 1. At present with a large soft wheat mill. Positively guarantee my work to be first class in all respects. Could come any time after July 1. Address Box 301, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED—By young man thoroughly experienced in milling, who has taken a complete flour, feed and wheat chemistry course, thereby enabling him to make all necessary tests for up-to-date milling purposes to insure a uniform product, as second miller in mill up to 1,000 bbls. capacity. Any mill in need of a live, progressive man, address Box 302, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Not a position, but a job running somebody's mill that needs a head miller that can produce quality and yield second to none, and keep mill in good repair. Am married, 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat. Can furnish good references. Address Box 309, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good mill where milling will be appreciated, or second miller. Will take the road for a good firm. Have had experience selling. Will go anywhere in United States. J. G. Hays, Harrisonburg, Va.

WANTED—A miller of considerable more than the average ability, seeks position as head miller in a live, successful mill whose capacity and trade justify them in engaging such a man. Have the "know how" and energy necessary to successfully handle anything undertaken. Fully alive to the importance of close yields and uniform products. Hard or soft winter or spring wheat. Excellent references. Address Box 305, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 150-bbl. Have had 25 years' experience. Have my own tools and can keep mill in repair and guarantee results; can come on short notice. Please state wages you will pay and system you have. Can furnish best of references. Address Wm. H. Derham, Easton Place Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a competent miller. Will guarantee results. Can make a flour that will bring repeated orders. Can give good references. Married man, and use no tobacco or intoxicating drinks in any form. Can come any time. Middle age, life time experience. Can reflow a mill if needed. Address Box 23, Clayton, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

WANTED—Job as head miller with somebody that wants a man that can produce the goods and keep mill in repair. Am married and no booze fighter. Am 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat Would consider second job if it paid enough money. Address Box 292, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 100 to 500 bbl. mill. Married; 30 years of age; strictly temperature; 16 years continuous experience in milling in all its branches; possess first-class executive ability. Can guarantee you a high-grade, uniform flour with a close finish. Am a fair millwright, have my own tools, and can keep mill in my charge in first-class order. Can furnish reference if desired. Address E. L. Gillies, Saranac, Mich.

WANTED—At once, to connect with a substantial Oklahoma or Kansas mill having 200 to 500 barrels capacity, wanting a head miller. Am 36 years old, married, small family. Fifteen continuous years as head miller. I will guarantee results or no pay. Salary expected, $100 to $150 per month, according to size of plant and responsibility assumed. No objectionable habits; good references. If agreeable, I will buy some stock in a good reliable company. I am not out of a position, neither do I expect to be, but for good reasons I expect to make a change in the near future. Address Box 307, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-barrel mill, from 60,000 to 85,000 bushel cribbed elevator capacity, located in southern Kansas. For particulars write Charles Farmer, Box 788, Wichita, Kan.

30 BARREL FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Flour and feed mill of 30 barrel capacity, rye or buckwheat; 3 run stones, 2 for flour and one for feed. Never failing stream; 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New Englang Ry., freight depot on mill property. Property contains 3 acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 barrels capacity, by experienced miller who is not a drone and is not looking for a snap, but looking for a psoition where there is real work to do for one who has the ability to do it. I don't claim to be one of those high yielders, but guarantee to get out all there is in a bushel of wheat, but quality with me comes first, regardless of high yields. Am not out of employment. Am strictly sober, married, with small family. Speak German; guarantee high grade flour nad give satisfaction in every way. I have my own tools and can keep mill in good repair. State what system you have. Am at present running an Allis-Chalmers mill. Prefer the bolter system. Anyone in need of a live wire, address Box 308, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

WANTED—We are in the market for a car of fancy alfalfa seed. Submit samples best delivered price. J. T. Russell & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—To buy a small second-hand self-rising flour mixer. Must be in perfect working order. Give detailed description. Address J. H. Cain & Sons, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—To rent a good 50 or 60-bbl. Nebraska flour and feed mill. Must be running and in good order. State what power you have and give full description of mill. Address Box 300, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Bran and flour packer, roller mills, reels, cleaners, dusters, dryers, bag or freight carrier, and lot of other machinery we want to clean out. E. C. Hogan & Co., 1935 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—On a brokerage arrangement at New Orleans, the account of a reliable, large hard wheat mill wanting large business from bakers; also export trade. Advertiser has office and warehouse on belt line and has live, reliable organization. Box 306, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one 12x30 Hamilton Corliss engine, in first class condition, and one Brownell boiler, 60" by 16'. Will sell at a bargain if we can sell soon; will take something in trade if you have something we can use. Jansen Milling Co., Jansen, Neb.

FOR SALE—Solid iron double belt pulleys.

No.	Diameter.	Face.	Bore.	Price.
3	66 in.	12 in.	4 7-16	$25
3	66 in.	10 in.	4 7-16	$18
1	66 in.	11 in.	4 7-16	$20
1	48 in.	17 in.	4 7-16	$15
1	52 in.	7 in.	2 3-16	$10
Split iron pulleys—				
1	52 in.	5 in.	2 11-16	$10
1	54 in.	57 in.	2 11-16	$12
1	60 in.	6 in.	2 11-16	$15

These pulleys are all as good as new. Were cut out in remodeling. The Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Weather conditions were somewhat improved in the corn belt the past week, but were far from favorable. Dry, hot temperatures are needed badly to force growth in the plants. Some sections report almost ideal condition of corn fields, but generally the plants are 10 days to two weeks late.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS.

All users of second-hand bags are familiar with "Knickerbocker Quality," and it is this motto and its adherence to it that has made the Knickerbocker Bag Co., of St. Louis and New York famous. To the users of second-hand bags the Knickerbocker trade mark means best quality and quick service.

The company started in a small way in New York some eight years ago and the business has grown to the extent that an office and plant has been established at 26 South Commercial street, St. Louis. First class facilities are installed in both of the plants of the company for the handling of second-hand bags. The Knickerbocker Bag Co. ships only usable bags and many buyers accept "Knickerbocker Quality" as the final word in purchasing stock of this nature. The ability of the Knickerbocker Bag Co. to handle large or small orders has been and is a contributing factor to its rapid growth. Inquiries regarding any size second-hand bags will be answered promptly.

* * *

Winners of the Grand Prize.

America again gallops under the wire an easy winner.

At the official distribution of prizes at the Panama-Pacific Intrenational Exposition, a well-known firm of American mill builders has, by walking away with the highest possible tribute to which any one distinctive class of exhibitors can aspire, welded another link to the strong chain of evidence depicting the character of its products.

The Wolf Company, of Chambersburg, Pa., is the firm to which congratulations are due.

The respective values of the awards given out at the exposition are: 1st, the GRAND PRIZE—the highest and most coveted of all; 2nd, the Medal of Honor; 3rd, Gold Medal. These are the awards representing the three highest values, and are followed by medals of gradually decreasing merits.

It is not only significant that The Wolf Company captured first honors, but the fact that the product (Sperry Drifted Snow Flour) made by the Wolf-equipped mill had the distinction of standing at the head of its class also has a meaning not hard to comprehend.

The principal equipment of the prize-winning mill consists of six stands of Wolf ball bearing double roller mills, two of the modern self-balanced and automatically controlled Wolf sifters, and four Wolf improved middlings purifiers. The capacity of the mill is 100 bbls. per day.—S. J. Elliott of The Wolf Company.

John Patton president of the Patton Milling Co., Cattlesburg, Ky., died recently. He was 70 years old and was one of the wealthiest residents of Cattlesburg.

Farmers in parts of Iowa have been compelled to replant from 10 to 25 per cent of their corn fields. Some replanting has been delayed too long by rains.

Heavy rains fell in parts of Ohio the past week, but where wheat cutting had started farmers did not let the downfall interfere with their field work.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are quoted at $2,900. The last membership to change hands at Kansas City cost the buyer $5,250.

The Boston Flour Club held its annual outing on Sontaug Lake, near Lynnfield, Mass., last week. The attendance was large.

New Wheat Flour

IS just as good as flour made from old wheat, if it is properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process.*

If you have not installed our process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before harvest, thereby avoiding the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged, and is off in color.

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The dollar applied to the maintenance expense of an out-of-date feed grinder, the dollar lost through the inferiority of its product, or the dollar saved by

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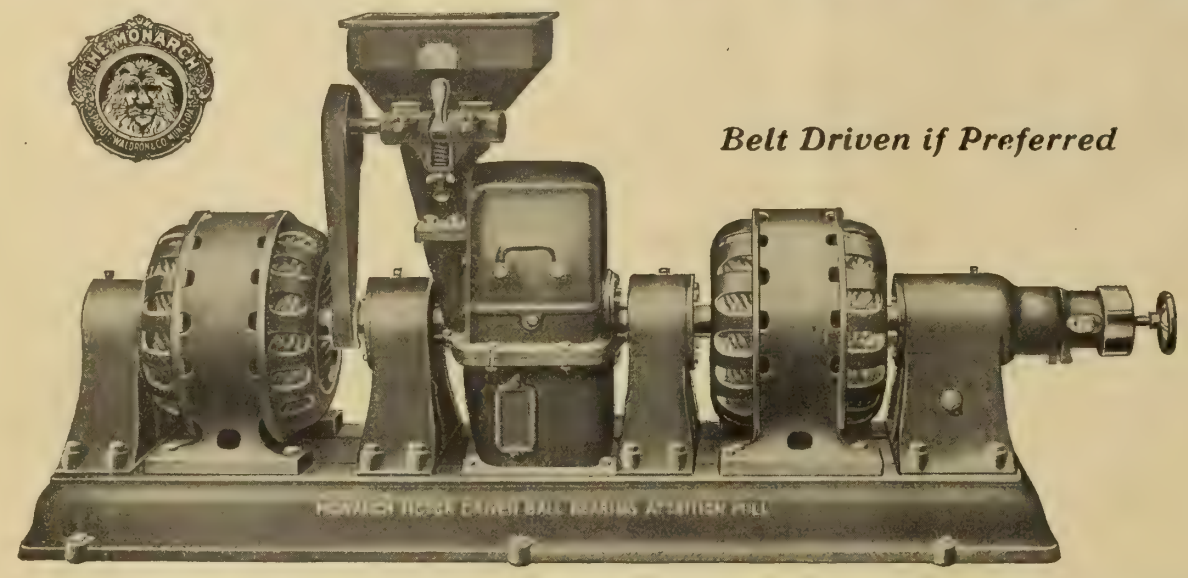

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The Monarch is the Original Ball Bearing Attrition Mill; the Standard of Value and Quality.

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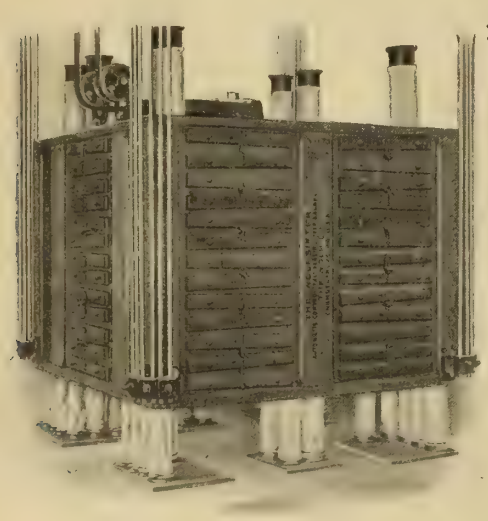

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

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Gluten tests on your wheat to keep the gluten in your flour uniform.

Analysis and Baking tests on your flour in order that you may know the Qualities of your own flour.

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Milling and baking tests on your wheat to determine the yield and baking qualities before you mill the wheat.

Ash, gluten and baking tests on your mill streams to assist your miller to make better flour.

I can help you make BETTER FLOUR AT LESS COST

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All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

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A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

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Concordia Mill & Elevator Co.
Concordia, Kansas.
750 barrels daily capacity.

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Wichita, Kansas.
15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
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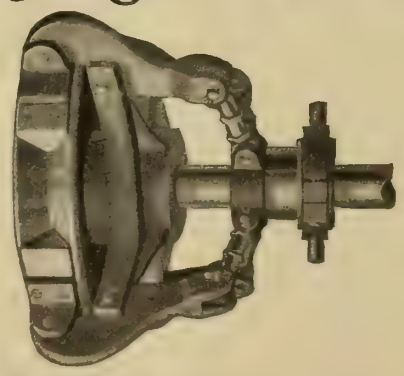

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Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Kansas City, Missouri.
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"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
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WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
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Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

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Hadley Milling Company
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
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Capacity 600 Barrels
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Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
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Write us for quotations
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Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

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WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

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BETTER BREAD FLOUR
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The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

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The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

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A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
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We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves
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If not represented in your market, write us
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
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Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly---made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
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The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
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Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
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3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

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STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

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Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

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Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

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Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
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Member Millers' National Federation

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Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

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All Grades—Send Samples.
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Established 1890
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FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
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Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
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For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
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WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks
of Hy-Rib Concrete
No Forms Required
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Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*
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Kansas City, Mo.

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STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Engineering and Construction Company
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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

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RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
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Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
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Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
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World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate
the purest, strongest and most economical, hence
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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.
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KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
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—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,
By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.
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Milling and Grain News
St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
The "Oats Specialist"
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

CHALLENGED—
Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.
Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.
It will please your customer. Ask
A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS
(Patent Applied for)
The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
62 Williams St., New York

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
HINRICHS LABORATORIES
4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR
We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.
PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS
Main Office, St. Louis, Mo.
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Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915. | Number Seven

For Sales Insurance

Southern Kansas Millers' Club at Meeting Indorses Protection—Malcolm McNair, President.

President, Malcolm McNair, Lyons.
Vice-President, N. M. Vilm, Wichita.
Secretary, C. V. Topping, Wichita.
Treasurer, Harry Randall, Wichita.
Directors—John Moore, Wichita; C. E. Curran, Concordia; C. A. Greenlee, Hutchinson; R. J. Fleming, Sterling; John Nicholson, Topeka; Geo. W. Curtis, Oklahoma City; H. Dittmer, El Reno.

The above officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club, held at Wichita on Friday, July 9. Secretary Topping made a report showing a prosperous year for the organization and a satisfactory financial condition. He emphasized some of the features of organization which had proved advantageous, especially in transportation and legislative matters. The committee on nominations appointed by President C. J. Warkentin was as follows: A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City; J. R. Moffett, Peabody; A. Fassler, Topeka; George C. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, and W. E. Carr, Hutchinson.

Prof. L. A. Fitz, of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, spoke briefly about the work of the Department of Milling Industry and the Kansas Feed Law. He reported progress in building up a school in milling and baking technology at Manhattan, which the Kansas millers are much interested in.

Secretary J. C. Adderly of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., said Kansas had the second organization to indorse the formation and work of the company when formed and it had received the unanimous indorsement of the millers. The net cost in Kansas for protection against industrial accidents had been 70c to 80c, which was also true in other states. The ratio of assets to liabilities was larger in the Millers' Mutual than in any stock company. The proposed insurance on flour contracts for future delivery occupied the balance of Secretary Adderly's talk. He explained the plan, its moral effect upon buyers and millers and said he believed it would prevent 75 to 90 pe cent of the trade abuses in selling flour. The company had the organization, the counsel and the local attorney to carry on the work at a nominal cost and was prepared to do so just as soon as the millers desired it. The Federation Directors had voted on the indorsement of the plan and the result was awaited to start active work. Henry Lassen, Wichita, offered a motion which carried, that it be "the sense of the meeting that we indorse a new sales contract, including an insurance feature and recommend to our directors in the Federation that they ask that favorable action be taken."

Armin Fassler referred to the foreign exchange situation and the terms on export sales. He said exchange was now 4.751, and it was predicted it would decline to 4.25, which would mean about 65 cents less per barrel. He thought it might go to 4.65. Millers must guard themselves in selling for export. The United Kingdom and other countries must have our flour and wheat bankers abroad and here must get together and arrange the exchange of international commerce. It was advisable not to sell too far ahead and not on 60 days' draft on London, as importers were asking. He considered three days' sight draft on London and sales for 30 days' shipment as safe and fair under present conditions. The subject was discussed by H. Dittmer, El Reno; Henry Lassen, Wichita; Ralph Hoffman, Enterprise, and C. L. Roos, Wellington.

Standardization and definitions of flour brought out an animated and interesting discussion from the standpoint of hard winter wheat millers. There were many opinions expressed but the consensus of ideas was that standards were bound to come and millers should co-operate with the government in arriving at a basis which would be fair to the milers and protect the dealers and buyers of flour. Prof. Fitz gave the result of experiments and millers exchanged information concerning ash, gluten, moisture and percentages which brought out interesting data.

The meeting was attended by a large number of millers at the afternoon session and more arrived for the dinner in the evening, which was held at the Wichita Club. H. S. (Larry) Kennedy told stories including the Mankato Bull and the New Ulm Wheat Buyers and a few more of his choice repertoire.

The following were among those present at the two meetings:

C. J. Warkentin, Newton; C. V. Topping, Wichita; Ross Stratton, Winfield; F. D. Stevens, Wichita; T. J. Holdridge, Sr., Wichita; H. Dittmer, El Reno, Ok.; C. M. Jackman, Wichita; Harry Randall, Wichita; John Enns, Inman; John W. Sauer, Cherryvale; J. C. Regier, Buhler; W. E. Carr, Hutchinson; C. A. Hiebert, McPherson; A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City; E. Wiegel, Perry, Ok.; Geo. W. Curtis, Oklahoma City; T. C. Thacher, Oklahoma City; Geo. C. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; Frank Foltz, Oklahoma City; C. L. Roos, Wellington; J. C. Adderly, Chicago; J. R. Moffett, Peabody; Henry Lassen, Wichita; N. M. Vilm, Wichita; L. A. Fitz, Manhattan; A. Fassler, Topeka; J. H. McNair, Halstead; J. B. Hupp, Wichita; A. R. Hacker, St. John; Jno. Ruth, Kingfisher, Ok.; W. G. Patten, Chickasha, Ok.; A. J. Stone, El Reno, Ok.; E. L. Euetke, Oklahoma City; Bruce Young, Caldwell; H. Imboden, Wichita; R. A. Goerz, Newton; J. H. Moore, Wichita; George Lowry, Wichita; Fred Wolf, Ellinwood; P. B. Kimpler, Ellinwobd; J. H. Compton, Wichita; A. Imboden, Wichita; George King, Wichita; William Reid, Great Bend; Fred Miller, El Reno; Ralph Hoffman; Enterprise; Gerome Topping, Wichita; C. W. Hunter, Wellington; H. S. Kennedy, Minneapolis, Minn., and W. B. Burns, St. Louis.

A Miller's Scholarship.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, at its recent annual meeting of stockholders, voted for the establishment of a Kansas Flour Mills Co. millers' scholarship at Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan. The faculty of the college will be allowed to determine the student entitled to this scholarship.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., says the length of the course will be decided by the faculty. "We anticipate," said Mr. Moses, "that it will give the student that may be selected by the faculty a year's additional schooling, and believe it will promote interest in the chief manufacturing enterprise of the state of Kansas."

Spotting Charges Unjustified.

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1915.

"Spotting" charges were declared illegal by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision made public today. The Commission held that the charge for placing cars on industrial tracks was unjustified and that the additional charges on the industries named and not upon others would result in discrimination. It also declared that the cost of "spotting" cars was included in the haul rate, that is, spotting was not a separate duty.

Commissioner Harlan was the only dissenting member.

The decision said: "While we have called attention to the possibility of increased revenue and suggested that carriers ought to make additional charges for some service in movement of cars, we have never intended to suggest that an additional charge would be proper for services which by long-continued general precedent and usage have been treated as covered by the line haul rate."

Southwest Weather Better.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12, 1915.

Better harvesting and threshing weather prevailed in the Southwest during the past week. Rains fell on several days, but Kansas had a numbe of bright days with higher temperatures which was favorable for winter wheat. Conditions in Nebraska were somewhat improved, too, but Oklahoma weather was not much better than in the preceding week.

Wherever possible, threshing is being pushed in Oklahoma. Nebraska has started cutting in the southern counties and part of western Kansas has begun to harvest its wheat crop. Threshing is still very backward, as indicated by the light receipts of new wheat in he Kansas City market. However, new supplies are coming in increased quantities and with better weather and the highest temperatures of the year, prospects are that new wheat movement will be well under way within a fortnight.

Death of Murry Dean.

Murry Dean, a prominent miller of southern Illinois, died at his home, in Ava, Ill., Sunday, July 11, from an attack of paralysis. Mr. Dean was 69 years old and had retired from active business for a number of years. He was president and principal owner of the Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., and the Reliance Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill.

For more than 25 years Mr. Dean was a member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. In 1908 he retired from a partnership in the Parrott-Day Co., grain commission, St. Louis. Soon after his retirement from this company he purchased the Reliance mill, at Murphysboro. Both the Dean mill, at Ava, and the Reliance mill, at Murphysboro, are under the active management of Mr. Dean's sons.

Wheat Three Weeks Late.

Geary, Ok., July 13, 1915.

(Special Telegram.) New wheat movement in this section is three weeks late, which means that shipments on new wheat flour sales will consequently be that late. All calculations have been upset. Wheat movement in Oklahoma has just started east of the main line of the Rock Island. Would place average yield at 12 bus. east of the main line and 15 bus. west. Weather is dry and threshing in general. New wheat is strong in gluten, but is lightweight. Quality west of Rock Island is much better than east.

Corn looks fine.—W. B. Burns.

Bright in Wheat Belt

Higher Temperatures and Less Precipitation Favorable for Harvesting and Threshing.

On the whole, the past week was more favorable for winter wheat cutting and threshing than for some time, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska. Rains further delayed the harvest throughout the winter wheat belt, but cutting progressed on bright days, and a few days of continuous sunshine would find conditions in the fields materially improved. East of the Mississippi river weather was less favorable and bright skies are urgently needed to complete the harvest and to make threshing possible. Some wheat in Illinois is beginning to sprout in the shock. Receipts of new wheat in the St. Louis market were comparatively heavier than in any other primary center, totaling close to 400,000 bus., against 150,000 bus. the week before. Increases at other winter wheat centers were small, but a better movement is in sight. Spring wheat conditions remain favorable and few complaints were received from the entire growing area. Higher temperatures were decidedly favorable for corn.

The Government Report.

Prospects of a billion-bushel wheat crop this year were increased during last month. Basing its estimate on July 1 crop conditions, the Department of Agriculture placed the prospective total production at 963,000,000 bus., compared with 950,000,000 estimated from June 1 crop conditions. Corn, the nation's greatest crop, should yield 2,814,000,000 bus. with continued favorable weather, the Crop Reporting Board estimates from this month's condition figures. That compares with 2,672,804,000 bus. harvested last year.

Corn—Average, 109,273,000; condition, 81.2; yield, 25.8; production, 2,814,000. Oats—Condition, 93.9; yield, 24.8; production, 1,399,000,000. Barley—Condition, 94.1; yield, 28.2; production, 208,000,000. Rye—Condition, 92; yield, 17.

WINTER WHEAT.		
New York	94	8,200,000
Pennsylvania	87	21,800,000
Maryland	84	9,600,000
Virginia	87	15,000,000
North Carolina	88	10,900,000
Ohio	91	37,500,000
Indiana	82	43,100,000
Illinois	85	48,900,000
Michigan	89	17,400,000
Iowa	90	12,100,000
Missouri	73	37,400,000
Nebraska	89	73,700,000
Kansas	76	126,800,000
Kentucky	79	9,500,000
Tennessee	75	8,100,000
Texas	94	21,200,000
Oklahoma	80	43,800,000
Montana	92	17,300,000
Idaho	97	11,100,000
Washington	100	32,100,000
Oregon	95	16,000,000
California	84	7,600,000
SPRING WHEAT.		
Minnesota	91	68,200,000
North Dakota	93	106,200,000
South Dakota	96	52,900,000
Washington	96	19,200,000

The Cadillac Milling Co., Cadillac, Mich., has been incorporated with capstock of $7,000, and will probably erect a small mill of 25 bbls. capacity.

Philadelphia public warehouses held 101,646 bbls. of flour on July 1, 1915, compared with 78,836 bbls. on June 1 and 83,267 bbls. on July 1 last year.

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Milling and Grain News

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Foreign Exchange and Flour.

In addition to extraordinary freight and insurance rates and deranged European business conditions, millers are entering the new crop year with a foreign exchange situation almost without parallel. The foreign exchange market has been so weak and gives signs of even greater weakness that it has now become a matter of unusual concern to millers engaged in the exportation of flour to Europe. What its effect will be on the export trade is an absorbing subject of discussion

According to present quotations in New York, the cost of converting the English pound sterling in American dollars is now 2 per cent. The cost of converting francs into dollars is 10 to 11 per cent; marks, 12 to 15 per cent; rubles, 20 to 25 per cent. As Germany is unable to make direct purchases because of the effective British blockade against her, the discount on marks is not of immediate interest. The discount against Russian rubles, which is great indeed, is also of little interest because Russia is not an importer of flour from this country. The discount of francs, however, means much in the trade with France. The British pound discount is also vital to every exporter of flour dealing with Great Britain and some of the other European countries in a position to purchase of America.

The causes of the present abnormally low foreign exchange rates are numerous, but the principal one is the fact Europe is now engaged in a pursuit of destruction, not production. Instead of producing various commodities which the United States usually purchases of her, Europe is engaged in a colossal war. The result is her inability to exchange for American wheat, flour, cotton and munitions the goods this country usually imports. Consequently, the United States piled up a trade balance of approximately one billion dollars, the greatest in the history of the country, in the international business of the fiscal year just closed. England has been exporting large quantities of gold, and with her other allies, she has also piled up credit, yet all of this has failed to bring about normal exchange rates. England and her allies are averse to exporting gold; they want to hoard the precious metal against emergencies in this uncertain, awful war. Hence, they are now making efforts to induce, with liberal success, liquidation of American securities, in order to offset the huge trade balance against them in this country. Besides, it is forecasted that the European allies fighting Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey will arrange, through loans and other plans, to establish credits which may reach the vast total of a billion dollars. Difficulty, however, will be experienced in this movement, for American financiers will demand the safest collateral in the world.

A little less than a year ago Great Britain was exerting pressure to force gold exports from the United States in settlement of balances held in this country. The British government did not dream then that all of the gold she obtained, together with many additional millions, would have to be returned. It is therefore idle to attempt any forecast of prospects in the foreign exchange market. History is without precedent for the European conditions of today, it should be remembered by those seeking to read the future in the financial and business relations of the war-torn Old World and the United States.

A number of millers, realizing the uncertainties of Old World financial conditions in relation to those of this country, have already made a change in their export business methods, selling to British and French buyers only on the basis of dollars and cents and not in pounds and marks. Others are doubtless considering the advisability to such a step. To millers not engaged in the export business the foreign exchange situation is deserving of attention because every rise in the discount against English pounds and French francs means a corresponding advance in the cost of wheat and wheat flour to the consumers of importing countries. It is doubtful if the advance occasioned by the discount against English pounds has been of any influence on British flour consumption, but the sharper discount against francs seems to be large enough to play a part in the consumptive demands of France.

A Uniform Rate Adjustment.

A decision of rather momentous importance to Missouri shippers of grain and grain products, yet of broader interest to the milling industry as a whole, was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week in the so-called Missouri rate case. The ever present conflict be the Interstate Commerce Commission and the different state bodies was the principal matter determined. In Missouri, the intra-state rate was on a lower basis than the interstate rates from interior points to St. Louis, a rate breaking point. In fact, Missouri railroads were compelled to file an intra-state rate to St. Louis of one-half to six cents lower than the rates applying on interstate business. This worked a discrimination.

The Commission held it was intolerable for railroads to publish two different rates for intra- and interstate traffic and ordered that interstate rates should not exceed rates contemporaneously in effect on state traffic.

It is expected that this will have a far-reaching effect and perhaps it is a permanent step forward towards uniformity in national and state regulations, not only traffic regulations, but in feedingstuffs laws, weight regulations and branding requirements. The milling industry faces almost hopeless entanglement in the differences between state and national rules and laws and would welcome uniformity between the two.

New Mills in Cotton States.

Approximately fifty new mills have been erected in the cotton states of the South during the past year, and some of these plants are beginning to start operations. Very few of these new mills in the South have a capacity of more than 50 to 75 barrels, while a majority are 25-barrel plants. The owners of the mills have been able to interest local capital in their companies, their original plan being to sell their entire output at the mill door and use only local wheat. Consequently, these mills have been erected only where farmers started producing wheat. Milling and Grain News knows of instances where 25-barrel mills have been installed in sections where the total wheat area in that vicinity was less than 1,000 acres.

The milling interests of the Southwest and the soft wheat flour millers of Missouri, Illinois and other central states, who do an extensive business in the cotton states, will watch with a great deal of interest these new milling projects. They offer competition to the large hard winter, soft winter and spring wheat mills of the more Northern states, and the effect of these new producers is already arousing interest.

The new mills in the south are making an earnest attempt to lay foundations for business, as farmers and plantation owners are leading stockholders in many instances, this insures to a degree an annual wheat crop for the mill. Other methods have been followed by mills in obtaining some assurance that an adequate acreage will be planted yearly to wheat. Besides, these new millers in the South have adopted a plan whereby they insist that farmers selling them wheat must buy all the flour they need, or the mill will not purchase the grain.

In most instances the new mills have been erected at points where flour milling is an unknown industry, however most of the mills are in the hands of capable operatives who have some knowledge of flour selling methods. Deep interest is being displayed by a great many communities in the South in the new milling ventures, which are largely the result of the demoralized cotton situation, growing out of the European war. True, this condition is only temporary and has to some extent been relieved, but it is a question whether the new milling ventures in the South will pass with the extraordinary cotton trade situation. The extreme weakness of the cotton market in the last month, together with the growing uncertainty of export outlets for the reduced crop now in sight owing to the continuation of the European war, may give the new mills a two-year start. That is, the incentive to grow more grain in the cotton states may continue strong for another year yet, at least. Another fact which some observers of the South's new mills will take into consideration is the claim that the cotton states have not yet begun to reap full possibilities in the per acre production of cotton. The South may find a permanently reduced acreage in the staple economically profitable. This view, however, is not general because the world's demands for cotton are growing and would now be increasing but for the European war. It is also plain that, consumptive requirements considered, the area capable of producing wheat is far greater in the world than the acreage adaptable to the production of the staple for which the South is famous.

Calmness.

With more favorable weather for the winter wheat harvest the last few days there has been a growth of optimism over prospects as to the quality of the new crop. That there has been considerable damage to scattered sections of the belt there is no doubt. Also there is admittedly no little damage in soft wheat regions. However, will the harvest, with auspicious weather from now on, which is certainly due, not prove to be better than many expectations?

One of the serious frailities of human nature is to become depressed, to look on the dark side of things in life. This is more common in America than in other lands where the times are not so good and where, consequently, the methods of living are simpler. In America the tendency to partake of too much food and to enjoy pleasures to excess has made, it seems, a race prone to depression. Physiologists have been studying this weakness of the American people for years with the hope of finding a cure for it. The best and the most reliable remedy, however, is the injection of more calmness and more sanity in the conduct of life.

All of this may be foreign to the wheat situation at first thought, but the fact of the matter is that is not far from being so. This is no time for counting on a year of poor wheat. The weather may prove favorable to such a degree the balance of the season that plenty of good wheat will be available for mills. There has not been an enormous export business on the new wheat this year as was the case a year ago. This should, it seems, enable millers to enjoy a wider choice from the new crop.

Millers who have as among their great assets the habit of looking at trade events calmly should not be pessimistic over the delay in the harvest or in the new crop flour business of the 1915-16 season.

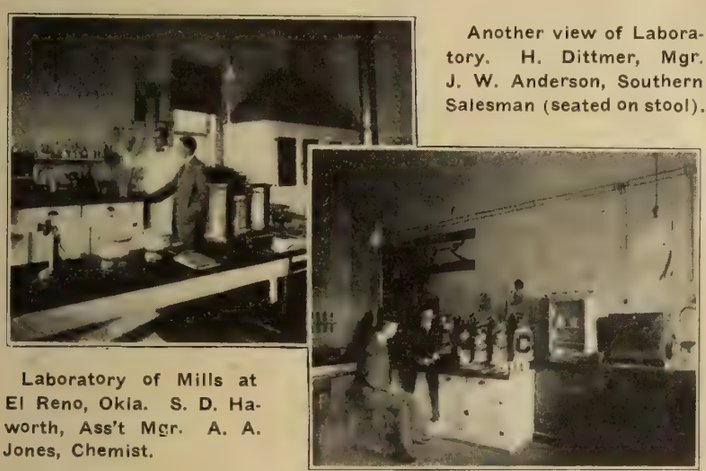
Optimism in Southwest

Oklahoma Millers Are Happy and the Editor Finds They Have Reason to Be.

Wichita, Kan., July 9, 1915.

Oklahoma presents the phenomenal spectacle of having a record-breaking wheat crop all raised and in the fields and still being unable to save it. In some townships I Forded through, the last three days, I found cutting, shocking, stacking and threshing at the same time, and lots of wheat standing in the fields uncut and apparently no prospect of cutting it. Oklahoma's wheat belt typified the biblical quotation, "The Lord gives and the Lord takes away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Not meaning to be too optimistic or see things with eyes of pessimism, it is hard indeed to estimate the net result in bushels. Oklahoma had an immense crop of wheat on June 15—too much straw, but still a fine wheat berry and probably 18 to 20 bus. average. Today it may be 10 or 12 or 16—not more. I saw some threshing yesterday between Tonkawa and Blackwell that threshers said 25 bus., but they were too high. It was an early cut field shocked well before the rains. Lots of wheat is stacked, more in the shock and still lots in the fields uncut and looking sick. Heads are down, straw broken and it has the bedraggled look of the "last rose of summer."



Another view of Laboratory. H. Dittmer, Mgr. J. W. Anderson, Southern Salesman (seated on stool).

Laboratory of Mills at El Reno, Okla. S. D. Haworth, Ass't Mgr. A. A. Jones, Chemist.

The quality. Well at Waukomis Wednesday evening Miller Ward tested some at 57. It was dry and hard, looked like 12.5 gluten, at least. At Enid wheat was tough and damp. H. Dittmer showed me some wheat at El Reno in the straw with whiskers two inches long and it had a musty smell. Fred Miller at Enid said a fine looking field opposite the mill was rotting in the shock. Perhaps Fred was sniffing at a competitor's price on old wheat flour for August shipment, which I will admit was rotten.

Tuesday afternoon I tried to impress the U. P. with the importance of getting me to Kansas City before business men went home, but while they put on an extra engine, the "Overland Limited" or some other "short horse" train was two hours late and I broke the speed laws and nearly broke my neck trying to catch the Firefly at 8 p. m. for Chickasha. A Red Cap delivered me to the Rock Island at 7:59 exactly and then the whole works stopped for 45 minutes, while a car of cherries was being switched onto this limited, never-stop, get-there quick train to Texas and the Mexican war. The Bread Line looked good at El Reno two hours late for breakfast and Chickasha and the Humphrey family were trying to buy wheat at 95 cents when "scoop shovel" dealers had short sales at $1.25. The puzzle was not solved. Myron Humphrey has his finger on the pulse of every grain buyer within a radius of 50 miles of the mill and there was certainly one young man hungry for wheat. Threshing was just starting up around Chickasha.

The El Reno mills are rather proud of their flour and grain testing laboratory and Chemist A. A. Jones is testing for both mills. On Wednesday he found 12.75 per cent gluten in new wheat with 17.7 per cent moisture, and dried out, the same wheat had 13.5 gluten with 12.6 moisture. Another sample dried, had 14 gluten with 12.6 moisture. Miller Thompson of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. said he wanted old wheat to mill and expected new wheat to be tough. He was doing an artistic piece of millwright work when I called, but stopped long enough to talk about "The Grinders" and the next convention at St. Louis.

Jona Ruth knows a good car and driver, for he had both ready for me when I got into Kingfisher. Shiver knows a Ford and he knows roads. Can avoid a mud hole instinctively and never had a mishap or a bit of engine trouble (here we are knocking wood). Mr. Phillips and Mr. Lankard were "swapping lies," so they said, but Lankard was just back from the coast, so is excused this time. Things looked mighty prosperous around the Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co. and the Oklahoma mill was going full tilt.

We found the Miller Bros. at Dover with a nice 100-bbl. mill and prospects good for another year. When they heard the supper call; up the line we went to Hennessey. Mr. Black was out on the coast, but W. J. Baines had no hesitation in saying business was good and going to be better and they expected plenty of wheat. He wanted "Building Up a Flour Trade" for reading in leisure moments.

R. H. Grimes, of the Hennessey Roller Mills, was busy looking after wheat harvest on his farms. Mrs. Grimes was looking after the mill and doing a good job of it and also entertaining the millin' press after business hours. She seems at home making flour as well as baking bread.

Called at Miller Ward's house at Waukomis. Ward was weighing wheat by match light and tested a load at 58 lbs. He is a busy man—grain buyer, miller, manager, salesman and book-keeper—and knows his business, and also his competitor's like a book. But Ward don't have time to read—more's the pity—too bad for Ward and the publishers.

J. E. McCristy was guard of the Inner Temple where Fred Miller works and had a stuffed club for roailroad men, calendar artists and anyone with an order blank. He said Miller was there to sell the output of their 1,000 bbl. mill and from Fred's surroundings, he was doing it. He has three telephones, four stenographers and a dictaphone all occupied at once. McCristy has built an upper story to the office and a steel door is double padlocked. Miller is going to use an aeroplane to go home with and avoid the rush of salesmen and peddlers. I waylaid him at his residence before breakfast, however, and we beat McCristy to work. He thinks Oklahoma will average 12 bus. and he is the best judge of wheat conditions in his territory, having daily reports from their many country elevators.

The Callahan's, A. K. and A. E., are Dutch. They look it and the name proves it. Besides licking the Kaiser daily, they run the Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., at Enid, and are going to find time to read Milling and Grain News this next year.

At Garber is a neat little 60-barrel mill, and J. W. Hoberecht makes the flour for L. E. Bruce and D. Story. Mr. Story is a new partner and will take care of the output. They have a nice local business as well as a good mill and miller.

Myron Vanderbergh had just finished reading Milling and Grain News when we broke the spell at Hunter. He, of course, had all the latest news from the outside world. For a well arranged, well kept 125-bbl. mill it would be hard to beat the Hunter Mill & Elevator Co. He has a Twin City 4-cylinder gasoline motor that runs like a top. G. L. Camnefax is head miller.

Mr. V. said all wheat would be cut and probably average 12 bushels of medium quality. Wheat was not half cut between Garber and Hunter, and looked sick Mr V. makes me feel better about the outlook in that section.

"It was a "Long way to Tonkawa," but the welcome of B. A. Cockrell was compensation for a hard drive.

D. J. Donohue of Ponca City, and associates of Oklahoma City, have just bought the mill for $——— and will call it the Tonkawa Milling Co. Dan has not had time to drive over yet to look at his new property but will decide soon if "White Wonder" flour is going to keep up its reputation

(Continued on Page 13.)

Plant of Hunter Mill & Elevator Co., Hunter, Okla.

Important Rate Suit

Decision by Interstate Commerce Commission Is Victory for Missouri Interests.

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1915.

In a decision of widespread importance, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided favorably for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club their petitions for an equalization of the interstate and intrastate rates on grain and grain products through the St. Louis gateway. The decision of the Commission again discussed the conflict between state-made rates and those applicable on interstate traffic. The Commission's order in the Missouri case provides that there shall not be two separate rates applying on grain and grain products; that is, Missouri railroads will be compelled to publish one rate on both interstate and intrastate shipments.

The Commission orders the Missouri railroads concerned to establish on or before Sept. 1 rates on interstate shipments of grain and grain products from interior Missouri points to St. Louis, Mo., as are contemporaneously in effect on intrastate shipments from the same points of origin.

Missouri railroads have a case before the Missouri Public Service Commission in which they are asking that intrastate rates on grain and grain products be raised to a higher basis than the present interstate rate. Should the Missouri Commission refuse to grant the petition of Missouri railroads, these carriers will be compelled to file on Sept. 1 interstate rates on grain and grain products equal to the intrastate rates prescribed by the Missouri Commission.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club contended before the Interstate Commerce Commission that its members were placed at a great disadvantage because the railroads compelled them to pay the full interstate rates on shipments passing through St. Louis to the East or South, while dealers in St. Louis had their grain shipped from the points of origin to St. Louis on the lower intrastate rate and paid the interstate rate beyond St. Louis. This was declared to make a difference of one-half to six cents per 100 lbs., seriously affecting the business of the interior miller.

Interior Missouri millers did not complain against the interstate rates in and of themselves, but merely asked that the discrimination in favor of St. Louis be removed. The Merchants' Exchange intervened in the complaint. In its opinion, which was written by Commissioner Meyer, the Interstate Commerce Commission states that all the parties agree that the situation is intolerable and states that while there are lower intrastate rates prevailing St. Louis is entitled to such rates. However, the Commission's order provides that hereafter interstate rates be on same basis as the intrastate rates, which will eliminate all discriminations.

The question of whether rates will be lowered or raised is now up to the Missouri Public Service Commission. Should they refuse to grant Missouri railroads an increase in intrastate rates the carriers will be compelled to lower interstate rates.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: K. A. Johnson, Olivia, Minn., grain shocker for harvesters; D. A. Magnum, Benson, Minn., fanning mill.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 12, 1915.

Unsettled weather again put a damper on wheat harvesting operations and on the trade in flour here and in the southwest generally in the last week. Instead of the usual activity in marketing of new wheat and expanding operations of mills at this season, the week witnessed continued dullness in the trade on the whole. Old crop flour kept pace with most of the sharp advances in the remnants of the old wheat crop, but there was only a hand-to-mouth business. New crop flour quotations were put out in smaller number than last week, and the margin between new and old prices reached the widest difference of the season.

Kansas mills quoted old wheat 95 per cent flour, bulk, July shipment, up to $5.65@5.85 per bbl., Kansas City basis. Prices rose 25 to 30c for the week.

The situation in domestic markets so far as the outlets of this territory is concerned was very largely similar to that of the preceding week. A rather bearish feeling prevailed among buyers, who, while exhibiting some concern over the wetness of the harvest season, did not give any evidence of anxiety. Still, with stocks of flour low, the consumers found purchases of old crop necessary here and there, and such business constituted practically the entire volume of the domestic trade in old wheat flour. With new crop flour so much cheaper, consumers are naturally in no mood to buy supplies of old except under necessity.

While millers' reports on export business continued to vary widely, there was evident some improvement in that branch of the market. One large mill here reported workings of a fair quantity to the continent. Another reports an inquiry from abroad, whereas a week ago this mill noted no interest from Europe. Other mills say bids are still out of line.

With cash wheat so much stronger than futures, the quotations on new crop flour averaged fully $1.30 per bbl. lower than the prices of the old crop product. Kansas mills made some sales of new crop, but the business was very light in the aggregate. Some of the local mills are refusing to quote new crop in view of the exceptional conditions in the future market. There is a tendency among some buyers to make contracts on the basis of the September delivery price, but such proposals failed to meet aroused interest among millers.

* * *

Dullness continued to rule in soft wheat flour. The only sales of old crop reported were to meet pressing needs. Extreme high soft wheat patents are now quoted at $5.80@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.80. The new crop quotations are practically on the basis of the option market.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July shipment, $5.75 @5.95 per bbl.; new crop straight, August-Steptember, $4.50@4.70; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.90.

Mill Feed Extremely Scarce.

Extreme scarcity of mill feed was reported locally and in the southwest in the last week. With mills running very light, if at all, this was not surprising. The limited supplies were reflected in the receipt of some rush orders apparently from interests who had sold ahead without discounting the present extraordinary harvest season weather and its effect on flour milling. There was also a good local demand, and the south was a better inquirer. Orders also came from the East. Some brokers report unfilled orders on hand.

Mixed reports were made on new crop feed trade. Several mills in Kansas that had apparently made new crop flour sales sought offers, and one or two purchases locally were reported. One sale of August brown shorts was made at $1.07, compared with a quotation of $1.05 a week ago. A sale of new crop bran at 90c was also reported.

Bran rose to 95c, the top of the market a week ago, when a range of 92 to 95c was quoted.

Shorts naturally showed strength, with very light offerings. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.12@1.15. Gray shorts are quoted at $1.20@1.25.

On fancy white middlings, which were quoted only nominally, the market continued between $1.40 and $1.50.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.50; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.95@6.25 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.75@6.05; first clears, $4; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@6.10 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.40 @6.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.20@6.50; bran, 95c@$1.05 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.70 @7 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.50@6.80; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.90; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made less flour during the past week than in any preceding week so far this year. Output amounted to 26,700 bbls., compared with 34,700 bbls. in the preceding week and 18,200 bbls. a year ago. Of the output last week, 22,100 bbls. were hard wheat flour and 4,600 soft.

Two mills were shut down the entire week, while average of others was just a little better than half time.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City decreased last week amounting to 353 cars, compared with 431 cars in the preceding week, 843 cars last year and 1,383 cars two years ago. The percentage of new wheat in the total receipts was very light, but better weather conditions throughout the southwest the past week are an indication that new wheat supplies will increase in the local market. Old wheat continues to bring a big premium over the July price. Northwestern mills are still active bidders for hard wheat, not only in Kansas City, but are taking actively at Wichita and other interior markets.

At this time a year ago, when 843 cars of wheat were received in Kansas City, the movement was comprised almost altogether of new wheat.

The supply of corn slightly increased last week, receipts being 196 cars, compared with 181 cars in the preceding week, 148 cars last year and 242 cars two years ago. Receipts of oats were 90 cars, compared with 40 in the preceding week and 32 last year.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City aggregate 103,679 bus., or an increase of just 87 bus. for the week. A year ago, stock were 187,961 bus. Corn stocks are 357,525 bus., compared with 567,968 last year. Oats holdings amount to 180,289 bus.; last year, 27,315 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. A. Thomson is traveling flour salesman in Kansas for the Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan.

H. C. Veatch, Buffalo, N. Y., representative of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., is visiting his mother at Atchison, Kan.

J. R. Lankard of the Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Okla., has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, where he visited the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

B. F. Schwartz, of Keusch & Schwartz Co., has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. He purchased his certificate some time ago, paying $5,250.

A. C. Black of the Star Mill & Elevator Co., Hennessey, Okla., and Jesse Baughman of the Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, are on a western tour, which includes the fairs at San Francisco and San Diego.

A. S. McVey, formerly in the office of the Anthony Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Anthony, Kan., has been promoted to the auditing department and will be employed in the Kansas City office of the company.

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000. The mill has undergone a number of thorough improvements in the last few months, including increasing its capacity to 900 bbls., which necessitated the doubled capital.

W. H. Linn will be associated with S P. Kramer and H. D. Yoder in the operation of the Topeka Mill & Elevator Co., Topeka, Kan., which has purchased the Topeka Milling Co. plant. The three men are experienced millers and all will have a hand in the active management.

The first cargo of new wheat was cleared for export from Galveston last week, the steamer Maltby sailing with a shipment of new Texas wheat for France and Italy. The Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., Kansas City, loaded part of the cargo.

The Walker Flour Mills Co. is the style of the firm which recently purchased the plant of the Lawton Mill & Elevator Co., Lawton, Ok. P. M. Clark is manager of the mill. The plant is being overhauled and will be ready for operation within a fortnight, if work progresss as rapidly as at present.

Kansas City received its first car of new hard wheat on Tusday, July 6, from Chattanooga, Ok. It graded No. 3 and tested 59 lbs. The wheat was dark and slightly shriveled, inspectors grading it as imature. The root grain Co. was the receiver.

A number of Kansas mills are offering old wheat flour for shipment from mill up to Aug. 15. However, a majority of the millers in the state have sufficient old wheat to run them only up to Aug. 1 and are making new flour sales for delivery after that date.

Grain dealers from Misssouri, Kansas and Oklahoma held a joint meeting in Joplin, Mo., on the afternoon and evening of July 10. Trade conditions and methods for handling new wheat were discussed. The Kansas City Board of Trade had a delegation in attendance.

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Okla., has made extensive improvements in its 200-bbl. plant, installing new sifters and other equipment. The mill reports: "New wheat movement to this market started yesterday and is bringing 75c to $1 per bu., according to grade. Some has been damaged by wet weather delaying threshing."

Fred Meyn, owner of the Hanover Roller Mills, Hanover, Kan,. which were burned to the ground with a loss of $25,000, has not yet definitely decided whether he will rebuild or not. Mr. Meyn has not had his insurance claims adjusted and will not decide until this is arranged. The burned plant had a capacity of 125 bbls.

Kansas City grain firms are beginning to move into the Glover annex to the Board of Trade building. The Neola Elevator Co. started moving last week, while John I. Glover, owner of the building, already has his grain offices there. Several railroad agents have opened freight offices. The new building will not be entirely completed until Aug. 1.

Charles E. Jackson, Downs, Kan., was last week chosen manager of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., taking the place left vacant by H. E. Hanna, who died several months ago. Mr. Jackson has operated a small mill at Downs for a number of years and is an experienced salesman. His position at the Russell mill will be that of general manager. His son will also be associated with him in the sales office.

W. H. Johantgen, of the Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City on Saturday, brought a very optimistic report of conditions in McPherson county. "Harvesting has been in progress all of this week," said Mr. Johantgen, "and will probably be completed by the middle of next week. Damage has been of a negligible character and the yield should average 25 bus. to the acre. Wheat grains are darker and larger than last year, indicating better quality."

The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., says of flour and wheat trade conditions: "The weather conditions in the past month have been very unfavorable to the growing crop of wheat in Kansas. Heavy rains have caused wheat to lodge and other conditions have made harvest two weeks late. New wheat will not be in condition to grind until late in July. The supply of old wheat is becoming scarcer and big premiums are being paid. With the new crop late, the demand for old wheat will remain urgent for another month, causing higher prices, which will be reflected in the price of old wheat flour. The cash market has advanced steadily in the face of minor changes in the July option."—J. J. Weigel.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1915.

The flour market showed considerable strength last week, although there was not much increase in new business. Scarcity of old flour made for improved sentiment, while offers of new were materially retarded by the continued wet weather over the winter wheat belt, the light new crop wheat receipts and the uncertainty surrounding harvest. Regular trade purchased flour only for immediate needs, although stocks in jobbers' and dealers' hands are reduced to a minimum. Old flour sold at a sharp premium over the new and the East and South took considerable for immediate needs.

Export inquiries in the market were continuous, but the unsatisfactory exchange market and uncertain shipping conditions made for light bookings. Exporters believe, however, that foreign buying will develop as soon as new crop wheat is available on a liberal scale, as official reports indicate that stocks of both wheat and flour, bought last winter and spring for the armies of Europe, are nearing a point where replacement of supplies will be necessary. Export sales reported were hard patent to the Continent for August shipment, netting $4.80 bulk.

Late domestic sales were one car old hard second clear at $3.75 jute; one car new spring patent, September shipment, at $5 jute; 500 bbls. old soft patent at $5.70, cotton, and 300 bbls. by a southern Illinois mill at $6.30@6.35, wood.

Output of flour at the following mills was 39,500 bbls. last week, against 37,400 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 3,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill,), none; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Old patent at $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.30@5.50; extra fancy, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.90@6.10; straight, $5.65@5.80; clear, $4.60@4.75; second clear and low grade, $3.90@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.40@6.60 for old and $5@5.45 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.06; soft bran, $1.09; middlings, $1.30@1.60; white hominy feed, $26.50 per ton; corn bran, $18.50@20; oat feed, $18.75@19; old alfalfa meal at $19 for No. 2 and $21 for No. 1; new at $17.75 and $20, respectively. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12 and middlings at $1.15.

Mill Feed Is Firm.

There was a firm tone in bran and mill feeds last week. Grinding at the mills was light, owing to dull flour trade. Dealers showed considerable activity in absorbing supplies for immediate shipment, and outside mills reported good buying from regular customers. The trade believes, however, that the movement of new wheat will be quickly reflected in lower quotations, and no inclination is shown to restock at current price levels. The unusual rains have forced a temporary condition that has seldom if ever been faced by the trade. The question is—how much actual damage to the corn has resulted from the long, rainy season? Split cars sold as the week closed at $1.06 for hard bran and $1.30 for sacked middlings; soft bran at $1.09. Mixed feed was firm in sympathy with bran, but trade was limited to current needs.

New Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat prices broke 8c to 10c a bushel at the close of last week, on a run of receipts of new wheat which necessitated the carrying over of a large amount of the arrivals unsold. Prices had been firmer in the early week on wet weather delaying the winter wheat harvest. The net result of the week's trade was a loss of 3c to 5c. Millers and elevators took the supplies on the break, but bought only for immediate needs, as best opinion is that a change to bright weather and increased receipts will outweigh as a price factor the small supplies of old wheat on hand and the high premiums demanded for those grades. Export demands were small, owing to unsatisfactory shipping conditions and bearish influences relative to diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.16@1.21; No. 3, $1.10½@1.17; No. 4, $1.06@1.07.

Conference on Flour Standards.

Forty-four millers attended the conference on standards held in the Warwick Hotel, St. Louis, July 7. W. E. Meek, chairman of the committee on standardization of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, was in charge of the meeting and explained what, in his opinion, was necessary to make a showing to the department at Washington. The following motion was adopted: "That we proceed along the line suggested by the committe, viz., that when called upon the millers send samples of flour to the committee soon as new wheat flour is ready to be submitted, giving date made, percentages and all data, submitting all grades of flour."

The executive committee of the association then went into session and was presided over by Chairman Schoening.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Ralph J. Pendleton, of the Pendleton Grain Co., St. Louis, has returned from a month's visit to the San Francisco fair.

Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., St. Louis, has returned from a long vacation in Michigan.

H. H. Unkefer, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., is traveling in Southeastern markets, visiting the trade.

Charles Rippen, traffic manager of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington this week.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association has compiled the detailed report of the annual convention held a month ago in booklet form, and is distributing it among members.

A burning balloon, probably sent up by some July 4 celebrator, alighting on the top of the Turner & Hudnut elevator, at Chillicothe, Ill., set fire to the structure, resulting in its total loss. Damage amounted to $60,000.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 402,934 bus., against 159,525 bus. the week before; shipments 183,560 bus., against 148,220 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators total 30,820 bus., against 377,509 bus. last year. Of the present stock 20,007 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 54,320 bbls., against 69,550 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 1,862,220 bbls., against 1,608,790 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 62,050 bbls., against 70,860 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 2,324,520 bbls., against 2,006,150 bbls.

Southeastern Illinois millers report a slightly increased demand for new wheat flour, and there is a somewhat better request for old wheat flour, quick shipment. However, most mills are doing a very light business, operating on half-time schedules. Others are shut down, making repairs and preparing for new crop wheat.

The Patterson Milling Co., Monett, Mo., was forced into voluntary bankruptcy proceedings last week. Creditors have filed a petition in the United States district court. The Patterson mill is operated by Patterson Bros., who have been very successful in past years. The mill has capacity of 250 bbls. and is in good condition.

The drop of one-fourth cent in cotton prices last week will not have any effect on soft wheat flour trade in the South, but millers in Missouri and Illinois are wondering how much lower cotton will go. Further declines would tend to demoralize the Southern situation and make conditions in the cotton state similar to the ones prevailing a year ago.

The news of the death of J. B. Lillie, which was received in St. Louis last week, was regretted by all members of the flour and feed trade here. Mr. Lillie had been prominent as a flour and grain broker in St. Louis. He suffered an attack of paralysis some time ago and went to Franklin, Tenn., his former home, where he died Friday of last week. He was 51 years old.

J. P. Waldman, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., was a visitor in St. Louis on Saturday. Mr. Waldman reports all wheat cut in his section, but says rains have prevented threshing. "Stacked wheat will probably thresh out satisfactorily," said Mr. Waldman, "but wheat in the shock is beginning to sprout, and much of it is showing mustiness. We need dry weather and we need it badly, in order to save wheat that has already been cut. Flour trade is rather slow just now, but believe it will pick up in the near future."

St. Louis has received a very limited number of cars of new wheat from Illinois. Most of the heavy receipts in the local market has originated in Missouri. The absence of Illinois shipments has been due to the fact that rains have interfered with threshing. Practically all of the wheat in Illinois has been cut, but threshing has been impossible in most sections of the state, due to the daily rains. Several points in the southeastern part of the state report that only one day in the past two weeks has been without any precipitation at all.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, was called to Washington, D. C., this week to attend a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association has decided to adopt the plan of the Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill., in purchasing wheat at their elevators. The plan is to pay the market price for wheat testing 59 lbs. to the bu.; one cent less for 58-lb. wheat; two cents less for 57 lbs.; four cents less for 56 lbs. and six cents less for 55 lbs. Mills will also pay one cent per pound premium for every pound over 59 test. This scale was adopted because of the great difference in quality of this year's wheat.

Roger P. Annan, Jr., of the Annan, Burg & Co. and president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, expressed himself as well pleased with the favorable decision in the Missouri grain rate case, which was handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission July 8. The suit was filed by the Merchants' Exchange and the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club. The commission ordered the Missouri Pacific and other roads to establish, before Sept. 1, rates on interstate shipments of grain and grain products from interior Missouri points to St. Louis as are contemporaneously applied on intrastate shipments from the same points of origin.

Export business in flour was light in St. Louis last week, but there were numerous inquiries for August shipment. Officials of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., the Bernet, Craft & Kauffmann Milling Co., George P. Plant Milling Co. and Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. declared that as soon as new crop movement increases so mills are able to grind freely outside business is expected to increase materially. In line with this belief was the official announcement, made Saturday, that France has made requests for American wheat flour for the use of her civilian bakers and the troops in the field, and that commercial agents in Paris are preparing to market 100,000 tons of American flour.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1915.

A good number of cars of old wheat flour was sold this week at a range of $6.25 to $6.80, sacks, for both spring and Kansas patents. Also, a fair business was done on new wheat flour of all kinds.

Farmers have about finished cutting wheat and are offering it from 90c to $1 a bu. at the mills. It is of very fine quality, testing high. Oat harvest will not start for about two weeks, much later than usual. Growing corn is backward, but hot weather will make it jump.

Business men complain of poor collections. Mines are working very poorly in all sections.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.75@7.05; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade, in jute, $3.50@3.85; new flour about $1.10 less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.25; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25@5.50; extra, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.25@6.50; straight, $6.05@6.25; clear, $5.25@5.50. New about 85c less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $6.05@6.50. No new quoted.

Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $31.50@32.50; middlings, $27.50@28.75; bran, $24@25.50; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $29.50@31; bran, $24.75@$25.25. No winter feed quoted.

An interesting report on an export shipment of wheat and barley comes from Portland, Ore. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Portland, cleared a cargo on Dec. 19 and have been advised that it arrived at the Isle of Wight, bound for Ipswich, the United Kingdom, on June 19, just six months later than shipping date. Exactly half a year was consumed, which almost breaks all records for slow shipments from the Pacific Coast.

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New York

New York, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

Flour business in this market during the past week was decidedly stagnant, with buyers apparently uninterested at any price. With the advancing tendency of the wheat market, especially old wheat, prices naturally hardened to some extent and all mills were holding rather firm. Of course, here and there sales were effected at prices materially under the market, which sales in most instances, however, represented resale stuff which had been purchased when the wheat market was lower.

Spring patents were held at $6.35 to $6.75, jutes, by the mills, but some sales were made during the week at prices as low as $6.05 to $6.15, jute. Toward the close, when wheat was higher, some of the trade bid around $6.25 jute, but very few mills were willing to accept this price.

Old wheat Kansas straight was held at $6 to $6.35 in jutes, but practically no business was done. Early some spot stuff was sold as low as $5.75 jute. There appears to be absolutely nothing doing on new Kansas straight, for, owing to the delayed harvest, the majority of mills was unwilling to make prices, and such prices as are being made are not sufficiently tempting for the trade to take hold. New wheat straight was offered at $5 to $5.35 jute for August shipment.

Spring wheat clear showed somewhat of an advance in value, but demand was rather slow. Fancy brands were quoted at $5.90 to $6.15 in wood. Kansas clear, old wheat, was quoted at $5.40 to $5.60 in jute, but practically no business was done.

Soft winter wheat flour was unchanged from the previous week, and straights were quoted at $5.60 to $5.90 in wood.

Prices on mill feed were steadily held at last week's limits, with demand and supply light. City bran in bulk was held at $23.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.60 @$7 in bbls.; straight, $6.35@6.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.90@6.15; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.35 @6.60 in bbls.; straight, $5.60@5.90 in bbls.; clears, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.40@6.60; straight, $6@6.35; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade or low clear, $4.75@5.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.25; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $32.50@33; city bulk bran, $23.25, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.75; middlings, $23.25@34.50; red dog flour, $35.

NEW YORK NOTES.

L. B. Young, of Hutchinson, Kan., spent several days in this market during the past week.

Mark Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

Considerable interest is being displayed in the New York market over the quality of new Kansas flour. Some jobbers here have the opinion that the excessive rainfall has injured the gluten in the wheat, but reports from Kansas mills to local agents do not bear this out. Kansas flour, it is believed, will be as strong as in the past year. Kansas mill representatives are positive that it will give the best of satisfaction, for which Kansas is noted.

The Continental Milling Co., of Chicago, has been incorporated with capital stock of $100,000.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1915.

The Chicago flour market has shown no tendency to broaden during the week just closed. Sales to the retail trade, both grocery and bakery, were slow. The uncertain feeling in wheat, its erratic price action and the underlying disposition to consider the future bearishly have kept flour buyers out of the market. The fact that most of the trade is fairly well stocked up with flour bought at a higher level is a deterrent against an active demand.

Southwestern mill agents report business for the week as unsatisfactory. Old wheat patent flours were offered freely, but buyers are not yet showing any evidence of faith even in present levels. Old first clear was exceedingly scarce and brought good values. Very little business on new crop flour has as yet been consummated in this market.

The situation with the Northwestern mills was very similar to Kansas. First clear was scarce and strong.

Rye was weak. Rye grain has declined about four cents per bu. Patent white rye offerings were free. Dark rye was also offered freely, but very little sold.

Soft wheat mills are offering old crop sparingly. They are quoting freely on new patents and straights, but are unwilling to quote on clear. A few sales of new wheat patents were consummated.

Durum products had a very quiet week. A little business was perfected on the lower grades of clear and straight, but practically no sales were made on patents and semolinas.

The export situation shows no betterment at the moment.

The mill feed market holds firm. The Western demand is broad, as the feeding supplies on the farms have been well reduced and farmers are compelled to go to market for heavy feedingstuffs. Supplies are, of course, moderate, owing to the light general milling output, and that helps the general market.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (Basis wood), $7.10; standard patent (jute), $6@6.25; first clear (jute), $5.28@5.50; second clear (jute), $5@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6@6.20; straight, $5.60@6; clear, $5.10@5.40; low grade, $3.50@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.20@5.50; clear, $4.20@4.60; low grade, $3.75@4.

Durum (jute)—Patent, $6.25@6.35; straight, $5.90@6; clear, $4.50@4.60; No. 1 semolina, $6.40@6.50; No. 2 semolina, $6.30@6.40.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22; middlings, $26.25; red dog, $33.50@34.50.

Rye Flour (jute)—White, $5.50@5.80; dark, $4.50@5; blended rye, $4.75@5.25.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.20@5.30; straight, $5@5.20.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Eugene T. Leonard has become associated with Rumsey & Co., of Chicago, and will make his headquarters at Jacksonville, Ill.

A special meeting of exporting millers will be held under the auspices of the Millers' National Federation on July 16 at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

E. B. Conover Grain Co., Springfield, Ill., has been incorporated with capital stock of $40,000 by E. B. Conover, John McHenry, Sim Fernandez and A. J. Jones.

John T. Lenfestey, prominent in milling circles, but recently engaged in the flour and cereal business in Chicago, is ill at his home here, and there is some doubt as to his recovery.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

The flour market is quiet and buyers are not willing to take hold at any advance in price. Old flour is selling in light volume, but some mills are reported to have done a fair business in new flour at rather low prices. The buyer is often asked to make his own price, and the result is that a bargain is sometimes agreed upon, frequently to the buyer's advantage. Kansas millers are getting a little new flour business, but as a rule new flour is not being pushed actively. Flour prices are 20c higher than last week.

Light demand exists for feeds, but, owing to the low flour production, there is a strong market, especially in standard middlings and red dog flour. While prices are high, there is not much volume of trade and few people are disposed to buy ahead.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75@7; low grade, $4.75.

Rye Flour—$6.65@6.90.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $27; red dog, $35; oil meal, $31; gluten feed, $26.30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

H. A. Smith, president of the Chippewa Feed and Grain Co., Buffalo, leaves next week for a several weeks' business trip through northern and eastern New York.

Receipts of flour by lake at Buffalo to July 1 amounted to 1,024,471 bbls., the largest quantity coming in since 1907. Grain receipts were 8,833,725 bus., the smallest quantity since 1911.

Loren L. Patterson, head of the Patterson Flour and Feed Co., Syracuse, N. Y., for many years, and formerly engaged in milling at Camillus, N. Y., died suddenly on July 5 from heart failure.

William L. Seligmann, vice-president of the George Urban Milling Co., accompanied by his family, is attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and will return by way of Seattle, Vancouver and the Yellowstone Park.

Fire caused a loss of about $18,000 to the flour and merchandise warehouse and stock of Gus G. Buse, Buffalo, on July 8, covered by insurance. Mr. Buse is the representative of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan. Part of the stock of flour was water-soaked.

There are continued reports in Buffalo from different sources of the purchase of a large flour mill site somewhere on the inner harbor, the plant to include a large elevator. No names can be obtained as yet, but it is asserted that the purchase has been made. Some informants have it that the mill is to be run in the macaroni interest by Italian capitalists.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: W. O. Mumford, Chicago; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, N. Y.; A. H. McIntyre and H. D. McCord, Minneapolis; W. F. Starkey, Duluth; Adam Pfromm, Philadelphia; S. L. Rice, Metamora, O. George C. Brooks, of the Wellsboro Roller Mills, Wellsboro, Pa., and J. J. Weller, of the Athens Milling and Produce Co., Athens, Pa., called on the feed trade in Buffalo last week.

Condition of corn in Iowa on July 1, as reported by the national Department of Agriculture, was 74 per cent, compared with 10-year average of 88 per cent, indicating a crop of 306,400,000 bus., compared with the final estimate on last year's crop of 389,424,000 bus. and a crop of 338,300,000 bus. in 1913.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 12, 1915.

Flour prices fluctuated with the wheat market during the past week, and closing quotations were 20@30c higher than a week ago. Flour sales throughout the state were very light. Kansas mills were offering new flour very freely and had difficulty in making sales of old wheat flour, as old wheat quotations are about $1 per bbl. above the new crop basis. Jobbers in the state do not feel like paying this differential, and consequently are withholding from the market, planning to make heavy purchases as soon as mills in Kansas and Nebraska start grinding new wheat.

Some bakers in the state have made new wheat flour contracts for three months' delivery, but they are displaying no enthusiasm over their purchases, as current new wheat flour prices are on a basis of about $1 under the quotations at which they purchased.

Spring wheat mills did a fair business in the state, but most orders were for mixed cars. The large trade in the state is booked up on old spring wheat brands and is not contracting for new spring wheat flour, because they have no confidence in prevailing values on new crop deliveries. Spring wheat mills are making quotations for new wheat flour, shipment after Sept. 15, and are willing to accept contracts for six to nine months' shipment.

Iowa mills expect to start grinding new wheat some time in August, but with harvest conditions so uncertain mills do not know when the new wheat movement will be in sufficient volume for them to start grinding. Iowa mills are quoting practically the same prices as Kansas on winter wheat flour, asking a range of $6.75 to $7 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state.

Mill feed was steady all of last week, although a slightly strengthening tone was apparent in the market, reflecting decreased supplies from Kansas and the Northwest. Bran sold at a range of $21 to $22.50 per ton in straight and mixed cars. Standard middlings brought up to $24.50, while flour middlings are quoted at a range of $27 to $28.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.75@7; straight, $6.50@6.75; fancy clear, $5.75@6.15; second clear, $5.50@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.75@7; standard patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22.50@23; flour middlings, $27@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The flour and feed store of the W. S. Custer estate has been purchased by Guy Graves, who was manager for Mr. Custer for three years.

Fire destroyed the elevator at New Sharon, Ia., June 30, entailing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by insurance. Miller & Morgs operated the elevator.

Harvesting of winter wheat has not started in Iowa, but reports indicate that the southern counties will begin to cut wheat this week if weather conditions brighten up somewhat. Hessian fly infestations are reported to be doing some damage.

Iowa has a prospect of 12,100,000 bus. of wheat this year, according to the July report of the national Department of Agriculture, which was issued on July 8 and reflected conditions as they prevailed on July 1. The report places condition of winter wheat at 90 per cent, compared with the 10-year average for the state of 88 per cent. A year ago the final estimate on the Iowa wheat crop was 11,016,000 bus., while in 1913 the state raised a crop placed at 10,530,000 bus.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 12, 1915.

Flour prices were irregular in the state during the past week. In the eastern part mills quoted declines of 10c per bbl., while in the western half flour was 10c higher. Best patents sold at $6.20 to $6.40 per bbl. in Omaha and nearby points. Flour sales were in small volume and altogether local. Quite a number of mills are shut down, making repairs for the new crop.

Hard wheat closed last week with a net advance of two cents per bu. in Omaha. Supplies are light and barely sufficient for local mill needs. Local stocks are 30,000 bus.

Mills in the state are doing practically nothing on new crop flour. Here and there sales have been repored on a basis of $1 lower than old crop values. Some business has been done in Eastern markets by the larger mills in the state.

Bran and shorts had a strong tone all of last week. Jobbers are bidding mills $19 to $19.20 for bran and $24.40 to $25 for shorts in carlots, sacked, Omaha. Demand is good, but supply is light. Interior mills are asking around $21 for bran and $25 to $26 for standard shorts in sacks.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $6.20@6.40; straight, $6@6.15; first clear, $6.50@6.75; second clear, $6@6.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $19@19.20 per ton; standard shorts, $24.50@25; middlings, $27.50@28. Interior prices—Bran, $21; shorts, $25 @26.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Bossemeyer Bros., Superior, Neb., have opened a branch office in Sioux City, Ia.

The Rushville Roller Mills, Rushville, Neb., is installing new equipment and will resume operations by Aug. 1.

Norfolk, Neb., reports wheat fields in Madison County infested with Hessian fly and says considerable damage is being done.

The Newman Grove Milling Co., Newman Grove, Neb., is remodeling the old bank building and will convert it into an office for the mill.

The Oakdale Mills, Oakdale, Neb., are installing equipment for the manufacture of buckwheat flour, graham flour and other specialty grain products.

The Cook Lumber and Grain Co., Cook, Neb., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $30,000. Principals are J. A. Schoenthal and Albert A. Tanner.

The Lexington Milling and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., has given up its lease on the plant of the North Platte Milling and Elevator Co., North Platte, Neb., and is now operating its new concrete mill at Lexington.

Howard Knight, second miller for Black Bros., Blue Springs, Neb., has left the employ of that mill to take the head miller's place at the Oketo Mill and Elevator Co., Oketo, Kan., which has capacity of 150 bbls.

The Cambridge Milling Co., Cambridge, Neb., sustained a material loss when high water washed away its mill dam. The mill was compelled to place an order for a 60-horsepower motor, which will be installed as soon as possible. Operations will not be resumed until the motor is in place.

C. W. Jones and Thomas D. Taylor, who have been operating the Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., under lease for the past year, purchased the plant last week and have let contract to increase the capacity of the plant to 125 bbls. All machinery will be overhauled and new equipment will be installed by Aug. 1, when operations will start on new wheat.

OPTIMISM IN SOUTHWEST.

(Continued from page 9.)

along the Sante Fe. The mill is ready to run and Cockrell is waiting to get the signal to go ahead. Meanwhile, he is buying wheat.

A good road and fast drive brought us to Blackwell. Manager R. W. Amerine and head miller, John Klosky, turned on the gas stove to try out some new flour just made as they started up after repairing. Amerine said he needed a counter—irritant for the editorial hot air, so turned on the electric fan at the same time and brought in the ice cooler. Oklahoma is still dry. The mill has a new two-story warehouse, new packers in another packing room and other improvement. It looks good and is good. Amerine had been motoring a good deal and with their elevators keeps in close touch with wheat conditions. He expects plenty of wheat and lots of corn this year.

I drove into Wellington for a Harvey House supper and into Wichita on the Meridian Road. It is a "Jim Dandy," the best road, except macadamized, I have traveled over this year. The mill at South Haven, Kas., is idle, but a deal is on to trade land for it and operate it.

* * *

From Wichita to Oklahoma City.

For 30 miles straight south of Wichita to Wellington and on to the Oklahoma line is the Meridian road, a fine dirt road, kept in splendid condition. We ran through a beautiful fertile country and also into a rain-storm that required quick use of the jiffy top and wheel chains. It was good to see the high white elvators of the three mills as we approached Wellington. The flour mills of Wellington are bound to have wheat storage enough if the supply of cement lasts.

The Hunter Milling Co. has completed eight new concrete tanks, which brings their storage up to 280,000 bus. at Wellington and 40,000 at Attica and country elevators make a total of about 400,000 bus. Superintendent C. H. Barnard has been busy, he said, and here are some of the matters he has looked after lately, besides serving as director and vice-president of the F. O. M. A. They dismantled the small mill at Wellington, putting part of the machinery at Attica, where they will have 300 bbls. in charge of Harry Hunter. They increased the large mill at Wellington from 1,000 to 1,300 bbls. daily. Twelve new tempering bins were installed and the corn plant is now being moved to the west side of the main building.

Senator George H. Hunter was buying wheat over the telephone and administering the civic affairs of Wellington, of which he is Mayor. C. L. Roose and Charles Hunter have a sales department which is hard to beat and Mr. Voiles takes care of local affairs in grain buying.

W. G. Moodie, of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., said that building elevators was a habit with him, for the Burrell Engineering & Contsruction Co. of Chicago, are putting up 130,000 bus. after completing the Hunter job. They are adding another story to the warehouse to make self-rising flour, as their trade has crowded present facilities. John W. Cain, sales manager, was in the Eastern markets. Superintendent McKeon was on the job and G. C. Stewart said wheat was good quality, yield about 20 bus. if all harvested, and perhaps 15 average if not all saved.

B. G. Estill, of the Operative Miller Laboratories, Chicago, was just finishing the installation of a new laboratory for the joint use of the Wellington and the Aetna Mills. It has complete equipment and will do the testing for both mills.

At the Aetna Mills Manager M. A Princehouse said their new tanks would add 150,000 bus. storage. Another track will be used and a new carload and wagon dump house built. An electric generator will be installed and the seven elevators operated by motors. Mr. Princehouse and Assistant Summers have 1,500 bbls. daily to sell and are doing it. Superintendent Kanzer makes the kind of flour put in "Gold Dollars" sacks, which captures the trade. Mr. Princehouse is running a big mill in a big way and the growth of their business has been phenomenal since he has been manager.

I stopped at the Oxford Mills to see Miller Fischer on the way to Winfield. Mr. Fischer was not running, as floods damaged his water power and he is waiting to get help to fix it up to start on the new crop. He has a 100-bbl. mill and a nice local trade.

At Winfield Manager Charles Wallace was looking after a new building and did not see him. The Alexander Mill was shining with a new coat of white paint and looks as neat as a pin, both inside as well as outside.

Manager Ross Stratton, of the Baden Mills, said they had been tuning up their cleaning system by new machines and a general overhauling. He was pleased at the volume of water in the river, which made cheap power. The trade of the Baden Mills is large and Mr. Stratton is optimistic over the season's outlook.

South to Arkansas is a pike road of crushed rock, a credit to both Winfield and Arkansas City. We made the run in 30 minutes and passed a Santa Fe freight on the way.

A. J. Hunt was not back from the Wichita meeting and Ralph Sowden was on deck in the office and Superintendent Sowden and Alfred showed their many improvements with pardonable pride. The new office building is of stone and a beauty; artistic, it is still finely adapated for a mill office. Will have laboratory for Alfred, plenty of light and conveniences for every one. Mr. Sowden didn't want me to take a photo of it until completed, although it was tempting as it stood. Alfred designed and built a new concrete elevator near the mill for convenient shifting of wheat and machinery, improvements are being made and others contemplated as soon as Mr. Hunter will allow the mill to shut down long enough. A. J. Hunt and Ralph Sowden in the office and Superintendent Sowden and Alfred in the plant cause "Polar Bear is King" to be a fact as well as a slogan.

Hurrying on to Newkirk, found Mr. Thomas operating an elevator with all the machinery taken out of the Newkirk Roller Mills. He was formerly a miller at St. Louis, so we had a short but pleasant visit.

At Ponca City Mr. Cobb had the mill running full tilt and D. J. Donohoe was back before six and gave us the impression that Oklahoma wheat would be good quality but light yield. Wheat tested 57½ marketed that day.

More next week if I am not killed before another issue. The good die young.—W. B. Burns.

The Co-Operative Milling Co., Sentinel Butte, N. D., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000. The principals in the new organization include Joseph Kitchen, John G. Odland, Jacob H. Stecker, Thomas F. Oldis and W. A. Shear.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 12, 1915.

The price situation in the local corn products market was unchanged all of last week. The tone of the market was strong and sales by Kansas City and Missouri River millers were in large volume. The South was the principal buyer of corn goods all of the week. Sales to immediate Southwestern states were in usual volume, buyers taking principally in mixed cars with other flour and feed.

Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi were the largest buyers of corn goods from Missouri River millers. Arkansas was also a good buyer all of the week, taking mixed cars of corn products and in some instances straight cars of corn meal.

The government report was a favorable factor in corn products trade, as it revealed a low condition for the crop and instilled a better tone in the future situation. Buying of corn goods last week was principally for prompt shipment. Some mills are contracting, but the tendency among jobbers is to buy only for current needs. However, distributors in parts of the South are contracting for corn goods for 60 to 90 days, but such sales are the exception rather than the rule, for mills are not showing any disposition to book for more than 30 days.

Shipping instructions from the South on old corn goods contracts are being obtained in good shape. Retail demand is reported by jobbers to be up to their expectations. Consequently, they are ordering out corn goods as contracted.

Corn meal sold at $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl. in small sacks for cream grade. Standard meal sold at $3.05 to $3.15 per bbl. in small cotton or paper sacks. Hominy grits are quoted at 10c higher than cream corn meal, or at a range of $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl. in sacks.

Chop trade was in fair volume the past week. Sales were made principally to immediate Southwestern states and to the South. Prices were unchanged most of the week, No. 2 yellow chop being quoted at $1.43 to $1.45 per 100 lbs. in sacks. Other grades of chop sold at regular discounts under No. 2 yellow. A good demand was reported on chop in mixed cars with other corn goods. Corn bran is held unchanged at 85c to 95c per 100 lbs.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.43@1.45 per 100; corn branfi nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1915.

Corn products have ruled firm the past week. Corn has been a shade higher, being quoted 84c to 86c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.90 and pearl meal $2 per 96-lb. bag. There is a fair demand for corn products.

New York, July 12, 1915.

Corn goods prices showed a slightly firmer tendency, with only a moderate amount of business in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75. hominy, $4@4.10; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.86@1.89; grits, $1.87@1.90; flakes, $2.20.

Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1915.

Demand for corn products was generally slow for the week, although a firm undertone prevails. Stocks are known to be low, but purchasers pursue the hand-to-mouth method of buying, covering their most pressing needs only. White corn meal is quoted at $1.70 to $1.75, and yellow $1.65 to $1.70 in 100-lb. sacks, for carlot shipment.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

Corn products have advanced within the past week and the market is the strongest in a number of weeks. Scarcity of corn leads the dealers to believe that prices will remain firm. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.80 per ton; corn feed meal, $31.20; cracked corn, $32.20; granulated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.05.

St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1915.

Corn products market showed a steady price range last week. Cash corn was strong and nearly three cents higher. Official crop reports, while indicating an increased acreage over last year, showed a low plant condition. The South took corn meal and table goods in fair volue, and jobbers and dealers' stocks are low. Dealers think prices are on a sound basis, and expect more than a usual summer business. Corn bran was quoted at $18@19. Most shipments were in mixed cars. Contracts for products for future shipment continue light, as mills will not offer until the new crop is more promising. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b., in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3,85.

New Orleans, La., July 12, 1915.

Corn products were up 10@15c per bbl. on the local market. Cuba is in the market, on account of the failure of the corn crop. Mexican buyers took close to 30,000 bus. of corn in sacks and prospects are good for continued trade. Ruling quotations on corn products, f. o. b. New Orleans, for the interior and for export, were as follows, basis bbls. and 98s, carlots: Cream meal, $3.85@3.95 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.65@3.75; grits, $3.90@4; hominy, $4@4.10; chops, $1.55@1.60 per 100 lbs.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Missouri River corn millers are operating on much better schedules now than a year ago at this time, due to the improvement in volume of sales of corn goods to the South.

The July report of the national Department of Agriculture placed the condition of corn for the country at 81.2 and the average yield at 25.8 bus. per acre. Prospects, as indicate in the report, make Illinois the largest producer, with a crop of 351,300,000 bus. Iowa is second, with 306,400,000 bus.

A crop of 2,814,000,000 bus. of corn is indicated in the July report of the national Department of Agriculture, which was issued on July 8 and reflects conditions prevailing July 1. This compares with a crop of 2,672,804,000 bus. in 1914 and 2,446,988,000 bus. in 1913. In 1912 the record crop of 3,124,746,000 bus. was harvested by the United States.

The first car of new wheat received in Chicago tested 62 lbs. It originated in Illinois and graded red No. 1.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12, 1915.

A bearish feeling is still dominant among flour buyers, and in consequence sales as a general rule are not being made in any volume. All the Northwestern mills are complaining of the unusually dull condition of the flour trade. Not only are new orders hard to obtain, but shipping directions on old orders are not coming in as fast as they should, or as fast as the mills would like to see them. The trade all over seems to be extremely bearish and are only buying when compelled to to meet pressing needs, and then only in very limited quantities. There is nothing in the situation to suggest an improvement in the demand until all high-priced contracts are completed. The more conservative of the large millers prefer to curtail their capacities rather than have a big volume of business and sell at greatly reduced prices. Fancy clears are in fairly good demand, but other grades are going begging.

The scarcity of mill feed has been further emphasized during the past week, and the market has advanced from 50c to $1 per ton on all grades. There is a noticeable improvement in the demand for bran. Demand for heavy feeds continues good. Quite a number of the mills are sold ahead and have no feeds whatever to offer for July or first half of August shipment. Business is somewhat restricted, due to the light output and the fact that much feed has been sold for future shipment.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, in sacks, $6.40@6.60; second patent, in sacks, $6.20@6.40; first clear, in sacks, $4.80@5.20; second clear, in sacks, $4@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $20@20.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@24.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.

Cash Wheat Market.

Receipts in Minneapolis during the close of the week were comparatively light, and, while the amount of desirable spring wheat for milling purposes was small, there was sufficient to meet the demand, which was not very active. Choice No. 1 Northern sold at 11@13c over July. No. 2 sold at July price to 10c over.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

Prospects of better weather and a freer primary movement the coming week served to encourage selling in the pit.

A. T. Gause is the new representative of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co. at Philadelphia, Pa., having succeeded A. J. King last week.

J. Carruther & Co., Winnipeg, Canada, estimate that the spring wheat crop in the Dominion, from present prospects, will be 70,000,000 bus. larger than last year.

Duluth reported an inquiry for new crop durum wheat for export. Considerable of last year's crop of durum wheat was exported, and the foreigners seem to be taking further interest in the coming crop.

The Waideman Milling Co., Geraldine, Mont., has started work on increasing the capacity of its mill from 25 to 100 bbls., and will add wheat storage capacity of 30,000 bus. Operations will be resumed as soon as possible.

Eugene E. Smith, Willmar, Minn., has purchased the mill at Morgan, Minn., from Casper Green & Son. Consideration was $90,000. Mr. Smith will probably make several needed improvements in the plant and start operations when the spring wheat crop starts to move. Casper Green & Son will retain their elevator interests at Morgan.

Conference of Flour Exporters.

The Millers' National Federation has called a conference of flour exporters to be held in Chicago July 16. The meeting is for millers who do an export business and also for exporters who are not millers. A. P. Husband, secretary of the federation, has sent out the following letter addressed to all exporters of flour:

"This office recently addressed a letter to leading export millers among our members. The replies thus far received confirm our opinion that there are a number of matters pertaining to export flour trade which can be discussed with profit by all parties interested in export flour trade, and to secure the best results some of them should be considered promptly. The questions of foreign exchange, export terms and Holland trade, and the numerous complications and risks attendant upon exporting of flour at this time, are subjects that are of peculiar interest to all exporters of flour.

"In order to have a full and free exchange of opinion on these, as well as on any other subject pertaining to export trade, there will be a conference of flour exporters held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on Friday, July 16, 1915, beginning at 10 a. m. While held under the auspices of the Millers' National Federation, a special invitation is hereby extended to all millers who do an export business, or who contemplate doing so, as well as to all exporters who are not millers. We are convinced that a free exchange of opinion and review of experiences will result in a safer and more uniform method of handling export flour trade. Do not hesitate to come and contribute to the success of this conference by participating in the discussions."

Selling Wheat in Arkansas.

In many scattered sections of Arkansas farmers are harvesting a wheat crop for the first time. Of course, there is no regular outlet for this wheat, but the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., is solving this problem for the year-old wheat growers of the state. Manager W. N. Adams describes this problem as follows: "We are arranging with a number of merchants in different parts of the state to exchange flour for all the wheat they can buy, and in this way the wheat is bought outright from the farmer on a cash basis, or an exchange is made for merchandise. We, in turn, will furnish the merchant with flour for the wheat so purchased. This proposition is profitable to the farmer and will encourage wheat production."

Other mills in Arkansas are following the same plan and report great success. One of the first cars of new wheat to move in the state originated at Magness. The farmer received 96c per bu. The Arkadelphia Milling Co. was the purchaser.

Limit New Business to 60 Days.

The Nebraska Millers' Protective Association at a meeting in Lincoln last week voted unanimously in favor of limiting all new crop flour sales to 60-day delivery. Millers in that state will adhere to this ruling, it is believed. The past milling year has witnessed the unfavorable effects of long-time bookings, and Nebraska millers believe that there is a general feeling in the milling industry as a whole to limit new sales to short-time delivery.

Other matters of local interest to Nebraska were taken up by the meeting. The millers present reported quite a number of new crop inquiries and declared they were quoting new crop flour at an even discount of $1 per bbl. under old.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 12, 1915.

Flour quotations were advanced 25 @40c per bbl. last week. Buying of old wheat flour was fairly brisk, but there seemed to be a misinclination to take on orders for the new product. New hard wheat flour was freely offered. Flour stocks are light.

Old wheat Kansas patent was quoted at $6.20@@6.50 per bbl. in cottons, whereas new wheat flour was offered at $5.30@5.50 for patents. New wheat flour sellers were ready to make concessions, but few sales resulted. Oklahoma and Nebraska were in line with Kansas.

Spring wheat flour was quoted at $6.70@6.90 for July-August-September and enjoyed a fair sale. New flour for deferred delivery at $5.50@5.65 for high patent got little audience.

Soft winter wheat flour was quoted at $5.60@5.75 for new wheats and $6.25@6.50 for old crop goods. Demand was principally for straights and extra fancy.

Millfeed was fairly active Immediate shipment orders of both hard and soft wheat bran were up to $1.17@1.18 per 100 lbs., whereas early August delivery was 4@5c less. Shorts were in strong inquiry at $1.32@1.35. Country demand was good.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Louisiana farmers raised close to 1,500.000 bus. of wheat this season and 1,000,000 bus. of red oats. There is some talk of a flour mill at Monroe or Lake Providence, centers of the wheat and oats disticts.

Information from the Chicago headquarters of the Chicago, St. Louis & Gulf Transportation Co. is to the effect that there is a strong probability of heavy river bookings of grain and flour from St. Louis to New Orleans this winter. A special rate, including insurance, will be made which is very attractive.

The King Milling Co., Lowell, Mich., has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $60,000, made necessary by the enlargement of its business.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Chatfield Manufacturing & Grain Co., Bay City, Mich., has been incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to do a grain and milling business.

Construction work has started on the plant of the Pharr Milling Co., Pharr, Tex. The mill will cost about $25,000 and, aside from making flour, will be equipped to grind corn and alfalfa and mix alfalfa grain feeds.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1915.

Flour business was brisk at local mills the past week on orders for immediate shipment. Buyers are not showing a disposition to anticipate future needs, and few contracts are being booked for deferred shipment. On account of the harvesting conditions, millers are somewhat reluctant in quoting flour for forward delivery. Prices have shown an upward tendency the past week, having been advanced 30c to 40c per bbl. Rain has delayed threshing wheat, though good progress is being made. However, farmers are not selling wheat in the usual way, and it is the opinion of prominent millers that considerably more than half of the wheat being threshed is being held back. Mills are bidding $1.10 to $1.12 for wheat. No export interest of importance is mentioned.

Mill feed has been quiet and unchanged, with demand light.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.80; standard, $5.60; family, $5.50; low grade, $4.80; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.25@6.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.50@6.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, $23@24 per ton; middlings, $26@28 per ton.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., July 12, 1915.

Flour business seems to be in even a worse condition than has been the case for some months. Stocks are very low, both with jobbers and retailers, but neither are buying in any large quantities. The writer does not believe that there has been a "decent" contract written for two weeks and indications are there will not be any buying until the market becomes more settled. Mills have advanced prices from 25c to 75c within the past 10 days. The more conservative buyers are holding off and say they have no intention of buying at the present level. There is very fine business to be had just as soon as the trade becomes convinced that the time is ripe to buy. There are quite a few of the salesmen back in their territories and all of them report stocks as being very low and orders very small.

A good demand prevails for bran, shorts, mixed feed, corn bran, feed meal, etc. Prices are holding up well and there is considerable bidding for contract bran and shorts, to be shipped August and September Demand for corn has been light, except with the mixed feed manufacturers. These people have enjoyed an immense business since there has been such a scarcity of good grades of hay and since oats have been so high and hard to get.

MEMPHIS NOTES.

Harry M. Glenn, Southern representative for the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was in Memphis recently on his way South, where he will spend the next few weeks.

J. H. Wimberly, of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., and the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was calling on the Memphis trade Thursday in the interest of the Buena Vista Milling Co.

J. O. Walker, Southern representative of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, was calling on the trade in Memphis the past week. He was accompanied by H. C. Craft, a member of the firm.

Harry Webb., Jr., member and general manager of the Memphis Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn., has just returned from a Southern trip. Mr. Webb expressed himself as being well pleased with the years' business.

Eugene Wagner, manager of the Wagner Grocer Co., Memphis, was called to Hot Springs, Ark., this week on account of the illness of his father. However, we are glad to report that Mr. Wagner, Sr., is considerably improved.

Luther Ellis, representing Igleheart Brothers, Evansville, Ind., reports that while business has hardly opened up, still he feels very sure that just as soon as the buyers decide to get in the game, then business will pick up in a way that has not been witnessed for many months.

J. C. Streufert, owner and manager of the Humboldt Milling Co., Humboldt, Tenn., spent a day in Memphis this week. He reports business good, especially on corn products. Mr. Streufert is putting out a new kind of feed that he is very enthusiastic about.

Moore-Blake Flour Co. is the name of the new firm in Memphis, composed of E. A. Moore, formerly of the Merchants' Flour Co., also of the Currie-McCraw Grocery Co., and J. M. Blake of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Blake has been in the flour business for many years. Mr. Moore is familiar with all the trade tributary to Memphis, therefore there is every reason to expect that the new concern will develop rapidly. They will have an office in the Randolph building and a warehouse on Vance avenue.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 18,800 bbls., against 18,300 bbls. at end of preceding week.

Receipts in Nashville last week were 232 cars of grain. Stocks are: Wheat, 134,000 bus.; corn, 118,500 bus.; oats, 57,000 bus.

John M. Blake, who has for several years been president and manager of the State Milling Co., Nashville, Tenn., has severed connection with the local company and gone to Memphis to be associated with the Moore-Blake Flour Co.

The Lewisburg Mill and Elevator Co., Lewisburg, Tenn., was organized with J. R. Wilhoite president and J. S. Morris, secretary and treasurer.

The Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., has purchased a site to rebuild its flour mill and elevator. The company's plant was destroyed by fire several months ago, causing a loss of $40,000. An elevator will be built, with capacity of 25,000 bus., and mill with capacity of 250 bbls. and 500 bus. of corn meal.

James B. Lillie, aged 51 years, died at Franklin, Tenn., his former home, of paralysis. Recently Mr. Lillie had been in the flour brokerage business in St. Louis. His father, James B. Lillie, Sr., was for a long number of years one of the prominent millers of this section, having been at the head of the Lillie Milling Co., which was acquired by Corn & Eakin after his death several years ago. His son was associated with him, and was later in business in Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Lillie was well known to the milling trade of the country, being a man who made many friends. He is survived by his widow and a brother, Pryor Lillie, the latter also being in the milling business.

Twenty thousand box cars, fully repaired and equipped, are now available on side tracks in Nebraska for marketing the new crop of wheat. The Burlington alone has 10,000 cars in readiness, or 4,000 more than last year. The Northwestern has between 4,000 and 5,000 cars on its tracks waiting for the wheat movement and the Union Pacific has about the same number. Railroad officials expect a record traffic in wheat this year.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., July 12, 1915.

This section continues to have heavy rains, interspersed with sunshine, giving great impetus to the corn crop. R. A. Cromer, near Uniontown, Ala., in the rich prairie section west of Selma, has just cut wheat from 10 acres planted for experimntal purposes. This wheat threshed out 481 bus., or an average of 48 bus. to the acre.

The irregular wheat market the past few weeks has made it difficult to sell flour, jobbers all believe present prices will be discounted at least $1 per bbl. when new wheat begins to move and as a result are buying in extremely small quantities for rush shipment. Demand for corn meal is quite good, with trade experiencing some trouble in getting prompt shipments, many mills complaining of trouble in securing milling corn.

Everybody seems to be waiting for the other fellow to make a "move" and very few traveling representatives are seen from mills at this time. It is surprising how few mills seem anxious to sell, many of them not quoting at all at this time. With jobbers' stocks exhausted, or nearly so, there should be heavy buying whenever the market reaches a stable basis.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, Superlative (35 to 50 per cent) patent, $6.50 to $6.75; high patent (60 to 80 per cent), $5.75 to $6; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.50 to $5.65; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.75; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $24.50; shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50.

The Continental Milling Co., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with capital stock of $100,000.

THIS IMPRINT

Guarantees attractive and artistically printed bags. The increasing demand for "Milwaukee Bags" is due to just one thing—Merit. Not only do they attract and fetch trade, but they help keep trade.
The "Milwaukee Method of Printing" is a good trade booster.

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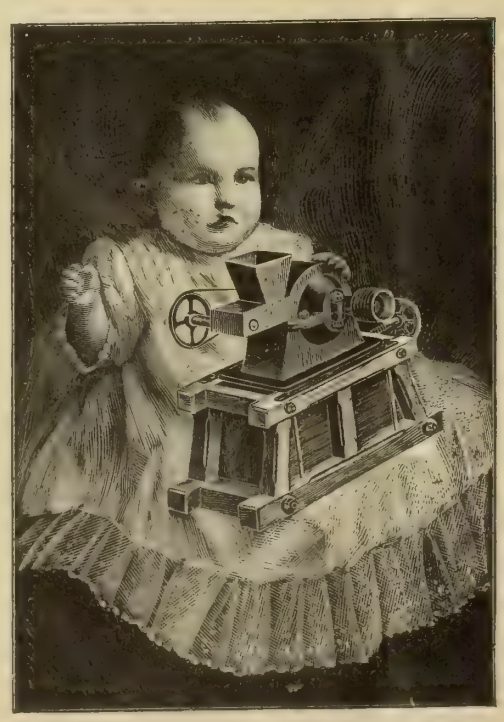

OUR FIRST INFANT.

The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 12, 1915.

Continued improvement was apparent in the alfalfa products situation in the Southwest during the past week, but the supply of meal is still below the needs of the trade, although mills in different parts of the alfalfa producing section are beginning to resume operations. Prices were steady all of last week, new and old meal selling at the same range as quoted a week ago. Receipts of new meal were somewhat larger this week, but arrivals were absorbed as soon as received. Local jobbers have old contracts to fill and are good buyers of meal. Eastern mixed feed manufacturers are short of meal and are taking all that is offered.

Colorado mills, which are now running, are genarally moving their entire output on old contracts. Several mills in Kansas were able to start up last week and offered new No. 1 meal at a range of $17 to $18, while choice brought $19 to $19.50 per ton. Quotations on No. 2 are at a range of $16 to $17.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, basis Missouri river points.

A good Eastern demand prevailed on meal. The princinal difficulty in the local market, and this has been the case for the past several months, was to obtain sufficient meal to fill the demand. No trouble was met by local handlers in disposing of meal.

Mixed feed manufacturers continued to do a good business. Sales were still in excess of the business done a year ago at this time. The South and Southeast continue to take a fairly large volume of mixed feeds. Immediate Southwestern states were good buyers all of last week. The feed situation in the Southwest is favorable from the alfalfa mixed feed manufacturer's standpoint. With pasturing practically impossible and farm feed supplies low, the demand for mixed feeds has been proportionately large as a result. Some business has been done in Eastern markets on grain mixed feeds, but not in any large volume.

Alfalfa grain dry mixed feeds are quoted at a range of $26.50 to $28.50 per ton, or the same level prevailing a week ago. Alfalfa grain molasses feeds sold at $23.50 to $27 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri river basis. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted down to $18 for No. 2 grade and a top of $22.50 is asked for choice alfalfa molasses feed. Demand for the last named products is principally from immediate Southwestern states. Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas were the best buyers of this feed. Grain mixed feeds are being taken by the South and Southeast in some volume.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@19.50; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $16 @17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $2@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $11.50@ 12.50; No. 1, $10.50@11.50; standard, $9@10.50; No. 2, $6@8.50; No. 3, $4@6.

St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1915.

Alfalfa products were a shade easier last week, despite continued rains over the West and Southwest which have been a sustaining price influence in the market. Receipts of alfalfa hay here were increased over the preceding week, but continued of inferior quality. Regular trade buyers took meal rather freely on price concessions, and mills booked fair orders with the South and East for early shipment. A larger per cent of plants is shut down now than at this season in many years, as such weather conditions as have prevailed have been unprecedented. Some reports indicate that the second cutting of the crop will be better than the first, but this depends largely on the weather. Molasses feeds were slightly easier along with meal. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 for new and $19.50 @20 for old; No. 1 at $19.50@20 and $21 respectively; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $23@28; without grain, $22.50@25.

Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1915.

Alfalfa mills suffered another check last week as the result of the continued rains in the alfalfa states. With limited mill operations supplies were light and prices davanced.

Sales of mixed feeds declined in volume over the previous week. Eastern and Southeastern markets were heaviest purchasers.

Prices ranged about as follows: Choice meal, $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50 @19 per ton; No. 2, $17.50@18.25 per ton; dry grain mixed feed, $27.50@ 28 per ton; alfalfa grain mixed feed, $24.25@27 per ton; alfalfa molasses feeds, $20@22.50 per ton.

New Orleans, La., July 12, 1915.

Alfalfa products were in better demand last week. Mixed feeds were strong and inquiry increased rapidly. Meal was scarce, the new crop deliveries being spotted and not up to grade. New crop hay also graded off on inspections and many claims were filed. Molasses and dry mixed feeds enjoyed strong inquiry from Cuba, Guatemala and Mexico and some good sales may be made next month. Prices were unchanged from last week. New alfalfa ranged from $15 per ton for primes to $18.50 for choice and $19 for quality. Meal from $21@23 per ton and mixed feeds from $25@34.

The Cost of Manufacture.

Is the alfalfa miller making a fair profit on his business? The columns of your paper appear to be the proper place for a free discussion of all subjects relating to the alfalfa business and I want to express my views on this subject.

I have had a mill for six years and the question of an adequate profit for grinding has consequently been under consideration. If all the business ever done by country mills which do not mix the meal was summarized I do not believe it would show a dollar profit and when fire losses and employers' liability are considered, together with wear and tear, machinery thrown away, etc., the business as a whole would show a very large loss instead of a profit.

It looks to people on the outside as though $1 to $1.50 profit above cost of power and labor was a big thing and they often start a mill on that basis, but they do not run long until they strike a bunch of grief in the way of tough alfalfa, heating meal, trouble with buyers at destination, declining markets, broken and worn-out machinery, etc. He comes to the conclusion that it is mostly expenses and losses. Then he either quits or becomes wiser and raises his prices. The next raise is to about $2 a ton above cost of material, labor and power and under ideal cnditions do not last long and he has accidents and losses of different kinds which are common to all and when he makes his balance sheet at the end of the year he is dissatisfied and ready to sell out if he can find a buyer

If the business is ever to show a fair profit the millers will have to get together enough to say what that profit shall be.

Threshing grain is an old established business and somewhat similar to alfalfa milling, only there is more risk and more wear and tear to the milling and the man with the threshing machine takes no risks by buying and selling and there is much less invested.

An ordinary threshing outfit costs around $300, and they make from $50 to $100 a day when they run, while an alfalfa mill which costs from three to five times as much will not make on an average more than $25 a day from which must be deducted all losses, interest on the investment, the possible loss of the plant by fire, repair bills, employers' liability, manager's salary, office and incidental expenses.

From a combination of all causes country mills are not able to run more than one-third to one-half of the time and this must be taken into consideration when estimating a fair profit. It goes without saying that none of the country mills have made any money during the past six months and if any profit is made within the year it must be made during the next six months.

Present prices are all right if they can only be maintained, but buyers are saying these are weather condition prices only. To what extent they will decline depends upon millers. If these are weather condition prices the miller should take into consideration a six months' lay-off in determining a fair price

Some of the large buyers get lists of all the mills and then play one mill off against another to break down prices. This is business, but the mills can check the practice and obtain fair prices if they stand solid for a fair profit. Compared with other feeds alfalfa meal sells for less than it is worth and the time of introduction and experimenting with it as a feed has passed and it should now sell for its actual feeding value.

I shall be glad to hear what some of the other millers have to say.

A MILLER.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Preparations are being made by the Calhoun Alfalfa Milling Co., Calhoun, Neb., for the installation of a 90-horse power engine in its power plant. The mill does not expect to start on new crop alfalfa for several weeks, particularly because all hay is out of condition due to the continued rains in that section.

The Porterville Alfalfa Co., Porterville, Cal., sold 5,000 tons of alfalfa hay to New York City last week. The hay will be moved via the Panama Canal. W. H. Bloomingdale was the purchaser.

The alfalfa meal situation developed several favorable features the past week, but the supply of meal continues below the demand. The weather situation has shown improvement, but is still far from satisfactory.

Charles R. Matthews, brokerage and commission, has changed the name of his firm to Charles R. Matthews & Brother, Grain and Grain Products. No change has been made in the membership of the company, which will continue the business as heretofore.

Iowa's oats crop will aggregate 181,500,000 bus., according to the July report of the national Department of Agriculture.

CODES

We have the following Cipher Codes in stock and will make immediate shipment:

Riverside - -	$3.00
Robinson (revised)	1.50
Millers - - -	2.00
Universal - -	3.00

Send Orders to

MILLING & GRAIN NEWS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.

STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.

Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.

LET US PROVE IT

NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.

Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A man to take full charge of the Great Bend Mills, 400 bbls. capacity. Located on the Santa Fe tracks and in good connections with Mo. Pacific. Must furnish the running capital. Would lease or sell. G. H. Hulme, Great Bend, Kan.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as flour packer in mill from 500 to 1,000 bbl. Address G. F. Redinger, 414 South 8th street, St. Joseph, Mo.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Head miller's position in mill from 300 bbls. up. Wide experience with hard and soft wheat mills. Will be open for a position after July 1. At present with a large soft wheat mill. Positively guarantee my work to be first class in all respects. Could come any time after July 1. Address Box 301, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Not a position, but a job running somebody's mill that needs a head miller that can produce quality and yield second to none, and keep mill in good repair. Am married, 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat. Can furnish good references. Address Box 309, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good mill where milling will be appreciated, or second miller. Will take the road for a good firm. Have had experience selling. Will go anywhere in United States. J. G. Hays, Harrisonburg, Va.

WANTED—Position by a competent temperate miller of 25 years' practical experience on hard and soft wheat. One who can keep mill in shape to produce quality, yield and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. Address John Loughry, Humboldt, Nebraska.

WANTED—A miller of considerable more than the average ability, seeks position as head miller in a live, successful mill whose capacity and trade justify them in engaging such a man. Have the "know how" and energy necessary to successfully handle anything undertaken. Fully alive to the importance of close yields and uniform products. Hard or soft winter or spring wheat. Excellent references. Address Box 305, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 50 to 150-bbl. Have had 25 years' experience. Have my own tools and can keep mill in repair and guarantee results; can come on short notice. Please state wages you will pay and system you have. Can furnish best of references. Address Wm. H. Derham, Easton Place Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Capable, honest, energetic married man 34 years old, with five years' traveling experience, wants position with some reliable mill as flour salesman. Address Box 584, Muskogee, Okla.

WANTED—Position by a competent miller. Will guarantee results. Can make a flour that will bring repeated orders. Can give good references. Married man, and use no tobacco or intoxicating drinks in any form. Can come any time. Middle age, life time experience. Can reflow a mill if needed. Address Box 23, Clayton, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 100 to 500 bbl. mill. Married; 30 years of age; strictly temperature; 16 years continuous experience in milling in all its branches; possess first-class executive ability. Can guarantee you a high-grade, uniform flour with a close finish. Am a fair millwright, have my own tools, and can keep mill in my charge in first-class order. Can furnish reference if desired. Address E. L. Gillies, Saranac, Mich.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 barrels capacity, by experienced miller who is not a drone and is not looking for a snap, but looking for a psoition where there is real work to do for one who has the ability to do it. I don't claim to be one of those high yielders, but guarantee to get out all there is in a bushel of wheat, but quality with me comes first, regardless of high yields. Am not out of employment. Am strictly sober, married, with small family. Speak German; guarantee high grade flour nad give satisfaction in every way. I have my own tools and can keep mill in good repair. State what system you have. Am at present running an Allis-Chalmers mill. Prefer the bolter system. Anyone in need of a live wire, address Box 308, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-barrel mill, from 60,000 to 85,000 bushel cribbed elevator capacity, located in southern Kansas. For particulars write Charles Farmer, Box 788, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—The well-known, up-to-date, 50-barrel roller mill and corn mill, planing machine, rip saws, band saws, feed mill, all attached; located right in town. Running every day in the week and doing good business. Also 80 acres of land four miles from town, two-horse farm in cultivation. Plenty of timber. For price and terms see A. N. Plunkett, Conyers, Ga.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

30 BARREL FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Flour and feed mill of 30 barrel capacity, rye or buckwheat; 3 run stones, 2 for flour and one for feed. Never failing stream; 12-ft. head, good log dam. On the Central New Englang Ry., freight depot on mill property. Property contains 3 acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, etc., all in excellent condition. Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—100 barrel flour mill in Southern Minnesota at about one-third real value. Scott & Brady, Box 185, Independence, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. If interested ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual pieces. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

WANTED—We are in the market for a car of fancy alfalfa seed. Submit samples best delivered price. J. T. Russell & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

ALFALFA SEED direct. Samples and grower's price on request. J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

FOR SALE—Bran and flour packer, roller mills, reels, cleaners, dusters, dryers, bag or freight carrier, and lot of other machinery we want to clean out. E. C. Hogan & Co., 1935 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business, lumber yard or other good business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

PARTNER WANTED—Kansas mill, 100-bbl., nearly new, good trade, making good profits. In order to secure more working capital will sell an interest to partner or organize stock company. Abundant wheat of fine quality, steady trade and a large territory. Will need from $5,000 to $10,000 and can satisfy prospective buyer that this is a good proposition. Address Box 311, care Milling and Grain News.

The report of the national Department of Agriculture, issued on July 8, indicates a prospective harvest of 73,700,000 bus. of wheat for Nebraska. Condition on July 1, according to the report, was 89 per cent, compared with the 10-year average of 81 per cent for the same date. Few states in the Southwest have a higher average condition than Nebraska, and there is possibility that wheat condition may improve in the few days which now separate it from harvest. The past week was fairly favorable from a weather standpoint, but rains still fell in parts of the state, although several days were without precipitation. However, Nebraska needs, dry high temperatures. Weather last week was rather cool, particularly for July. Nebraska has a good chance of raising the record crop in its history, the principal factor being weather conditions from now on. Railroads are preparing to handle a record crop and millers throughout the state are decidedly enthusiastic over crop conditions.

The Commercial League, Poteau, Ok., has signed a contract for the erection of a 50-bbl. flour mill and a feed and chop plant to cost $10,000. Work has already started on the building and it is planned to have the mill in operation within 60 days.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 762,000 bus. last week and on July 10 was 8,083,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for July 10 and July 3 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	July 10.	July 3.
St. Louis	29	42
Chicago	112	140
Minneaplis	2,484	2,775
Kansas City	86	104
Duluth	326	499
Toledo	95	106
Milwaukee	1	3
Detroit	13	28
Indianapolis	11	21
Buffalo	946	941
Omaha	19	30
Total primary	4,122	4,689
Boston	....	1
Philadelphia	622	880
Baltimore	163	128
Galveston	890	815
New Orleans	31	74
Newport News	15	15
Total ports	2,767	2,939
Lakes	297	340
Total afloat	297	340
Total American	7,186	7,948
Last year	15,269	13,248

Misrouting Freight Shipments.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a conference ruling on the adjustment of claims for damages resulting from the misrouting of freight shipments which says:

"It is the duty of a carrier to make delivery in accordance with routing directions. Where such routing instructions have not been followed and delivery is tendered at another terminal than that designated, it remains the duty of the delivering carrier at the terminal designated in routing instructions, either by a switch movement or by carting. In either event the additional expense involved in making such delivery must be borne entirely by the carrier responsible for the misrouting, and the reimbursement thereof to the delivering carrier may be made by the carrier at fault without a specific order of the Commission.

"In case the carrier is unable to deliver the shipment without unreasonable delay at the terminal designated, and the consignee elects to accept the shipment at the terminal where delivery has been erroneously offered, the shipper or consignee is entitled to recover the damages in the sum of the difference between the expense of drayage actually incurred at a reasonable charge therefor and the expense which would have been incurred if proper delivery had been effected. Carriers admitting the justice of claims of this character should file an application with the Commission for authority to pay the same; each application to admit responsibility for the misrouting and be supported by affidavit of the agent of the carrier cognizant of the facts relied upon to justify the payment."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Quitman Milling Co., Marks, Miss., which was recently incorporated, will soon start work on a mill of 25 bbls. capacity.

Charles L. Carrier, Sherburne, N. Y., was elected president at the annual meeting of the Tri-State Retail Feed Dealers' Association in Utica, N. Y., June 24 and 25.

The mid-summer meeting of the Wisconsin State Millers' Association will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., at the Hotel Pfister, July 23. Matters of general interest will be taken up by the meeting and particular attention will be paid to the laws passed by the last legislature which have some bearing on the flour milling industry. Items of local interest brought up by members will be discussed.

New Wheat Flour

IS just as good as flour made from old wheat, if it is properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process.*

If you have not installed our process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before harvest, thereby avoiding the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged, and is off in color.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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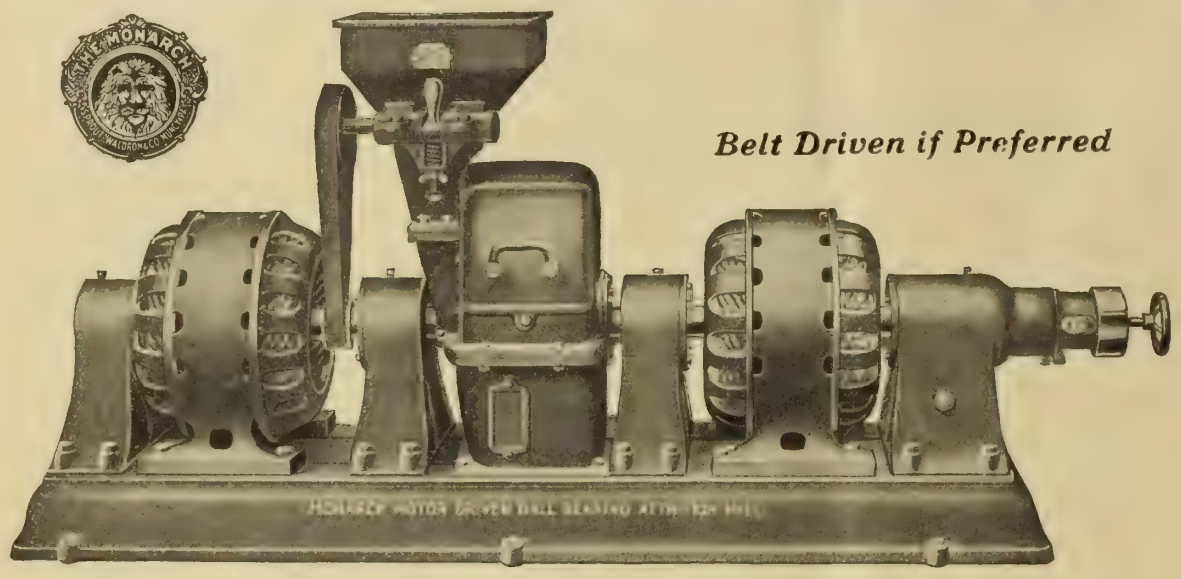
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

Waste is More Unpopular Than Ever Before

A fact which is evidenced in Feed Milling by the rapidly increasing number of Millers and Mill Owners who are equipping their plants with

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

The Mill that
SAVES
power lost through friction, time and labor lost in tramming, money lost in the expense of upkeep and excessive lubrication, and customers lost through inferior grinding.

A Post Card Request Brings Catalog D-No. 115.

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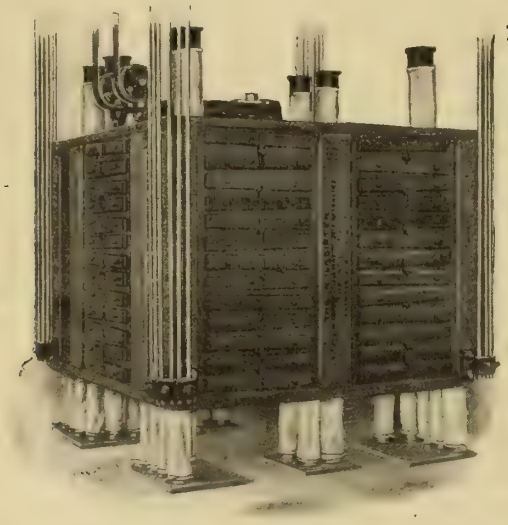
Mill Builders and Furnishers

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. **Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St.** **P. O. Box No. 322**



IT'S a foregone conclusion that the Wolfsifter will be easy on your mill building, because---*there's no possible way for it to create VIBRATION.* Vibration, as you no doubt know, is caused by imperfect balance; and as the Wolfsifter's new drive automatically holds the machine in true balance regardless of shifting conditions vibration is effectually eliminated. If you consider the preservation of your mill building a worth-while item, don't you think it is a capital plan to install a type of sifter that will cut out the shake? Send for Bulletin No. 100.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.
WESTERN OFFICE: 203-204 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Don't fail to visit The Wolf Company's Exhibit in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20 to Dec. 4.

READING ROOM

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915 | Number Eight

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

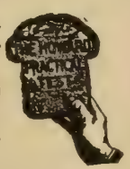
The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

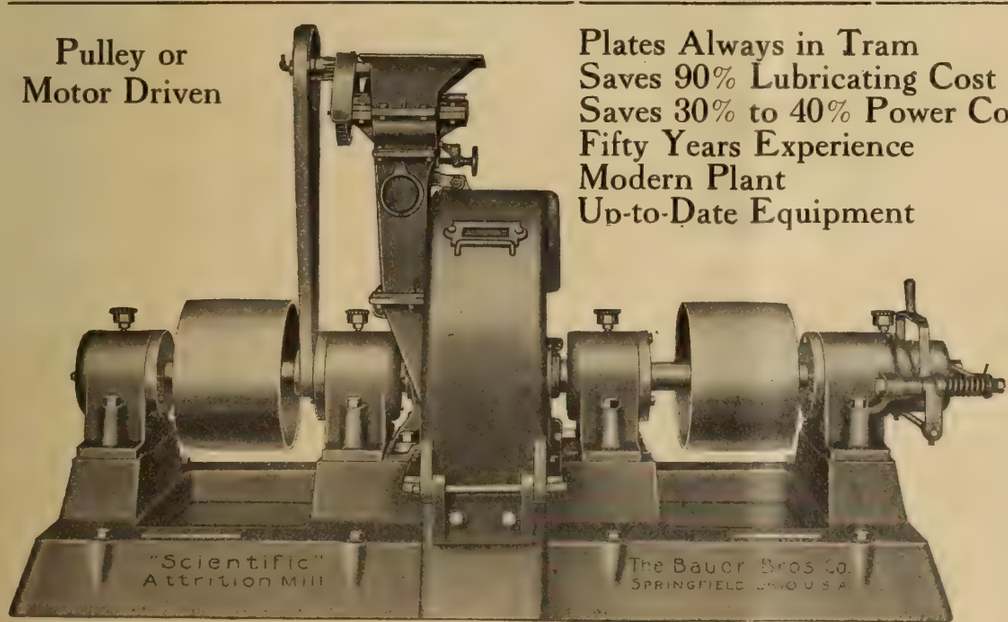
102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

"SCIENTIFIC" Ball Bearing Attrition Mills and Single Disc Grinders

Pulley or Motor Driven



Plates Always in Tram
Saves 90% Lubricating Cost
Saves 30% to 40% Power Cost
Fifty Years Experience
Modern Plant
Up-to-Date Equipment

More Uniform Products
Bearings Always Cool
Cheaper Grinding
We Know How
Superior Design
Produce Best Machines

We specialize in Attrition Mill Building.

Buy the "Scientific" Attrition Mill. It is the best.

Ask those who have tried other makes---then bought the "Scientific."

Write for descriptive matter showing details of construction and learn why the "Scientific" has always been the leader.

THE BAUER BROS. CO., Springfield, Ohio

(Formerly The Foos Mfg. Co.)

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Repeat Orders from Michigan

F. W. STOCK & SONS.
Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., November 2, 1914.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—We just have your statement calling for $250 covering a couple of your machines—two No. 4 Middlings Finishers.

I don't see any way to get out of the payment of this matter, because our Mr. May refuses to part with the machines, and further, I fear that he is going to call for a couple more.

However, we enclose you herewith check for $250 to balance.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

Stock & Sons have two No. 8 Bran Finishers, two No. 4 Special Middlings and one No. 6 and two No. 4 Middling Finishers.

TELEGRAM.

Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 28, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Bourse, Philadelphia.

"Send the two machines Litchfield by by express at once, these ordered through Mr. McFeely." F. W. STOCK & SONS.

F. W. STOCK & SONS.
Mills at Hillsdale and Litchfield, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., May 3, 1915.

Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Our Mr. May has not yet definitely decided on the number of machines that he will use at Litchfield, but I think possibly we better have some come along within a couple of weeks, so that they are on hand in case we begin the work earlier than anticipated at present.

You may ship us at Litchfield four of the No. 3 Middlings Finishers, and we also want one of the Middlings Mills, either a No. 3 or No. 2. Mr. May says to advise you that it is to take the stock that is now on a 9x30 single stand of rolls, and the stock being the break cuts that come through a No. 9 cloth, so send a No. 2 or No. 3, whichever will be best suited for the work.

Very truly yours,
F. W. STOCK & SONS.

We have revised the flow sheet of Stock & Sons' Litchfield mill and guarantee to increase the capacity 100 bbls. per day using same rolls, bolts and power with ten of our Grenulators and make a better flour and better yield.

THOS. McFEELY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa
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Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

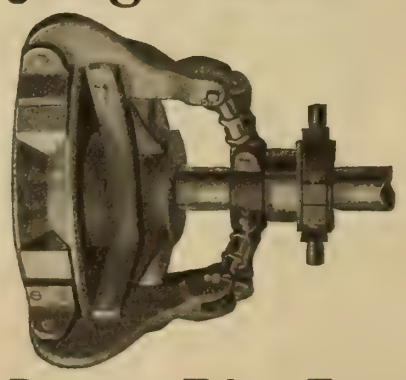
Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Judge After 30 Days' Trial



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the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
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MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barre s
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

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WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
Baden-Vilm Milling Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly---made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. *Kansas City, Mo.*

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour

We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows.
Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

CHICAGO.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

W. S. JOHNSON P. O. CAMPBELL

Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

CHICAGO.

208 No. Fifth Avenue.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain

Any Quantity

BUCKWHEAT

For Milling Purposes

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD, Inc.

B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA.

George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Grain Storage Tanks

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No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent

Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

Write for further information

Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

CONCRETE STEEL & MACHINERY CO.

Warehouse, 1205 Union Ave
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EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

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(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate

for

Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,

By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.

Address Box 1040.

Milling and Grain News

St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

The "Oats Specialist"

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS

(Patent Applied for)

The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

62 Williams St., New York

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

HINRICHS LABORATORIES

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PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 191- at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915. | Number Eight

C. B. Hoffman Is Dead

Pioneer Kansas Miller Passes Away Suddenly—Was a Leader in Flour Industry.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Christian B. Hoffman, for many years one of the leading millers of the Southwest,, died suddenly at 2:30 o'clock last Saturday morning at his home, 1124 Benton Boulevard, Kansas City, following a sudden attack of acute indigestion. Mr. Hoffman had been in apparently fair health the night preceding his death, manifesting his usual good spirits. From the time of the fatal attack until his death, which was only a period of two hours, Mr. Hoffman did not regain consciousness.

In the death of Mr. Hoffman the milling industry of the United States loses one of its most noted members, a miller who will occupy a prominent place in the annals of the flour business for his initiative in developing the first export trade Kansas enjoyed for her flour. Besides, Mr. Hoffman will always be remembered for his success in building up, together with his father and sons, a milling business which ranks among the leaders of the United States. Mr. Hoffman was one of the pioneers in the milling industry of the Southwest and was always a leader in developing plans for the enlargement of the Kansas flour industry.

Mr. Hoffman was the only child of Christian Hoffman. He was born December 2, 1852, at Atzmoos, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland. His father, now 89 years old, who survives him, resides at Enterprise, Kansas. In 1855, when C. B. Hoffman was a child three years old, his father and mother migrated to the United States, settling at Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin. In 1856 the family moved to Leavenworth, Kansas. Two years later they moved to Dickinson county.

The foundation for the milling business of the family was established by the elder Hoffman in 1868 at Enterprise. The modest beginning was a four-stone mill of 75 bbls. capacity. This mill was then the farthest Western plant in Kansas. It realized the hopes of the elder Hoffman, for grist was frequently delivered to it for a distance of 60 miles and it proved to be the start of what is now a modern mill of 1,500 bbls. capacity at Enterprise.

Mr. Hoffman was only 16 years old when his father erected the first stone mill at Enterprise. During the first few years of the operation of the mill Mr. Hoffman was receiving his education at Warrenton, Missouri. In 1872 he returned to his home, where his scholarship brought him an offer to teach school at Turkey Creek, which is near Enterprise. After a year as school teacher, Mr. Hoffman married Miss Catherine America Hopkins, who survives. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Hoffman was taken into his father's milling business, becoming a partner. The plant enjoyed great success under the new arrangement, and in 1884 a roller system was installed and the plant's capacity increased to 400 bbls. In 1898, under Christian B. Hoffman's management, it was further enlarged to 1,000 bbls.

In 1884, when the Hoffman mill was converted into the roller system, through the initiative which made Mr. Hoffman a leader in his business, he exported the first Kansas flour ever sent outside of the borders of the United States. This flour was sold to Eugene M. Janssen & Co. of Antwerp, Belgium. And as a mark of the sterling business ability of Christian Hoffman, it may be noted that the relations of the Hoffmans with the Belgian company still continue.

In the fall of 1903 Mr. Hoffman retired from active connection in the milling business, still retaining his interests, however. Having always displayed deep interest in public affairs, he devoted recent years to socialogical questions. His early interest in public life was reflected in his service as a member of the Kansas legislature in the '80s. He was a member of that body for several terms and enjoyed the distinction of having been the author of the first maximum freight bill and the first three-cent fare bill presented in Kansas.

Three sons, E. V. Hoffman, general manager of the Bulte Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; R. W. Hoffman, general manager of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, and Thad L. Hoffman, in charge of the wheat department of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, and a daughter, Mrs. Daisy Johntz of Abilene, Kansas, survive, besides the widow and Mr. Hoffman's father.

Funeral services were held at the Scottish Rite Temple, Kansas City, at three o'clock Monday afternoon. Burial will take place at Enterprise Tuesday.

Christian B. Hoffman, the First Exporting Miller of Kansas.

New Kentucky Secretary.

W. H. Wearen, of Stanford, Ky., succeeded B. M. Renick on July 16 as secretary of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association. Mr. Wearen will give his entire time to the interests of the association. Mr. Renick withdrew from the secretaryship, because of the press of his private affairs.

New Wheat at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Kansas City has not yet received 200 cars of new wheat since July 1. In the corresponding time in July a year ago the receipts here were in excess of 3,200 cars. Last week the Santa Fe handled 1,800 cars of grain, a year ago 4,000 cars. These figures tell plainly the story of the effect of the continued rains in a large part of this territory on the movement of new crop wheat.

In the last two months, or since May 18, Kansas City has had 41 days with rain and 21 days with no rain. In that period a total of 22.26 inches of rain has fallen, against a normal of about 8.63 inches the same time in 1914 and 6.85 inches in the same period in the dry year of 1913. Kansas City never before had so much rain in a period of two months. Many parts of eastern Kansas have had since Jan. 1 nearly a year's normal precipitation.

Reports from Kansas are to the effect that most of the wheat has been cut, but clear weather is urgently needed for threshing. Oklahoma has completed cutting and is having more success in threshing. In Kansas little wheat is moving from farms, muddy roads being among the barriers. The western sections send the best reports on harvesting conditions.

New Export Grain Contract.

A new form of contract for use by grain exporters, which will put the business on a strictly cash basis, limit the liability of shippers and provide for contingencies arising from the present war in Europe or future wars in which the United States might be involved, has been drawn up, it was stated last week, by the Executive Committee of the North American Export Grain Association.

Threshing Progress

Continuous Rains Interfere Seriously With Work in Fields—Wheat Is Deteriorating.

Cutting and threshing of wheat is proceeding slowly in the principal states and the harvest generally is the latest witnessed in many years. Additional rains in Kansas and other Southwestern states placed a serious hamper on threshing operations. The movement of new wheat to market has been unusually light even from sections which have had good weather, and farmers show a decided tendency to hold their grain for higher prices. Heavy rainfall in the Northwest increased apprehension of black rust damage, but so far correspondents' reports indicate that rust is isolated and has done little damage. Development of corn has been further delayed by excessive precipitation, particularly in Iowa and Illinois, and the crop is two to three weeks backward. In fact, all crops show a less than normal growth for this period of the year and face serious deterioration unless rains cease.

Damaging Rains in Western Kansas.

Russell, Kan., July 19, 1915.

(Special Telegram to Milling and Grain News.)

Drove from Stockton to Plainfield to Hays to Russell today. It rained hard last night. Wheat is still uncut on the Union Pacific between Salina and Hays and is nearly all cut on the Central Branch between Beloit and Stockton. However, at Minneapolis and Delphos there is plenty of wheat yet to cut. On Saturday I drove from Great Bend to Salina, by way of Claflin and Lindsborg. The best wheat seen yet was found between Claflin and Bushton. Farther west it is reported still better.

Millers expect yellow berry wheat, except in extreme western part of Kansas. Yields must be cut down every day it rains, as many fields are now too far gone to cut. Could not estimate wheat standing in territory I have covered, but the state will do well to save more than 90,000,000 bus. out of a possible crop of 130,000,000 bus.

W. B. BURNS.

Southwest Wheat Condition.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Weather the past week in the Southwest was not so favorable as in the preceding week, but some counties in Kansas reported good threshing progress. Farmers are taking advantage of every dry minute, almost, in order to save their wheat. Many are storing the grain as soon as threshed, and show no disposition at all to market, remembering conditions a year ago, when the new crop movement opened at a low price. Without doubt some damage is being done to wheat by the continued rains. Quality of wheat from some sections will be rather poor, due to the excessive moisture, while stacked wheat will show as high a standard as the early threshed grain.

Rust Reports in the Northwest.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19, 1915.

That rust-infected sections are isolated and that damage so far has been almost negligible are reports received here today. Not much credence is being given here to general rust damage stories. Our mill reports indicate little rust-infected wheat.

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The Quality of 1915 Flour.

Kansas flour from the 1915 wheat crop will maintain its high standard for bread making and other purposes during the coming year. The excessive rainfall of the past month or more, although it might change the character of hard winter wheat to a very slight extent, will not have any effect on Kansas flour. Already tests made by chemists indicate gluten content up to that of last year, and the prospect is that hard winter wheat flour will be as strong this year as any other flour on the market. Milling and Grain News has received copies of tests made on new wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Nebraska, indicating that the "golden cereal" from this year's harvest will keep pace with the best of breadstuffs cereals produced in the world.

From the greatest consuming center in the United States, Milling and Grain News learns that buyers are wondering what effect the excessive rainfall will have on Southwestern hard winter wheat. Several brokers and jobbers of Kansas flour have had inquiries from their trade on the probable strength of hard winter wheat this year. Will the Kansas product maintain its high gluten standard? Will the other bread-making qualities of the flour be affected adversely by the almost continuous rainfall?

Southwestern millers have an international reputation for uniformity. They will have the pick of more than 125,000,000 bushels of wheat this year from Kansas alone not including the 75,000,000 bushels Nebraska will gather and the possible 40,000,000 bushels Oklahoma has already cut. Certainly, there will be some damaged wheat this year, but the absence of a big export demand and the bumper yields will mean that the "mills in the wheat field" will have an unprecedented choice in buying wheat for their "Best," "Pride," "Famous" and other brands.

As to other bread-making qualities being affected, there is a theory in this connection that too much rain hurts wheat, but this is not borne out by the tests made by prominent chemists so far. Compared with the dry season of two years ago, new wheat will not need the tempering necessary then, and possibly other changes will have to be made in the milling process, but it must be remembered that the operative departments of Southwestern mills are in a better position than ever to cope with new problems.

Considering the number of new private laboratories mills have installed, the increased use by smaller mills of commercial laboratories, the advances which have been made in the science of milling by operatives, the question as to uniformity may be answered for the winter wheat belt in a manner encouraging to buyers.

The Gauges to Use.

Not so long ago the wheat trade centering about speculative pits was engaged in killing the 1915 crop with the assistance of the Hessian fly and the chinch bug. Now the trade, or that element which needs exciting influence to bring the buying orders, appears to be busy confining its energies to sprouting the grain in shock, reducing the quality, lowering the yields on account of damage by excessive rainfall and circulating rust stories originating in the Northwest. There was a basis for some crop damage complaints when the chinch bug and Hessian fly scares were at their height. Also, there is now basis for damage stories as a result of the almost daily rains. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Hessian fly and the chinch bug were the butt of more blame than they earned. And now the trade is rightfully asking whether damage from rainfall is not being over-estimated.

In considering the damage from insect pests or any other of the many influences which affect crops adversely it should always be remembered that there is a tendency in the grain trade to make exaggerations. Unfortunately, the speculating public which deals in grain futures still finds more attraction, if not more profit, in buying than in selling. And the interests concerned in collecting commissions and whatever other emoluments the public speculator furnishes are not chary about providing the nourishment or the stimulant essential to enable the grain market reporters to describe the pits as "scenes of considerable activity with no lack of 'outside' orders." With this in mind, it is encouraging to note that the actual reports of threshing made in the winter wheat belt to date are better than the wheat trade had been led to expect. This is no indication of a crop equal to that of a year ago in quality, but, as in the case of the insect depredations so widely advertised earlier in the season there is reason for hoping that the outcome will not be so poor as the most bullish of the "professional bulls" have painted.

It is admittedly difficult for some legitimate interests in the grain and flour business to be unaffected by "crop-killing" stories. One deeply interested in the progress of a crop is usually ready to peruse, if not absorb, voluminous reports. Even advices from unbiased producing sources are occasionally, if not frequently, hardly dependable because the grower whose hopes for a year's prosperity and whose months of waiting are wrapped up in a single crop is so constituted that he is inclined to become pessimistic without due cause. This tendency, which may be unconscious, is a part, to a greater or lesser degree, of a large majority of men.

What, then, are the gauges to use in measuring conditions? So many have weaknesses that it is difficult to make recommendations. Yet it is encouraging to find that there is a growing effort on the part of both public and private agencies to represent conditions as they are, to omit as far as possible the inaccuracies arising from the weakness of human nature and to make it more possible to measure prospects as well as one may be expected to measure them. Reports reflecting such honest efforts may be detected with careful judgment. When such reports predominate both grain and flour trade conditions will show a gratifying change for the better for all concerned in them.

The Future of the Seas.

Already the European war has brought out the great need of new international agreements respecting commerce on the seas. Noted and unbiased students of international law and commerce now almost generally agree that the situation resulting from the naval warfare between Great Britain and Germany is intolerable to the nations of the world whose foreign business is vital to them, including the United States. In this the milling industry of the United States will concur, for though its export business is not what it ought to be, still the volume is large.

Here is the present situation respecting neutral commerce on the seas: Great Britain, with her huge navy and her determination to win the present war, is constantly tightening her restrictions on neutral commerce wherever and whenever such a move promises further difficulties to Germany. For example, the latest British move involves a scheme to restrict the shipment of cotton, of which the United States is the principal exporter, to neutral countries. It is aimed, according to an announcement made in the House of Lords, to permit the neutrals of Europe to receive only enough of the staple to meet their actual needs. Thus it is hoped to prevent Germany from obtaining supplies, which are necessary in the manufacture of powder. So, when this order goes into effect, a merchant in Norway, Sweden, Denmark or other neutral country who sees a chance for profit in storing the staple away at present prices will be prevented from pursuing that legitimate business. As it is a staple without restriction, it is plain that the British move will be unfair.

Millers, of course, are only indirectly concerned in cotton, the price of which affects to some degree the trade in flour in the cotton states. However, thoughtful students of international affairs are asking, If it is possible for England to dictate to America just how much cotton may be sent to the neutrals of the world, is there not danger that a similar scheme may be inaugurated on wheat, or on flour, or on meat, or on steel, or on any of the other American articles of export? Even in times of peace, it is pointed out, one nation with the most powerful navy may hinder the commerce of another nation of which it is jealous in a business way. Such a plan would, of course, put leadership in international trade in any commodity in the hands of the nation with the greatest navy and not in the hands of the country with the ability to sell at the most advantageous terms.

While it is hardly possible that England would consider hindering commerce in times of peace for her benefit or that of her colonies, the fact remains that her power to retard the cotton industry, the raw product of which she purchases heavily, has brought to the attention of the world a new menace in international business. In considering the meaning of this menace it is well to draw attention to the fact that the United States constitution expressly provides against artificial trade barriers by one state against another. If such a precaution is in force in a union of states, surely it is necessary between nations of different peoples struggling for foreign business. The world needs to assume that after the present war is concluded at least, big foreign business will not be dependent upon big navies, but on mastery of the art of producing and selling what importers demand at the cheapest possible price.

Foreign Trade News.

In the year just closed Holland imported 17,500,000 bus. of wheat and flour, compared with 19,100,000 bus. in the preceding year. Unfavorable weather has lowered crop prospects. In normal years the wheat crop amounts to about 5,000,000 bus.; rye, 16,000,000 bus., and oats, 25,000,000 bus. Heavy importation will be necessary for domestic consumption if weather conditions do not improve.

France and Italy are the biggest buyers of export wheat and flour at this time, the United Kingdom not having entered the market so far. However, a sale of 250,000 bus. of new winter wheat was made to Australia last week by a seaboard exporter.

The Portuguese government has authorized the importation of 6,000,000 bus. of wheat for immediate consumption. The grain will be admitted duty-free.

Some Kansas Wonders

As Viewed by the Editor in His Travels Through Important Wheat Counties.

An early start at Kingfisher, Ok., and a late arrival at Anthony, Kan., by way of Okeene, Cherokee and Alva, was the beginning and end of a 210-mile drive on July 14. Wheat is incomparably better west of the Rock Island main line. It is all cut in Kingfisher, Blaine, Major, Alfalfa and Woods counties. Much was headed and is in stacks waiting for the thresher. Some was cut by binders and is in stacks or shocks. Wheat yields are from 12 to 20 bus., but not much threshed yet. Quality varies. Tests from 54 to 60 lbs. and is all apparently good glutenous wheat. Corn and kafir are fine. Alfalfa simply magnificent and the country north and west of Okeene is all wheat and alfalfa and alfalfa and wheat.

At Aline F. E. Grimm buys grain and sells flour for the Alva Roller Mills. He said wheat was turning out well and was of good quality.

The Cherokee Mills, at Cherokee, was receiving new wheat steadily. All the time I was there it varied in test from 54 to 59. Some was nice turkey wheat of good color. The 470-bbl. mill was running and Manager W. B. Currier and Head Miller C. W. Morgan certainly had their large force very busy buying grain and making and loading flour. A fine new power plant has been built since I was last in Cherokee. Located in a fine wheat country, with excellent railroad facilities, the Cherokee Mills should became one of the best mills of Oklahoma soon.

Go to Alva and you reach a fine booming city and visit a prosperous, aggressive mill. G. A. Harbaugh is a mill manager who also operates 30 country elevators, and Sales Manager E. Anderson sells the output from Arizona and New Mexico to the Atlantic seaboard. Harry Brown, the competent head miller, was running on new wheat and making a strong white flour for an Eastern customer. Wheat will average 15 bus. around Alva, but is better out west clear to Pampa, near Amarillo, in the Panhandle. The Alva Roller Mills is going to have a new ———, but that is a secret just now.

Frank S. Gresham is making a "go" of the 900-bbl. mill at Guthrie, Ok., and many improvements have been made since I visited the plant several years ago, under different management. Head Miller Fred Byman was looking after a thorough remodeling and glistening white paint covers all the inside of the mill, from top to bottom. Mr. Gresham's policies of setting the price and also enforcing his sales contracts to the letter are effective, he said. J. B. Geis is his assistant in the sales department and they have an established export business, as well as domestic trade of volume.

The Eagle Mills, at Edmond, Ok., has only 100 bbls. daily capacity, yet here is a complete flour mill laboratory, in charge of E. A. Rodkey, a graduate of the Operative Millers' Laboratories of Chicago. I. W. Rodkey and E. A. Rodkey are the principal owners and W. G. Himes the head miller. They have 30,000 bus. of steel storage for wheat. "Wangler," of St. Louis, built the tanks and they look like a "Wangler" job—a good one. This is a fine little mill which runs steadily.

When a visitor to Oklahoma looks at all the mills he ought to go to Yukon last, for "the last is best of all." It may not be the largest, but when the Kroutil boys do anything they spare neither expense nor trouble to find out and get the best. The result is a complete flour mill and grain establishment which has every modern device known for economical and quick handling. Take the new steel loading shed. It is 50 by 210 and holds 16 cars under a corrugated steel roof, and the whole place is as cool as an icebox and no rain or snow can interfere with the work. A new brick warehouse is of the same size and I even saw electric fans as well as lights there. A new smokestack 125 feet high is being built of concrete, for they are doubling their boiler capacity.

The ball-bearing, easy-running 1,000-bbl. mill is the pride of John F. Kroutil, the manager, and Supt. J. H. Nelson, who showed me around. It runs like a spinning top and everything about the mill, as well as everywhere in the plant, is spick and span. Frank L. Kroutil was weighing wheat when I arrived, and also broke away to go to the grain dealers' meeting at El Reno. Edmund Glass, of New Orleans, has a new department, handling the sales to Central and South American states, and they were making flour for Vera Cruz, Mexico, when I was there. Yukon's Best is sold entirely without traveling salesmen and a large office force keeps the mill running. John Kroutil says the "Goods sell themselves," but I know better. Kroutil push and Kroutil energy keep the flour and mill moving. Yukon is a small town—very small—but 50 men and their families are dependent on the success of the Yukon Mills.

Oklahoma City has three good mills—the Acme, 1,000 bbls.; Plansifter, 400, and Oklahoma City, 1,200. Supt. McDowell had the Acme all torn up, getting ready for starting on the new crop. George Grogan has a busy job on the sales end and still has time to be courteous to his callers and is a young man who will be heard from in milling.

Charles Connellee and George W. Curtis have the destinies of the Plansifter mill in their keeping and keep the mill going, while H. M. Woodward makes the flour as good as anyone can. He is an old-timer, as he commenced milling on the same spot in 1891 in a plant called the Jones Milling Co., one of the first mills of the state.

From El Reno west to Geary, all the wheat was cut and the corn looked fine. Manager Lehmann and Head Miller McGaffey were getting ready for grinding new wheat at the Geary Milling & Elevator Co. Many improvements have been made and the plant is kept in apple pie order. A good deal of 58 and 59-lb. new wheat was coming in. I sent a sample to Prof. Estabrook, at Kansas City, for a gluten test and the result showed 12.28 per cent. Manager Lehmann has a brand of flour he is proud of. It is "Ruth's Pride." J. E. Ruth, of Kingfisher, was at Geary looking over the plant, and he recalled his experiences a year ago in getting out of Europe when the war broke out. Mr. Ruth has shifted responsibility and work to Jona Ruth at Kingfisher and Mr. Lehmann at Geary, but still has a general oversight of both the mills.

Who Says Kansas——?

Who says Kansas did not raise wheat this year—good wheat and plenty of it—should have sat in the Ford with me on July 14 and 15. Who says Kansas and certain counties like Harper, Kingman and Reno have millions of bus. of wheat uncut and unsaved is in need of salvation and a haircut, for they are long-haired Populists and calamity howlers. From Alva to Kiowa, which is the southeast corner town of Barber County, are oceans of good wheat. From Kiowa to Anthony is still wheat and more corn and alfalfa than in Oklahoma. There is a little wheat uncut near Anthony, but very little. Drove from Anthony to Attica, to Kingman, to Hutchinson. Found wheat practically all cut, threshing very general and the balance of the wheat either shocked or stacked. More than usual was headed. Manager Ayres, at Anthony, and Manager Bray, at Kingman, both said wheat was light, testing from 54 to 58 or 59. I saw some splendid wheat at Kingman in the mill office. Harry Hunter, manager of the Attica Mills, at Attica, said wheat was moving quite freely, was of good quality, but lightweight.

At Kiowa, J. K. Richardson has a Midget mill and is making good with it. He says it takes a good miller, like any other mill, and A. Hahn makes the flour which Mr. Richardson sells 100 miles in each direction from Kiowa. At Capron, Ok., C. B. Cameron, formerly a miller himself, has a fine new elevator and mill building all ready to install a Midget mill, but he is uncertain about the latter investment.

Harry Hunter is the youngest son of Senator Hunter, of Wellington, and has the responsibility of the 300-bbl. mill at Attica to be called the Attica Mills. It is now being enlarged and remodeled completely, from engine to loading platform. Part of the equipment came from Wellington. Dan Damon is the head millwright and E. J. Miller the head miller, with C. H. Barnard in general supervision. Mr. Damon has the following millwrights "on the job": Charles F. Sutherlin, Kansas City; E., W. S. and Seward Blackledge, of Coffeyville, and James Carnehan, of Topeka.

The Anthony Mills and the Kingman Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., are getting ready to run full time, and there will be plenty of wheat at both places. It is noticeable that it takes a battery of adding machines and computators with operators and stenographers and accountants in the offices of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. They must have a close tab every day on the relation of wheat stocks, flour sales and business done, as well as cost of manufacture and selling expense per barrel. W. B. BURNS.

The Editor Traveling De Luxe.

Outline Export Terms

Chicago Conference Agrees on Three Day Sight or Demand Draft American Reimbursement.

Flour exporters to the number of nearly fifty participated in a conference at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday, July 16. The conference was held under the auspices of the Millers' National Federation, and Mark N. Melnel, president of the Federation, presided, with A. P. Husband acting as secretary.

Events leading up to calling of the conference were explained by Secretary Husband, and the conference began the consideration of objectionable clauses in export bills of lading. It was ascertained that a number of lines were still using the objectionable clause beginning "owing to conditions of war," etc., and after a thorough discussion a resolution was adopted expressing the disapproval of those present and requesting the companies still using it to reconsider the matter.

The questions of terms and conditions of sale were then taken up and several hours consumed in discussing the various phases of these questions, and a resolution was adopted which placed the meeting on record as being of the opinion that a miller, having sold c. i. f. terms had fulfilled his obligation when he had procured the best bill of lading possible from a first-class line, attended to insurance, and given the quality specified in his contract, and that importers should accept such documents.

The matter of selling terms was then discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

"In view of changed business conditions, caused by the European war, the millers and exporters of flour assembled at Chicago, July 16, 1915, consider it necessary to change former terms of sale, and agree that during the continuation of present conditions terms of sale to European countries should be based on American reimbursement, or demand draft, sight draft or three days' sight with through bill of lading attached."

It was agreed that the secretary should cable the Importers' Association of London requesting them to consider establishing a basis for pound sterling for making quotations.

Those in attendance at conference of Flour Exporters were:

Samuel Plant, George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. V. Hoffman, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Victor A. Cain, Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; E. M. Kelly, Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Craig, Jr., Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; T. S. Blish, Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind.; C. S. Coup, Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. F. Marsh, New Prague Flouring Mill Co., New Prague, Minn.; J. W. Mashek, Commander Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard F. Bausman, Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis; H. Wehmann, H. Wehmann & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. E. Kidder Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Breaux, Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.; Edgar H. Evans, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Bell, Quaker City Flour Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Weatherston, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind.; E. M. Stults, The Buckeye Cereal Co., Massillon, Ohio; Henry Lassen, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; J. B. McLemore, secretary Southeastern Millers' Association, Nashville, Tenn.; R. Sempere, Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.; R. E. Tuttle and C. W. Tuttle, R. Tuttle & Co., Columbia City, Ind.; O. F. Oleson, Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.; V. J. Petersen, Petersen Bros. & Co., Chi-

(Continued on Page 16.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Dullness continued in the flour trade here and in the Southwest generally in the last week. The continued delay in the harvest resulting from almost daily rains in a large part of the winter wheat belt of Kansas City's territory and advancing prices were the main checks in the market. As both cash and future wheat were marked up, old and new crop flour prices were raised. New flour showed the greatest strength.

Domestic business reflected increased interest on the part of buyers, who were affected not only by the bullishness of the excessive rainfall in the winter wheat belt on prices, but by the development of a crop scare in the spring wheat states. Still, the big difference between wheat prices and the July delivery acted as a deterrent among buyers. The domestic business done was therefore of small volume, including scattering sales of new crop flour for distant delivery and old crop in small lots to meet only immediate consumptive requirements.

Old wheat 95 per cent flour, July shipment, is quoted by Kansas mills at $5.75@5.95 per bbl., Kansas City basis. Bids of $4.40, Kansas City, were made for new crop 95 per cent flour, jute, in Kansas, but the purchasers found almost no acceptances on this basis. Kansas mills quote new crop 95 per cent, jute, at $4.70 for August-September delivery, but this does not apply to the trade generally, for some mills are showing no tendency to make prices in view of the uncertain conditions. It is probable that within a fortnight, provided the weather is favorable, many Kansas mills will be grinding new crop flour actively. A limited production is probable in Kansas within a week if the weather favors wheat deliveries.

Eastern buyers are not willing to do any business on the basis of the July price, while millers are refusing to quote new flour on basis September. Some sales have been made to New York and other large Eastern centers for shipment up to the close of the year at a premium of 25c to 50c per bbl., but very few mills are willing to sell for this late delivery, particularly in view of the present harvest uncertainty. Eastern buyers are holding off, but the somewhat bullish tendency in last week's market stimulated inquiry and may result in larger sales this week.

Reports of mills on export business varied widely. A prominent mill here which made sales last week reported further bookings to the Continent for August shipment at a discount of about 15c under current new crop quotations. Other mills reported bids for August shipment on the basis of the September delivery price, but such offers were not accepted.

* * *

Demand for soft wheat improved somewhat. Prices of soft wheat declined, which helped the demand for flour. Old crop is quoted by mills at $5.70@6 for extreme high soft wheat patent. Old crop straights are quoted at $5.50@5.70. Locally complaint is heard of an inadequate supply of soft wheat to meet the demands for the flour.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment $5.60@5.85 per bbl.; new crop straight August-September, $4.70@4.95; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.40@4.10.

Sharp Advances in Millfeed.

Continued scarcity of millfeed, due to the fact that mills are either down or running only part time, together with an urgent call from sellers who were caught short, brought sharp advances in the millfeed market last week. The principal outlet appeared to be local, nearby territory demand being good. The trade with the East and the South appeared to be dull.

New crop feed business was almost at a standstill, only a few mills being interested in bids. Some of the brokers here said it was impossible to make quotations, one quoting August brown shorts at $1.20.

Bran is now quoted at 99c to $1, compared with a top of 95c a week ago. The rise in the market for the last two weeks amounts to nearly 8c, and is accounted for entirely by the abnormal flour trade situation. A car of spot bran in cotton sacks sold on Saturday at 99c.

Shorts exhibited greater strength than bran, the price on brown jjumping to $1.20, while gray rose to $1.30.

Only nominal quotations were made again on fancy white middlings, the range being between $1.40 and $1.50.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 99c@$1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.50; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.95@6.25 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.60@5.95; first clears, $4.45@4.60; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@6.10 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $5@$5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1 55; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.40@6.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.20@6.50; bran, 95c@$1.05 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.50@6.80; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.90; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills increased more than 3,000 bbls., but production was still less than 50 per cent of mill capacity. Two mills were down the entire week. Total output was 30,100 bbls., compared with 26,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 34,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 32,100 bbls. in the same week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Excepting the first two days, the wheat market in the Southwest was predominated by the "bull" interests. Light receipts of new wheat, additional rains, increased export inquiry, and the remarkable premiums for spot wheat were some of the factors in the upward tendency of the market. Of course, the rust reports from the Northwest were an important speculative influence. Losses of two and one-half to four cents the first two days were followed by advances of nine to 12c later, making net gain for the week six to nine cents.

Receipts of new wheat increased slightly in Kansas City, but total receipts amounting to 352 cars were only half new, while a year ago, wheat receipts aggregated 2,742 cars, practically all of which was new wheat. In the same week two years ago, receipts were 2,323 cars, which is a good indication of the backwardness of wheat.

Minneapolis and Eastern mills were active bidders for wheat at country points in Oklahoma and Kansas and their purchases were an important factor in the big premiums for cash wheat. Best hard wheat sold at a premium of about 10c over July. A spread of 25c prevails between the July and September options, which makes the spot market an artificial one.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators are at the lowest point of the year amounting to 83,520 bus., compared with 862,917 bus. a year ago.

Lighter corn stocks than a year ago were a supporting price factor in the Kansas City market. Receipts of corn amounted to 115 cars, compared with 196 cars in the preceding week, 129 cars last year and 123 cars two years ago. Elevator stocks are 242,486 bus., against 419,846 bus. last year.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Page Milling Co. Topeka, Kans., has changed fuel in power plant from coal to crude oil.

The Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000.

The first load of new wheat was received at Junction City, Kans., July 13. It tested 59 lbs. and sold at $1.15 per bu.

Hector Longton has associated himself with the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kans., and will be in the Ellsworth office.

The Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, shut down its mill last week while a new boiler was installed in the power plant. Operations wil be resumed late this week.

The Whitmore-Cockle Grain Co., Kansas City, is being dissolved. Tracy Cockle, its manager, will hereafter be identified with the Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co.

Harry Burkhart is now assistant manager for the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kans. He has been in the employ of the mill in different capacities for five years.

Thomas Page, of the Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kans., will leave soon for Winnipeg, Canada, to spend a six weeks' vacation. Mr. Page will visit other Canadian points.

D. L. Harper has just installed a 90-horse power boiler in the power room of the Pawnee Mill & Elevator Co., Pawnee, Okla., and has made other improvements for the new crop.

William E. Delair, who started in the Excelsior Mills, Marysville, Kans., 15 years ago as a general utility man, was last week promoted to headmiller, taking the place of W. L. Mock, resigned.

The Kansas City delegation to export conference in Chicago, July 16, included E. V. Hoffman of the Kansas Four Mills Co., J. B. M. Wilcox of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., and R. E. Kidder of the R. E. Kidder Flour Mills Co.

The Vinita Milling Co., Vinita, Okla., has taken out incorporation papers. Capital stock is $8,000. Claude Freeman, W. H. Clark and E. S. Wallen are principals. The company has a 75-bbl. mill under construction, which will be ready for operation within a month.

What J. R. Baker of the Rock Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kans., claims as the biggest single wagon load of wheat ever received at a Kansas point was marketed in Hutchinson last week. The load tipped the scales at 12,850 lbs. It contained 240 bus. and 10 lbs. of wheat.

W. L. Mock, headmiller at the Excelsior Mills, Marysville, Kans., has purchased a half interest in the Simpson Milling Co., Simpson, Kans., and has taken charge of the operative department of the plant. Mr. Mock was headmiller at the Marysville mills for several years, having worked for Perry Hutchinson, the oldest miller in Kansas, who died not a year ago.

Building permits were granted in Kansas City last week for the construction of a 1,000,000-bus elevator by the Norris Grain Co. to cost $200,000. It will be of re-inforced concrete. The Chicago & Alton railroad also took out a permit for the erection of a 250,000-bus. elevator at a cost of $100,000. The Chicago & Alton plant will be the only one in Kansas City owned by an Eastern railroad.

Exporting millers returning from the conference in Chicago express satisfaction over the result. That the decision to export flour only on a basis of 3-day sight draft against documents, American reimbursement, was the logical answer to the many difficulties facing the miller seems to be the opinion of Southwestern millers attending the conference. Most of the exporters in the Southwest have been doing business on this basis and will wecome its general adoption by exporters in the United States.

J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, declared that 75 to 100 per cent of the wheat in Southern and South Central Kansas was already cut. "Farmers in Pratt county, Kans., will finish harvesting this week," said Mr. Hupp. "Threshing is well under way in several counties. Unlike conditions a year ago, the first movement of wheat will be towards Kansas City, because of the high premiums, but should these premiums be reduced and an export demand develop, considerable wheat will move to the Gulf district."

At the meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kans., last week, all old officers were re elected. H. D. Lee is president; L. G. Gottschick, vice-president and C. M. Todd, secretary-treasurer. In addition to officers, the board of directors include J. F. Merrill, Salina, and J. H. Harris, Prairie Grove, Ark. "The past year has been a very successful one," declared C. M. Todd, after the meeting. "In addition to declaring regular dividend, we spent $50,000 in improvements, increasing the capacity of our plant from 500 to 1,000 bbls., and added to our elevator capacity, making room for 125,000 bus. storage."

The Brannock Flour & Feed Co., Tampa, Fla., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with the United States district court last week, showing assets amounting to $7,713.40 and liabilities of $9,417.32. Exemption of household goods, books and other articles with a value of $1,000 is claimed. The Brannock Flour & Feed Co. has been in business in Tampa for about six months and operated on a small scale.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Flour prices were firm to 10c to 15c higher on patents last week, but quiet and about steady on clear. Mills offered sparingly of old flour, and dealers found difficulty in making purchases even for current needs. Grinding at local and nearby mills was 53,900 bbls., against 39,500 bbls. the week before, but mills showed no inclination to contract ahead for supplies except at strong prices, while the retarded movement of new wheat restricted bookings to an unusual extent. The week's final quotations showed old high-grade flours commanding a premium of fully $1 a bbl. over what new could be bought at for deferred shipment.

Export inquiries in the market were more numerous than in weeks, but were mostly below millers' views. The belief prevails that the trade is facing a good export movement as soon as new wheat moves more freely, and dealers and buyers are in a position to gauge more accurately the condition of the trade. It is thought that plans for an English credit in New York for adjustment of the foreign exchange markets also will shortly improve the facilities for exporters. Export sales reported were small lots of new hard clear and straight to the Continent for August shipment and a little hard patent to West Indies, prices not quoted.

Late domestic sales were one car Kansas old second clear at $4.30 jute; 208 sacks old soft straight at $5.60 jute; 5,000 bbls. (on direct order), including new soft patent at $5.20 bulk, old high patent at $6.10 bulk, old clear at $5.65 bulk, new hard 95 per cent (August shipment) at $4.95 bulk and new hard high patent (August shipment) at $5.25 bulk.

Output of flour at the following mills was 53,900 bbls. last week, against 39,500 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 5,500; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 5,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), none; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), none; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,500; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 5,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Old patent at $5.75@5.90; straight, $5.50@5.60; extra fancy, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.25@4.75; low grade, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6@6.15; straight, $5.75@5.90; clear, $4.25@4.75; second clear and low grade, $3.60@4.30.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.70 for old and $5.60 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.09; soft bran, $1.11; middlings, $1.35@1.60; white hominy feed, $27 per ton; corn bran, $18.50@22; oat feed, $18.75@19; old alfalfa meal at $19 for No. 2 and $21 for No. 1; new at $18 and $19.25, respectively. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12 and middlings at $1.45@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Firm.

Mill feed products were scarce and firm last week, with both hard and soft bran in good request for spot and quick shipment to supply regular trade requirements. With stocks practically exhausted at many distributing points, it was easy for mills to dispose of supplies without interfering with prices. Trade sentiment, of course, is bearish over the future outlook, but some shrewd dealers and jobbers are inclined to believe that prices will show relative firmness for some time to come. Supplies in first hands are so light that the demand for new bran for replacement should be excellent.

Soft bran sold at the close at $1.11 for immediate shipment and hard bran at $1.09; mixed feed at $1.16 and middlings at $1.35@1.60.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was 1c to 2c higher yesterday, following an upturn of 6c to 10c last week. Soft wheat was in best demand, and was taken freely by millers and elevator interests. Receipts of new wheat at 368,402 bus. were 34,000 bus. under the preceding week, and were record-breaking in their lightness for this season of the year. Exporters did very little business on the week, but indications were that the movement was kept down by the small arrivals, as there would be little advantage in bidding for supplies until the new crop is moving more freely. Houses with foreign connections are confident that the movement of wheat abroad will compare favorably with that of a year ago if the war continues, as America furnishes the best and safest market for foreign buyers. Arrivals of new wheat in other primary markets were relatively as light as here.

Soft Wheat Threshing Progress.

Threshing obtained a good start the closing days of last week, but rains again interfered with operations in Missouri and Illinois. Farmers in southern Illinois are taking advantage of every opportunity to thresh wheat. This is also true of Missouri, where considerable wheat has been threshed and marketed. Just a fortnight of dry weather is what farmers are asking for. In some sections threshing is being done under severe hardships.

Considerable wheat delivered at elevators in southern Illinois is showing up tough, the result of the continuous rains. However, reports from interior Missouri points indicate quality of new wheat coming in better than anticipated. Much of the wheat is testing 59 lbs. and its quality is high.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Several St. Louis mills have started running partly on new wheat.

Southeastern millers are paying $1.20 to $1.22 per bu. for wheat, Nashville, basis.

J. Walter Crow is traveling for the Mose H. Land Milling Co., Marshall, Mo., in Arkansas.

The Missouri Grain Dealers' Association estimates the wheat crop of Missouri at 40,000,00 bus.

Committees of stockholders have in hand the reorganization of the DeKalb Cereal Co., DeKalb, Ills.

The Yale Flour Mill, Brighton, Ills., has been converted into an elevator and is being operated by the Brighton Grain, Flour & Feed Co.

The first new wheat of 1915 in St. Charles County, Mo., was purchased last week by Henry Haggemeier, of Elm Point. The wheat, 150 bus., sold at $1 a bu. It graded No. 4.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held in the Pierce Building, St. Louis, July 20, Tuesday afternoon, at 1:30.

James A. Conner and Leon Priwer, of the Priwer Hay & Grain Co., St. Louis, have formed a co-partnership and will transact business under the name of Priwer-Conner Commission Co.

Fred Orthwein, of the W. D. Orthwein Grain Co., St. Louis, returned from Michigan last week. Mr. Orthwein believes that exporters will be large buyers of American wheat as soon as the new crop starts to move freely.

E. P. Caldwell, Yale Center, Kans., has purchased the interest of H. F. Sykes in the Polk Bros. Milling & Supply Co., Harrisonville, Mo., and becomes secretary and treasurer of the company. The mill will increase its elevator capacity.

The Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. has been incorporated in St. Louis to succeed the Langenberg Bros. & Co. Capital stock is $325,000. The principals in the company include H. F., F. W. and H. H. Langenberg, Dan S. Mullally and C. M. Brouster.

Cash wheat of good variety has become so scarce in the St. Louis market that Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., St. Louis, is asking the trade the following riddle: "What is cash wheat? Answer—An island surrounded by millers."

Considerable wheat is sprouting in the shock in St. Louis County. On A. C. Petri's place several shocks look like patches of bluegrass. T. E. Price, Sam Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., and other St. Louis commuters report similar conditions.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 368,180 bus., against 402,934 the preceding week. Shipments, 226,930 bus., against 183,650 bus. Stocks of wheat in elevators are 34,076 bus., against 622,386 bus. last year. Of the present stock 21,451 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., awarded contract last week for the erection of four concrete grain tanks to hold 80,000 bus. The tanks will be 80 feet high and 23 feet in diameter. Work will be started immediately and the new storage will be rushed to completion.

Receipts of flour last week were 55,570 bbls., against 34,390 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 1,918,790 bbls., against 1,683,800 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 54,960 bbls., against 62,050 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 2,380,500 bbls., against 2,067,560 bbls. last year.

Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., says that in the Alton district threshing of wheat is proceeding under double shift whenever the weather permits. Mr. Flesh looks for a big crop of wheat, despite the rains, but expects a large percentage of low-grade wheat.

Several St. Louis millers are away on their annual vacation. Peyton Carr, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., is visiting the two fairs on the Pacific Coast. George Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., is in Charlevoix, Mich., for the summer. W. K. Stanard, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., is in Harbor Beach, Mich.

Conditions for threshing were somewhat improved in Southern Illinois last week, but fields are still too wet. The past week was the dryest period Illinois has experienced in more than 60 days, but rains fell on several days. Threshing would be well under way in another week, if continued high temperatures prevailed without rainfall.

St. Louis has not yet received a single car of new wheat from Kansas. Most of the supplies coming to this market have been from Missouri. The new wheat movement is still in much less volume than a year ago at this time. Last week receipts amounted to 50,000 bus., compared with 300,000 bus. in the corresponding week last year.

H. H. Unkefer, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., who returned from a trip through the Southeast last week, says that flour trade is apathetic in the cotton states. "Prospects are bright, however," said Mr. Unkefer. "Stocks throughout the South are very light and there has been less new crop contracting than usual. Buyers seem to believe that prevailing prices on new crop flour are on an artificial level and that quotations will settle to a natural basis as soon as new wheat begins to move in large volume. When mills start grinding new wheat flour, I anticipate a big demand for flour from the Southeast for quick shipment."

The Missouri passenger and freight rate advance case is now before the Public Service Commission, railroads and shippers having completed presentation of arguments. No time has been set for a decision, but the Commission is expected to announce its findings before September 1, as the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Missouri rate cases take effect then. Whatever the decision of the Missouri Commission, interstate shipments will enjoy the same rates as intra-state traffic.

The Allies' Representatives.

Considerable discussion has grown out of rumors that the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, has a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. to purchase all grain and flour supplies for the Allies. George S. Marcy, president, denies that the Armour Grain Co. has concluded any negotiations with J. P. Morgan & Co. or any other representative of the allied governments of Europe to act as sole purchasing agent of wheat and flour and other grain and products. He further states that so far the Armour Grain Co. has not yet sold a single bushel of new crop wheat for export.

It is understood in grain and flour trade circles that J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, who has been acting as sole representative of the allied governments in purchasing munition supplies and who has been financing purchases of horses and mules and other supplies for the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia, has been given the contract to make all purchases of wheat, flour and other grain and grain products for the Allies. In some circles it is stated that the contract had been sub-let to the Armour Grain Co.

Willard Wall Is Dead.

Willard Wall, president of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., was killed in a motorcycle accident early the morning of July 13. Mr. Wall was not active in the management of the mill, but was a large stockholder. He was also president of the First National Bank of Murphysboro and of the Murphysboro Light & Water Co. The funeral took place the afternoon of July 19 at Murphysboro.

Low Quality Wheat at Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1915.

Out of more than 100 cars of new wheat received here today, Monday, only two cars graded contract. This is a surprisingly small percentage and the Chicago trade say such a condition in July is unprecedented in the history of that market. Reports received here indicate that percentage of contract wheat arriving at other primary centers is also very small.

The Darlington Wheat & Corn Roller Mills Co., Darlington, S. C., has increased its capital stock from $5,000 to $10,000.

Knickerbocker Bag Co.
INCORPORATED
Second Hand Bags
For All Purposes
ST. LOUIS, MO., 26 South Commercial St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 7 and 9 Front St.
Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

New York

New York, July 19, 1915.

While flour prices advanced somewhat the past week, trade was not stimulated and volume of business was again very small. Buyers appeared slightly more interested, but as a general rule would not meet advances. The situation as a whole is rather complex, owing to the wide variation between old crop and new crop prices.

Spring patents, old wheat, were quoted up to $7 jute, but the general range was $6.60 to $6.85, jute. It is understood there was some business early at $6.50, jute, for July-August. The trade were rather willing to make offers at around $6.35, jute. There was quite a little resale stuff pressing on the market at prices considerably under mill prices, and some sales of this nature are reported at $6.25, jute, during the week. New wheat spring patent for September-October-November was offered as low as $5.25, jute. There was no business reported on new crop spring wheat flour.

Old wheat Kansas straights were generally held at $6.25 to $6.50 in jutes, and there were some odd sales made here and there, although demand was rather quiet. Owing to the delayed harvest, Southwestern mills were not disposed to make prices on new crop, although a range of $5.25 to $5.50, jute, was noted.

Spring wheat clear was in rather active demand at steady prices. Fancy brands were quoted at $5.90 to $6.15, wood. Kansas clear was very quiet Prices were at from $5.40 to $5.60, in jute.

Soft winter wheat flour was nominally unchanged, with business quiet. Old wheat straights were quoted at $5.60 to $5.90, and new crop at $5 to $5.50, in wood.

Mill feed prices were firmly held during the week and a fair amount of business was turned over. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90 @7.15 in bbls.; straight, $6.50@6.80 in bbls.; clears, $5.90@6.15; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.35 @6.60 in bbls.; straight, $5.60@5.90 in bbls.; clears, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.60@6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade or low clear, $4.75@5.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $28.50; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $35.50; oil meal, $35@35.50; city bulk bran, $23.50, in 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.50@36; red dog flour, $37.

NEW YORK NOTES.

W. J. Brewer, of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., was a visitor on New York Produce Exchange during the week.

The West Shore Railroad grain elevator at Weehawken, N. J., was rather badly damaged through a dust explosion on Wednesday of last week. The walls of the upper part of the structure were blown out and some damage was done to the machinery. Six persons were rather badly hurt by the falling walls, but none fatally. It is understood that the elevator will be put in working order in a very short time.

A Newcomer at Noth Home.

The "stork" left an 8½-pound "bouncing baby boy" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Noth, in Chicago, last week. Mr. Noth is the Chicago manager for Sprout, Waldron & Co. and sells the Monarch line throughout the West.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1915.

Chicago market reports covering last week's business in flour indicate a small volume of new bookings. Mills are not selling their output by considerable margin and there seems to be no disposition on the part of buyers to come in. Of course, conditions in the wheat market are against a broadening flour demand, because the rather strained cash wheat premiums are looked upon as temporary and merely reflective of the delay in the winter wheat movement.

With normal marketing conditions in effect, a readjustment of the market to a lower level is awaited with a great deal of confidence. There is little doubt that from the supply position of bakers and jobbers the trade is going along on low stocks. At least, the amount of new crop business that has been placed to date is unusually small. Conditions have made the market very unsettled and the immediate situation to buyers unattractive. There were rumors of a large order in the market by one of the big baking companies, but, while many bid on it, nobody could be found who obtained the order.

Old wheat patents from the Southwest are bringing very high premiums in this market, and the mills in position to sell old Southwestern flour are apparently very few. The recent advance on both old and new flours from this section has put a temporary damper on purchases.

Northwestern mills report but few sales of new wheat for the week. Northwestern first clears is very scarce and bringing excellent values. Second clear offerings are liberal.

Rye is extremely quiet. Old rye flour, patent white as well as the darker grades, declined about 50c per bbl. New rye flour will begin to move shortly and buyers are olding off until its arrival on the market.

Durum has been unsettled and prices fluctuated rapidly for the week, some days advancing 20c. The volume of business consummated on old durum flour was very unsatisafctory.

The soft winter wheat crop is later than has been anticipated. Some of the larger cracker manufactorers have been forced to make additional porchases of old flour at high premiums. There is an especially good demand for soft clear.

Mill feed is strong. Demand uppears to be well in excess of supplies.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.30; standard patent (jute), $6.50@6.75; first clear, $5.75@6; second clear, $4.50@5.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $6.40@6.60; straight, $6.10@6.40; clear, $5.25@5.75; low grade, $4@4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5@5.20; low grade, $4@4.75.

Durum (jute)—Patent, $5.30@5.90; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $4@4.10; No. 1 semolina, $6@6.10; No. 2 semolina, $5.90@6.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.50 per ton; middlings, $27.50; red dog, $34@35.

Rye Flour (jute)—White, $5.75@5.85; dark, $5@5.10; blended rye, $5.15@5.30.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.80@5.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Symerton (Ill.) Farmers' Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by James Doyle, J. L. Quigley, J. J. Quigley and Willis Deutschmann.

L. A. Abbey, of the Abbey Grain Co., Minneapolis, who was in Chicago early in the week, says that he has never seen such a brilliant crop outlook in the Northwest in the 15 years of his experience.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1915.

Flour business of local and interior mills was in light volume the past week. Kansas mill agents did a fair business for prompt shipment and were not quoting new wheat flour very freely. Prices of Kansas and Northwestern flour were advanced about 25c during the week, but soft winter wheat grades were generally sold at unchanged figures.

The first new wheat arrived in Cincinnati the latter part of the week. Quality was poor, grading No. 3 and 4 red winter. The general movement in the state will not begin for some time, and until that date flour trade is expected to be apathetic.

Ohio mills are operating less than half time. Stocks of old wheat are exceedingly light and some mills are unable to fill old wheat flour orders, therefore are not offering old wheat flour at all.

Flour stocks in the local market and at other principal distributing points in the state are very light. This is true of both Kansas and Northwestern flour. Spring wheat mills are making liberal offers on new wheat flour for shipment up to the close of the year, but Southwestern hard winter wheat mills are, as a rule, not making any quotations on new wheat flour, because of the uncertainty in the crop situation.

Cash rye is firmer and rye flour prices were higher in sympathy. Northwestern blended rye flour was in best demand.

Mill feeds were steady all of last week. Offerings are very light, while demand is in rather small volume, too.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent $6.35 @6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90 @7.30; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.50 @5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24.25@25; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

OHIO NOTES.

Brown & Burnworth have purchased the mill of Turner Bros. Co., Bremen, O., and will operate the plant.

The Klair Good Health Flour Co., Canal Dover, O., received incorporation papers this week. Capital stock is $50,000. Principals are A. B. Klair, W. E. Sykes, Sr., C. A. Keyser, W. W. Lind and F. L. Bixler.

Opening prices on new wheat in Ohio will probably be at a range of 90c to $1 per bu. to the farmer at mill door. Rains continue to interfere with the movement and millers are showing anxiety over effects of incessant rainfall.

Receipts of flour in Cincinnati this week amounted to 22,872 bbls., compared with 21,987 bbls. in preceding week and 20,872 bbls. a year ago. Shipments this week were 19,872 bbls., compared with 18,726 bbls. last week and 18,220 bbls. a year ago.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: A. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn., harrow; J. J. Bey, Dodge Center, Minn., neck yoke; G. Darrow, Winfred township, Lake county, S. D., bundle loader; I. H. Lee, Viborg, S. D., hay rack clamp; N. L. Nilson, Wayzata, Minn., mower.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 19, 1915.

Flour business was somewhat improved in the state during the past week on the spurts in the wheat market. Quite a few buyers bought supplies for 60 days on the rapid rises in wheat, and the higher prices seemed to affect those buyers who were keeping out of the market, anticipating lower quotations. Volume of business, however, is still below that of this time a year ago. Jobbers everywhere in the state appear to be waiting for the normal movement of new wheat, expecting prices to settle to a natural basis at that time. The opinion in the state seems to be that present flour quotations are on an artificial level at this time, due to the backwardness of new wheat and the short supply of old wheat. In fact, buyers in Iowa believe that the present unsatisfactory crop news is too bullish a factor.

Sales of old wheat were in fair volume. Kansas mills were taking orders for prompt shipment only. Few mill agents from the Southwest are taking any old wheat business for movement after July 31, although further delays in the winter wheat movement may compel Kansas and Nebraska mills to grind old wheat up to the middle of August.

Flour prices were raised about 20c per bbl. the past week. Kansas representatives are offering new wheat flour at $1.20 to $1.30 per bbl. under old. Nebraska mills are quoting new flour for August-September shipment at $1 under old wheat flour values. Best Kansas patents, old flour, sold at a range of $7.10 to $7.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Nebraska quoted the same basis as Kansas.

Spring wheat mills did a fair business in the state the past week. They are offering new flour for shipment after Sept. 1, but jobbers appear little interested. Best old wheat flour patents from the Northwest are quoted up to $7.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks.

Mill feed was sharply higher the past week. Bran was rather scarce, owing to the light shipments from the Northwest and Kansas. In some instances spring wheat mills quoted advances of $1 per ton on bran. White shorts and standard middlings were impossible to get and advanced several dollars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $7.10@7.50; straight, $6.90@7.30; fancy clear, $6@6.50; second clear, $5.50@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7.25@7.60; standard patent, $7@7.25; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@33.

IOWA NOTES.

The new mill at Jefferson, Ia., will be ready for operation by the time the 1915 crop movement starts in the state.

Corn is exceedingly backward in the state, but improved weather the past week is forcing the plant and the outlook is for rapid growth from now on.

The Albia Roller Mills, Albia, Ia., has issued a circular to farmers on the Hessian fly problem. It gives several practical ways of starving out the Hessian fly.

Cutting of wheat has started in Iowa, but is by no means general. Muddy fields have delayed harvesting in many parts, but weather conditions were improved the past week and the next 10 days are expected to see cutting almost completed. Only a few points in Iowa report any threshing at all. Considerable of the new wheat is expected to show damage as a result of the excessive rainfall, but some reports would indicate that damage from this source is less than anticipated.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 19, 1915.

Flour quotations closed with an advance of 25@30c per bbl. The trade was only mildly interested in offerings. New wheat flour was neglected, while orders in small quantities came for old wheat brands.

Kansas hard wheat quotations for patents ranged from $6.25@6.50 and for new wheats $5.50@5.70 per bbl. in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Old wheat flour was in fair demand, but sales were limited to small orders. Some country and export business was done and inquiries from Mexico were strong.

Spring wheat flour lacked inquiry. High patents from Minneapolis were quoted at $7@7.50. New wheat flour was in light demand.

Mills in the soft winter wheat territory advanced values 25c per bbl. There was a fair country demand, and some restocking, but the city trade was indisposed. All figure that prices should be lower. Missouri and Illinois mills were about in line with Indiana and Ohio. Patents were quoted at $6 @6.25 for July-August delivery.

Mill feed trade was a little more brisk, with bran at $1.15@1.17 per 100 lbs. for both hard and soft wheat. Brown shorts were quoted at $1.32 and were in slight demand.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

B. S. Compton, of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., who has been in New Orleans for some days, returned to Kansas City last week.

Exports from New Orleans in June included 472,000 bus. of wheat, 208,180 lbs. of alfalfa meal, 53,105 sacks of flour and 8,770 sacks of bran.

Local flour men are protesting against a proposed wharfage tax of one cent per 100 lbs. which is being recommended to the dock board by a firm of tariff experts. On account of protests from railroad and steamship men on the schedules as a whole they have been suspended for 60 days for a general investigation.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., July 19, 1915.

This market has passed through a very dull week; the weather has been clear. Some five or six carloads of flour for instant shipment were bought here this week, but the jobbers do not believe in present high prices, and are therefore buying where they can secure the lowest prices, regardless of brands. Stocks are exceedingly light; all cars in transit are usually sold by the time they arrive.

Demand for corn meal has been very good, but at the moment the trade is well supplied, but there will be some 15 or 20 cars bought here to supply the demand on the first of the month.

Selma Market Prices.

The following prices obtain here at this time:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent) at $6.50 to $6.75, wood; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $6.10 to $6.25, wood; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.90 to $6, wood.

Bran—100's, $24.50.

Shorts—100's, $28.25.

Rye Movement Delayed.

Maturity of the new rye crop has been greatly delayed by the cold wet weather which prevailed in June. Harvesting will not be general until July 20, about three weeks later than usual. Dry weather following cutting would permit marketing by Aug. 1, but a continuation of present weather would postpone the movement to a much later date. Until the new crop is available the domestic demand must be supplied from a reserve depleted to the smallest quantity ever known in this country.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1915.

A large business was done the past week in new flour of all kinds, particularly spring wheat brands, which are quoted under new Kansas figures. Jobbers were of the opinion early that Kansas would be on a lower basis than the Northwest on new wheat flour, but quotations by the Northwest has proven differently.

Wheat crop in parts of Pennsylvania has been cut for two weeks, while other sections will not start for a week. There has never been such a long drawn out harvest. Some new wheat has been sold to mills, but the general movement will not begin for another 10 days at least.

Mill feed was strong all of last week. Bran was offered lightly by sprink wheat mills, while it is impossible to buy middlings of any kind. In some instances prices were $1 higher than a week ago.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.90 @7.25; straight, $6.75@6.70; clear, $6.50@6.75; low grade, in jute, $3.50@ 3.75; new flour about $1.25 less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@ 6.25; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.25 @5.50; extra, $4.50@4.75.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$6.50 @6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.50@5.75. New about $1.20 less.

Rye—Western in sacks and Pennsylvania in wood, $510@5.25. No new quoted.

Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $34.25@34.75; flour middlings, $32.25@33.25; middlings, $28.50@ 29.50; bran, $24.75@25.50; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $30.25@31.25; bran, $25,25@ 25.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The feed warehouse of H. F. Bright & Co., Ashland, Pa., burned last week with a loss of $6,000.

The White Oak Mills, Holsopple, Pa., burned last week, entailing a loss of $20,000. Origin of fire is unknown.

Alex Taylor, of Wilmington, Pa., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy last week, listing his liabilities at $12,492.63 and assets at $10,899. He operates a flour mill.

Flour stocks in Pennsylvania are light, but buying will not be in very heavy volume until new flour moves freely. The past week was the biggest so far in point of new flour sales.

Foreign Trade News.

Total Italian imports of wheat and flour for the season just closed amounted to 46,480,000 bus.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates the wheat crop of Italy at 183,333,333 bus., against 156,716,666 bus. last year. The increase is 19.3 per cent, but the normal Italian crop is 216,000,000 bus. According to the Institute, the crop of 54 governments of Russia shows an increase of 40.3 per cent; of Switzerland, 15.4; India, 23 per cent; Japan, 9.4 per cent.

Argentine corn, delivered New York, sold last week at 73c for quick shipment and at 72c for deferred clearance from the South American country.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark have joined in a protest to Great Britain against the continued molestation by British ships of Scandinavian shipping, according to a dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden.

An official Hungarian report estimates the prospective wheat yield in that country at 168,000,000 bus. The average production in Hungary is 240,000,000 bus.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., July 19, 1915.

Flour trade is on a light basis, but some millers say it is showing a small degree of improvement. There is not enough to keep the mills busy, as is indicated by the scarcity of feed. Buyers are carrying just as small stocks as they can get along with and will do so until there is new flour moving more freely. Nobody appears to be alarmed as to the possibility of higher prices and salesmen are hearing everywhere among their customers that on account of a large wheat crop flour should be lower.

A great scarcity of certain mill feeds has developed and some dealers say conditions are unprecedented in this respect in their experience. Standard middlings are practically impossible to get for prompt delivery and prices are ruling strong. Red dog flour has gone up considerably. Demand for feed is not large, but supplies are exceedingly small.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; pastry, $6.75@7; low grade, $4.75.

Rye Flour—$6.25 to $6.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $27.50; red dog, $37; oil meal, $33; gluten feed, $26.30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The new concrete elevator of the Eastern Grain, Milling & Elevator Corporation in Buffalo is nearing completion and will have a capacity of 1,050,000 bu. It is fire-proof and lighted by electricity.

The first annual meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers' Association was held at Jamestown, N. Y., on July 16 and 17. Two business sessions were held and members related their experiences with the cash plan of selling feed. H. C. Elwood, of Buffalo, was on the program with an address on "Co-operation."

The Archer-Daniels Linseed Oil Co., of Minneapolis, has bought several acres on the river from the Pennsylvania Railroad and will build a linseed mill in Buffalo. An elevator will be built to hold 400,000 bus. of linseed. The mill will occupy a plot 100 by 400 feet, and, like the elevator, will be of modern construction, capable of handling 2,000,000 bus. of flaxseed yearly.

An unusually long list of visitors registered at the Buffalo Corn Exchange during the week past, many of them grain, feed and hay dealers. Among those here were Otto E. Auerbach, New York; C. J. Watson, Dundee, N. Y.; J. F. Hammers, Boston; Hubert French, Linn Grove, Ind.; A. G. Aungst, Fayette, O.; E. M. Richardson, Philadelphia; Vernon M. Green, Washington; A. G. Schweinsburg, Boonville, N. Y.

A new feed association has been formed in Oswego and Jefferson counties, and 30 members joined at the first meeting at Pulaski, N. Y. Earl A. Dorland, of Sandy Creek, was elected president; George S. Utley, of Pulaski, secretary; H. H. Norton, of Adams, treasurer. Directors are Willard C. Richards, of Parish; William D. Curtiss, of Richland, and Edward C. Maxon, of Adams Center. The name is the Oswego-Jefferson Feed Dealers' Association.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Business in corn products continued to be of an active character the past week. Kansas City and Missouri river mills did a good trade with the South in straight cars of corn goods. Mixed car demand to immediate Southwestern states was in usual volume. Prices of corn products were mostly steady for the week, fluctuations in quotations reflecting the slight changes in the cash corn market.

Corn meal, cream grade, sold at a range of $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl. in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks. Standard meal is quoted at 20c to 25c per bbl. less, selling at a range of $3 to $3.15 per bbl. in sacks. Trade in meal was principally to Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Some business was done with Alabama on mixed cars of corn goods, but sales in this state were to regular trade altogether and were in very light aggressive volume.

The Southeast did not buy much from Kansas City or Missouri river millers. Some chop and meal was shipped to the Southeast, but new business was light, being practically composed of a few orders for chop.

Chop trade was light. Prices were generally steady the entire week. Sales were mostly to nearby states and to the South, Arkansas and Texas being good buyers. Oklahoma bought some chop from local millers the past week. No. 1 yellow chop is quoted at a range of $1.41 to $1.45 per 100 lbs. Other grades sell as low as $1.38 per 100 lbs. in new sacks.

The cash corn situation did not change much the past week. Local receipts were about the same as in the preceding week and elevator stocks showed another decrease. Feeding demand for corn in the Southwestern states is good, but better grass is decreasing the volume of this business. However, all receipts of corn are quickly taken by local buyers and the market has a strong undertone.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers las week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper socks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. baks, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.41@1.45 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bage, 85@95c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Corn products showed a fairly firm tone last week, despite an easier trend in the cash market. Regular customers bought meal for spot and early shipments and the South took fair amounts of meal and the table goods. Jobbers and dealers report light stocks of meal at all important distributing points, but are not inclined to purchase extensively to replace. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b.; hominy, pearl meal and grits at $3.85; corn bran at $19@20 per ton.

Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1915.

Corn products showed an average good trade and broader market for the week. The injury to the crop by the lateness and cool weather has impressed the trade that the country is going to experience a third year of small supplies. White corn is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. sacks, and yellow at $1.70@1.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 19, 1915.

Corn products for the most part remained strong in price owing to the high corn prices, but hominy has been more freely offered and the price is on a lower basis than a week ago. Trade has been rather quiet recently. Quctations are as follows: Hominy $29.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $31.70; cracked corn, $32.20; graunlated corn meal, $1.95; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.05.

New Orleans, La., July 19, 1915.

Corn products advanced from 10@15c per bbl. in sympathy with the advances on bulk grain. Demand was firmer with a tendency to re-stock strong. Corn in bulk was quoted for yellow No. 2 at 86@87c per bus., or an advance of 3½c per bus. in the last few days. Reports from various sections of Louisiana indicate a bumper corn crop if conditions continue favorable. Local stocks of corn goods are lean but some heavy orders were placed last week by jobbers for August-September delivery at $3.95@4.10 per bbl. for cream meal; $3.75@3.85, standard meal; $4.05@4.15 for grits; $4.15@4.25 for hominy; $27 per ton for unbolted meal.

Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1915.

The cash corn market was steady this week. Corn products were also stationary. Demand was just fair. The local buying was rather light. Corn meal was in fairly good request, with the bulk of the sales to the South. Crop prospects in this section look very promising. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 132 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

New York, July 19, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were steadily held at the previous week's limits, with business on same quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $4@4.10; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

Reports from some sections would indicate that there is a sufficiently large supply of moisture in the soil to mature the corn crop.

On the whole, the weather in the corn belt the past week showed improvement over the preceding week. On several days high, forcing temperatures were reported in a good many sections, and this is the kind of weather corn needs most at this time. The crop is very backward at this time, but this condition is not expected to work any great disadvantage unless further rains interfere with the growth.

The crop situation in corn is not having much effect on the trade in corn goods of millers. Demand from the South is much better now than a year ago at this time, and consumption is said to be larger. At least, the increased shipments to the South would indicate this. Missouri River mills have been running much stronger than a year ago at this time, but reports from the South indicate that stocks of corn goods are light in all hands and that buying is for current needs. Probably the improved financial condition in the cotton districts is playing an important part in the situation.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., July 19, 1915.

Mills report not much activity in the flour market. Quite a few inquiries, but mills have been holding off on further sales for July because of inability to get wheat. The scarcity of new wheat for first half of July shipment has caused quite a premium, and as a result flour prices are firm at $6.30 to $6.50 for patent, basis Kansas City rate points.

Cash wheat market has been strong, the rains delaying threshing, and farmers are not selling much at prevailing prices. As soon as Northwestern needs are taken care of the market should become stable. Dealers and elevator men are not taking any chances and are selling just what they buy, as they do not care to have much on hand when the Minneapolis sales are filled. However, from reports new wheat will not move readily at present prices, and it will be the first of August before we have any movement to speak of. Only 40 cars arrived in Wichita today, against 138 a year ago. Twenty-four of the cars were new. The wheat was dark and of good quality and will show very strong in gluten.

Feed continues about the same. Not much demand, but quite a few mixed-car sales. Prices ranging around $1 for bran and $1.25 for shorts.

WICHITA NOTES.

The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, is completing its new office and expects to move into it shortly.

B. R. Neal, of Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Tex., spent a day in Wichita last week. He reports Texas wheat to be of good quality.

Bossmeyer Bros., Superior, Neb., have purchased a membership in the Wichita Board of Trade, paying $1,000. Paul Bossmeyer will have charge of the Wichita office.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., and O. F. Oleson, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, attended the meeting of exporting millers at Chicago on July 16.

The past week Wichita has been swamped with railroad men and grain men from St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City, all trying to get hold of new wheat that will move via their railroad or to fill contracts, as the case may be.

J. R. Krehbiel, of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan., drove to Wichita last week. He reports wheat to be about 50 per cent harvested, and says wheat around Moundridge is damaged about 50 per cent by the fly, but the rest of the country is in fine shape.

C. V. Topping will attend the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago Monday, July 19, in which railroads have asked the Commission's permission to reduce the California terminal rate from 75c to 65c, and at the same time keep the intermediate rate up to 75c.

The E. A. Wales Milling Co., of Harper, was sold to J. C. Alvin, a real estate dealer of Harper, Kan., for the mortgage of $9,200. The sale was confirmed by H. C. Sluss, referee, of Wichita, Kan. It is said that Mr. Alvin represented a milling company in the purchase, but this cannot be confirmed.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, last week, Henry Lassen was re-elected president; A. C. Jobes, of Kansas City, vice-president, and C. M. Jackman, secretary and treasurer. The reports of the officers showed that the mill had a very satisfactory business the past year.

New Rye at Chicago.

The first car of new rye was received in the Chicago market Saturday, July 17. It graded No. 3 and sold at $1 per bu. Central Illinois was the shipper.

Hutchinson to Great Bend.

I think W. E. Carr of the Monarch Milling Co., of Hutchinson, will remember an early morning ride on Friday morning, for Jim Castro, our driver, tried to keep us on both sides of the slippery road at once for a few brisk miles and then put on the chains and plowed through some bad mud and water to Yaggy. Mr. Carr looked at some wheat there and trusted the Santa Fe to get him home. Manager R. J. Fleming, of the International Mill & Elevator, of Sterling, was in California and Henry J. Arnold, the proprietor, was assisting Head Miller McFarland in a problem of getting a conveyer from their new wheat tanks to the elevator without digging a well or an irrigation ditch. The new steel wheat tanks hold 35,000 bus. R. Wyatt and David Himrod are with Mr. Fleming in the office. Wheat is testingg 55 and 56, but little threshed yet. Quality good.

The Lyons Milling Co. has new steel storage, in fact a regular city of tanks, elevators, warehouses and mill. Manager Malcolm McNair told me of a farmer who has a Presto light and gas engine equipment on his binder and cuts wheat by gas light and is saving lots of wheat for himself and neighbors.

J. W. Long, of the Central Kansas Milling Co., Lyons, said wheat was about three weeks late, but Rice county would produce a good crop. Alvin Long and Sam Ainsworth are assisting Mr. Long in selling "Gold Bond" and Mr. Champany is making it better than ever.

At Ellinwood Fred Wolf said he was getting so interested in the milling business that he forgets to go to his meals. The Wolf Milling Co. has a plant that he has a right to be proud of and it runs steadily with Ralph Smith as captain of the operative end, and although Mr. Wolf says the business keeps him guessing and working all the time, he is a jolly, prosperous miller with lots of friends.

P. B. Kimpler, both senior and junior, were getting the Ellinwood Mill & Elevator ready for another crop and a good year. The business was reorganized last year and the Kimplers have a good mill and a nice established trade upon which to build a good business.

At Great Bend, Sales Manager William Reid, of the Walnut Creek Mills, was entertaining Mr. Long, their representative in New Mexico and Arizona. Chas. Brinkman, who is as good a judge of wheat as western Kansas has, said it had looked like seven million for Barton county a month ago, but not that much wheat would be raised. Nicholas Smith, the superintendent, was expecting less than one hundred million for Kansas next year. Manager Merrillat, of the Moses Bros. Mills, has lots of optimism in his make-up. He can sign letters, dictate telegrams and carry on a running conversation with visitors at one time. He is a Napoleon type of mill manager and the mill and business show the master hand and mind at the helm.

W. B. BURNS.

English Food Prices.

Cables from the United Kingdom state that the average price of all foodstuffs in England is 35 per cent higher than the prices paid a year ago at this time, which just preceded the beginning of war. Flour is one of the important commodities selling on a much higher level than last year.

Nebraska Millers to Meet.

The South Platte Millers' Club of Nebraska will hold a general meeting in Hastings on Tuesday, July 27. Members of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association will also attend the gathering. Local questions will be the principal subjects for discussion, according to Secretary Don McKay.

The Big Rust Year of 1904.

The reports of black rust from the Northwest last week and their resulting bullish effect on the market recall the great black rust year of the three spring wheat states in 1904, when the Northwestern crop was cut about 75,000,000 bus. Conditions in that year did not become serious until in August. As a result of the scare the market advanced 22c per bu.

The average temperatures during the rust scare period were 3½ degrees below normal in the three states. At that time the theory was advanced that the low temperatures were an important factor in the rust condition, notwithstanding that hot, muggy weather is necessary for the development of the spores. Precipitation was above normal throughout the rust-infected section. Humidity was 1.3 per cent above normal. Final wheat yield for the three states was 11.65 bus., compared with the 10-year average of 12.4 bus.

The Canadian visible supply of wheat aggregates a little in excess of 4,000,000 bus., compared with 9,160,000 bus. a year ago.

W. H. Marshall to Kansas City.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, will open an office in Kansas City this week. Mr. Marshall will head the W. H. Marshall Grain Commission Co. and will also attend to the duties of the secretary of the club. The executive committee of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club outlines the new plan of operation as follows:

(1) To move the office fixtures to Kansas City early in July and to discontinue the club's expense account after July 15.

(2) After July 15, Mr. Marshall states, he will do anything in his power for any member as an individual or for the club if the club remains organized; will take care of the suspension cases now being filed against the Missouri Pacific Railroad on their hearing, and also on their argument, expecting nothing from the club nor the members except a return of such expenses as may necessarily be involved.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 19, 1915.

With cash wheat making a net advance of eight cents per bu. in the local market, flour prices were marked up 50c per bbl. The scarcity of old wheat and the delay in the new crop movement is demoralizing the situation in the state to some extent. Country mills are short of old wheat and the new movement has not started. Receipts in Omaha last week were exceptionally light, Saturday's arrivals amounting to only four cars, compared with 138 same day last year.

Old flour business is light. Mills in the state are running less than half time. Few are willing to quote new flour, but the general basis is $1 under old flour values. Some of the larger mills in the state have inquiries from abroad on new clear and straight, but have done very little so far. Eastern business is also exceptionally light.

Mill feed is in much better demand. Offerings of bran are light, while shorts are extremely scarce. Jobbers are bidding mills $19.40 to $19.50 per ton for bran in carlots, Omaha, and $25 for shorts, same basis. Interior mills are quoting at mill door or in mixed cars a range of $21 to $22 for bran and $25 to $27 for shorts.

Omaha has not yet received any new wheat.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $6.20@6.80; straight, $6@6.20; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $6@6.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $19.40@19.50 per ton; standard shorts, $25; middlings, $27.50@28.00. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $25@27.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Cash Mulvane is now head miller for D. M. Deans, Valparaiso, Neb. Mr. Mulvane was formerly with the mill at Ashland, Neb.

A. E. Westover is still in possession of the Papillion Roller Mills, Papillion, Neb., the reported sale of the property being premature.

The Orleans Milling & Elevator Co., Orleans, Neb., has decided not to rebuild its dam, which was washed out a year ago. The mill is using steam power.

Nebraska millers are bidding farmers 90c for new wheat to move up to the first half of August. Many parts of the state are paying $1.15 for old wheat.

The Bruning Mill & Elevator Co., Bruning, Neb., has completed the installation of a 50-horsepower oil engine and is making improvements in its mill. Operations will be resumed by Aug. 1.

I. Shepardson, operating the mill at Riverton, Neb., is making plans to install a steam power plant to operate his mill. The mill dam was recently swept away by high water and he has decided not to rebuild.

Machinery is being installed in the new 150-bbl. flour mill of the Amboy Milling & Elevator Co., Red Cloud, Neb. Work is being rushed, as it is planned to begin operations soon after the new crop starts to move.

The Cambridge Milling Co., Cambridge, Neb., will hereafter be operated by electric power. An order has been placed for a 75-horsepower motor, which will be installed within 30 days. The mill dam was recently washed away and the mill has been shut down since.

The continued high water in the Little Blue River has compelled the Fairbury Mill & Elevator Co., Fairbury, Neb., to shut down. Since the beginning of June the mill has been able to run on its water power for four days. Operations will not be resumed probably until after new wheat starts to move in large volume.

With cutting nearly completed in Nebraska under fairly auspicious conditions, millers and grain men in the state are debating whether or not reports of damage have been exaggerated. Nebraska is expected to raise more than 70,000,000 bus. of wheat this year. In the last week to 10 days reports of Hessian fly damage and other deterioration in the crop have been numerous, but not much damage is believed to have been done, as all reports are of a local character. Many counties in the state have almost ideal conditions, and with dry weather for harvesting and threshing the Cornhusker State will gather the record crop in its history. The heavy movement of new wheat, of course, depends on weather conditions, but indications are that with fairly favorable conditions the crop movement will be well under way within a fortnight to three weeks.

OUTLINE FLOUR EXPORT TERMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

cago, Ill.; Mark N. Mennel, Harter Milling Co., Toledo, Ohio; Charles L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; Frederick Blank, Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Vo.; J. W. Morrison, Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky.; A. V. Imbs, J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill.; W. C. Huntington, Department of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Doonan, Department of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; John Kennedy, Canadian Cereal & Flour Mills, Ltd., Toronto, Canada; A. E. Reese, J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, Ill.; Jay B. M. Wilcox, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Robert Colton, Colton Bros. Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio; R. A. Goerz, Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan.; Lee F. Graybill, The Warwick Co., Massillon, Ohio; Frank G. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; John E. Bacon, "American Miller," Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Challen, The Northwestern Miller, Chicago, Ill.; A. P. Husband, secretary Millers' National Federation, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Greenlee, Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Jona. Ruth, Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Okla.; J. C. Adderly, Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Kennedy, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. M. Yager, Modern Miller, Chicago, Ill.

Harry Weibel is erecting a 75-bbl. mill at Greencastle, Pa. Electric power will be used and all new equipment is to be installed in a fireproof building.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY,
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

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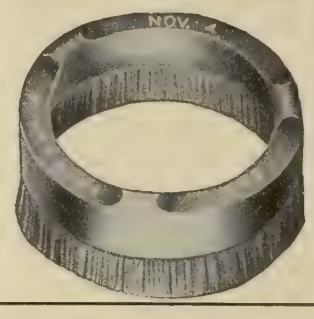

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

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THIS IMPRINT

Guarantees attractive and artistically printed bags. The increasing demand for "Milwaukee Bags" is due to just one thing—Merit. Not only do they attract and fetch trade, but they help keep trade.
The "Milwaukee Method of Printing" is a good trade booster.

MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY- MILWAUKEE

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.

St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Supply of alfalfa meal again increased the past week, but the movement is still in less than normal volume. Real quality meal is rather scarce, while off-grade meal is not in very active demand. Prices most of the past week were steady, but the market appears to be losing its strong undertone. Mills in Colorado are resuming operations one by one, but grinding in that state will not be general for some time. The past week was comparatively dry, but rain fell on several days and alfalfa is not in very good condition for grinding. The same is true of Kansas and Nebraska. Wyoming mills are running better than those of any other state, but their entire output is moving out on old contracts.

Meal from Kansas is off grade. A few mills in the Sunflower State are receiving good quality hay from farmers, but most of the hay moving in the state is still too damp to grind. An indication of the improved quality of the hay moving in Kansas is the receipts in Kansas City. That market has been getting much better alfalfa and fewer cars are showing up heated. With a week of high temperatures and dry weather the quality of the hay and meal moving will continue to make improvement.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $19 to $20 for new. No. 1 is on the same basis as a week ago, or at a range of $17.50 to $18.50 per ton in new 100-lb. bags. No. 2 meal is quoted at $16.50 to $17.50 per ton, Missouri River points. There is no old meal to be had. Even mixers have about used up all stocks they had on hand and all are buying second cutting alfalfa meal.

Mixed feed manufacturers report a fair to good business. Several local mixers report demand active, principally with the south and southeast, while manufacturers selling some of their output in immediate southwestern states, say business in only fair. Better pastures are partly due for the loss in demand from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Mixed feed prices were mostly stationary the past week. Sales of grain mixed feeds were made at a range of $26.50 to $28.50 for dry mixed and at $23.50 to $26.50 for molasses grain mixed feeds. Alfalfa molasses feed is in best demand from immediate southwestern states. Prices were steady all of last week, but the tone in the market is weak, anticipating lower prices on meal. Choice alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $21 to $22 per ton, while No. 1 is on a basis of $20 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No. 2 sold as low as $18 last week.

The cotton states of the south are taking mixed feeds principally for quick shipment. A few jobbers still have old contracts and they are ordering out in good shape. Stocks of mixed feeds throughout the south and southeast are low, but there is no tendency to restock.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50 No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molassas Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $11.50@12.50; No. 1, $10.50@11.50; standard, $9@10.50; No. 2, $6@8.50; No. 3, $4@6.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1915.

Alfalfa products maintained at firm price range last week, and buyers took supplies freely on any recession in prices. Supplies of good meal are unusually scarce for this season, and even in the far West the supply of meal is probably the lowest on record. Many mills here and in the West and Southwest are still running on old contracts, and have been unable to promise deliveries for 60 days to come. Weather continues wet in the Southwest. Trade sentiment is decidedly bullish on prices. Regular trade buyers took supplies rather freely for Eastern, Southern and Southwestern shipment. Mixed feed makers are doing a good business, with the South and Southeast the best buyers. Molasses meal with and without grain were firm along with other products. Quote old alfalfa meat at $19 for No. 2 and $21 for No. 1. New at $18 and $20 respectively; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $23@28.50; without grain, $22.50@25.

Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1915.

Alfalfa products were dull last week. Most sales recorded were for small lots. The local demand was light, while Southern points took hold fairly well. Alfalfa meal seemed to show the best demand. Total receipts of hay this week aggregated 122 cars. Quotations are: alfalfa meal, $25.50@26.50; mixed feed, $24.50@25.50; molasses feed, $26@27.50.

Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1915.

The alfalfa situation remains practically unchanged. Continued wet weather has again acted as a deterrent on alfalfa meal business. It is very difficult to obtain supplies, due to restricted operations by the mills. Despite this, however, prices dropped because of the hope of improved weather and the wide differential between the price of the meal and alfalfa hay. This condition naturally brought about a rather bearish condition, and sales made were almost entirely for immediate requirements.

Choice alfalfa meal, $19.50@20.25; No. 1, $18@19.25; No. 2, $17@18.25.

Mixed feed trade was fair on the whole, with prices practically unchanged. Dry grain mixed feeds are quoted at $27 to $28.50 and the molasses mixture at $24.25 to $27. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $20 to $21 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

New Orleans, La., July 19, 1915.

Some cars of new timothy arrived at New Orleans last week, but the hay was in bad condition from heating and graded low. Alfalfa prices were steady and the demand better than for some weeks. No. 1 hay was quoted in carlots at $17 to $17.50, f. o. b. New Orleans. Alfalfa meal was quoted at $23 to $24.50 and enjoyed a good sale. Mixed feeds were selling up to the production of the mills at from $23 to $32.50 per ton. Cuba, Mexico and the Southeastern states took the bulk of the orders.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 19, 1915.

The alfalfa meal market holds steady and trade is on a fair basis. Manufacturers in the molasses feed line report having had an excellent trade during the past few weeks, and this feed is in growing demand in this section. The best alfalfa feed is quoted at $29.50, f. o. b. Buffalo. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Fire destroyed the alfalfa mill at Manteca, California, recently. About 50 tons of hay were also consumed. M. L. St. Clair operated the plant. He has not made any decision on rebuilding.

E. R. Long, operating an alfalfa mill at Bakersfield, California, reports that he is just starting operations for the season at his Bakersfield plant. Prospects for the coming year are bright, says Mr. Long.

E. Leon Perrine, who recently completed a new mill at Scottsbluff, Neb., has just returned from his honeymoon trip and will start operations at his mill as soon as new hay moves in large volume.

Weather conditions were somewhat improved in the alfalfa milling sections of the Southwest during the past week and mills were grinding hay on a somewhat more liberal scale than for some time However, the supply of meal is still insufficient to fill the demand. Good quality meal is a scarce article and is bringing choice prices.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., expects to have its new mill at Lovell, Wyoming, in operation by September 1. The mill at Garland, Wyo., being erected by the same company, it is planned, will also be ready to grind hay by September 1. Fred M. Hughes is in charge of the construction work of the two mills and will manage them after their completion. The plants will have capacity of about 100 tons each.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kans., has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000 and will immediately start work on a number of improvements in its plant. A new warehouse will be built at once. It will be 50 by 170 feet, one story high. The Otto Weiss company will also build a new alfalfa mill some time this year in a Western Kansas town. So far the exact location has not been determined. Otto Weiss, president of the company, says he has a number of points in view and will make a decision soon. The new mill will have capacity of about 50 tons daily and its entire output will be consumed by the mixing plant of the Otto Weiss company at Wichita. The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co. will also enlarge its pancake flour and chicken feed business.

Brokers and millers of alfalfa on the Pacific Coast are making preparations for a bumper business in alfalfa meal via the Panama canal this year. Milling and Grain News has heard from several millers in California who plan to ship meal via the Canal to New Orleans and distribute it from there. In the past year, most of the meal shipped through the Canal has gone direct to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, where it was consumed locally, little being shipped to interior points. But California has prospect of another bumper crop this year with the present high prices prevailing on meal, California millers believe that they will be able to dispose of a large part of their output in Eastern markets this year. Several mills on the Pacific Coast have just started grinding new meal and are looking forward to the prospects for the coming year as the best in the history of the industry on the Pacific Coast.

The Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., has completed plans for the erection of an alfalfa mill at Manderson, Wyoming. Work on the new mill will start immediately and it is planned to have it in operation by September 15. The plant will have capacity of 60 tons per 12 hours and will contain the latest equipment. R. R. Denny, who manages the alfalfa mills at Basin and Otto, Wyoming, for the Kornfalfa Milling Co. will also have charge of the new mill at Manderson. The alfalfa milling industry is recognizing the prominence of Wyoming as one of the principal milling states. Alfalfa production is spreading by leaps and bounds and the quality of the hay harvested in the state makes the alfalfa meal bring a premium. In the last year the Kornfalfa Milling Co. alone has erected three mills in Wyoming and the M. C. Peters Mill Co. and the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, have erected a number of new mills. The Golden Grain Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., has also under consideration the erection of a number of mills in Wyoming this year, but so far has not definitely decided on their locations.

The G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000. The grain business of the company will be enlarged in the coming year.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as flour packer in mill from 500 to 1,000 bbl. Address G. F. Redinger, 414 South 8th street, St. Joseph, Mo.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Not a position, but a job running somebody's mill that needs a head miller that can produce quality and yield second to none, and keep mill in good repair. Am married, 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat. Can furnish good references. Address Box 309, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—At once, job at milling. Twenty years' experience. Small mill preferred, or would work as second in large mill. Handy with tools and willing to work. John Mayer, 466 Sumner street, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 150 bbls. Have had long experience and can keep mill in good repair. Have also had experience with "Midget" Marvels. Can get best results from them and install them, if necessary. Want best wages you can afford. Box 68, Cedar Point, Kan.

WANTED—Position by a competent temperate miller of 25 years' practical experience on hard and soft wheat. One who can keep mill in shape to produce quality, yield and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. Address John Loughry, Humboldt, Nebraska.

WANTED—Position by a competent miller. Will guarantee results. Can make a flour that will bring repeated orders. Can give good references. Married man, and use no tobacco or intoxicating drinks in any form. Can come any time. Middle age, life time experience. Can reflow a mill if needed. Address Box 23, Clayton, Ind.

WANTED—A miller of considerable more than the average ability, seeks position as head miller in a live, successful mill whose capacity and trade justify them in engaging such a man. Have the "know how" and energy necessary to successfully handle anything undertaken. Fully alive to the importance of close yields and uniform products. Hard or soft winter or spring wheat. Excellent references. Address Box 305, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Capable, honest, energetic married man 34 years old, with five years' traveling experience, wants position with some reliable mill as flour salesman. Address Box 584, Muskogee, Okla.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 100 to 500 barrels capacity, by experienced miller who is not a drone and is not looking for a snap, but looking for a psoition where there is real work to do for one who has the ability to do it. I don't claim to be one of those high yielders, but guarantee to get out all there is in a bushel of wheat, but quality with me comes first, regardless of high yields. Am not out of employment. Am strictly sober, married, with small family. Speak German; guarantee high grade flour nad give satisfaction in every way. I have my own tools and can keep mill in good repair. State what system you have. Am at present running an Allis-Chalmers mill. Prefer the bolter system. Anyone in need of a live wire, address Box 308, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150-barrel mill, from 60,000 to 85,000 bushel cribbed elevator capacity, located in southern Kansas. For particulars write Charles Farmer, Box 788, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—The well-known, up-to-date, 50-barrel roller mill and corn mill, planing machine, rip saws, band saws, feed mill, all attached; located right in town. Running every day in the week and doing good business. Also 80 acres of land four miles from town, two-horse farm in cultivation. Plenty of timber. For price and terms see A. N. Plunkett, Conyers, Ga.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE OR RENT—100 barrel flour mill in Southern Minnesota at about one-third real value. Scott & Brady, Box 185, Independence, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED direct. Samples and grower's price on request. J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

PARTNER WANTED—Kansas mill, 100-bbl., nearly new, good trade, making good profits. In order to secure more working capital will sell an interest to partner or organize stock company. Abundant wheat of fine quality, steady trade and a large territory. Will need from $5,000 to $10,000 and can satisfy prospective buyer that this is a good proposition. Address Box 311, care Milling and Grain News.

FOR SALE—Choice alfalfa seed may be obtained by writing me. I have just entered the wholesale seed business. Write for prices. E. G. Raymers, Marquette, Mich.

WANTED—20 to 30 h. p. oil engine, semi-deisel type preferred, or a 20 to 30 h. p. electric motor. Can use either. Must be in first-class order and guaranteed to work to capacity. Give full and clear description; state shipping point, how long used and present condition. Must have friction clutch with engine. Will pay $5 for information leading to our purchase of a satisfactory power as above. Address Industrial Development Co., Central City, Neb.

GENERAL NOTES.

T. A. Ogee is erecting a 25-bbl. mill at Gerty, Ok., which will be ready to start grinding by the middle of August.

The Macon Flour Mill Co., Macon, Ga., started operations last week. The mill is a new plant of 50 bbls. capacity and cost $15,000.

D. H. Shannon is erecting a 25-bbl. mill at Chester, S. C. Wheat is a new crop in this vicinity, but threshing so far has shown good returns.

The Valdese Roller Mills, Valdese, N. C., have been incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to do a general milling and grain business.

Old wheat is exceedingly scarce in central Kentucky, but millers in that state report a dull flour business and are not being affected by the shortage in grain.

The Defiance Grain & Miling Co., Defiance, O., has sold its grain business to the Farmers' Co-Operative Co. The Defiance company will retain the mill and operate it as in the past.

J. R. Wilhoite and J. S. Morris have purchased a controlling interest in the Lewisburg Mill & Elevator Co., Lewisburg, Tenn., and are remodeling the plant preparatory to starting operations. Mr. Wilhoite will be president of the new company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting hearings at Chicago on increases in passenger rates of Western railroads. If advances are granted, statisticians have figured that it will affect 120,000 miles of railroads and will increase revenues $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. Various state railroad commissions are opposing the advances.

George D. Mayo was elected president of the Richmond Grain Exchange, Richmond, Va., last week. Other officers are: A. G. Carter, vice-president, and R. L. Chenery, Thomas L. Moore, S. T. Beveridge, W. D. Saunders, W. C. Todd, W. F. Richardson, Jr., W. T. Seldon, H. W. Wood and W. R. Johnston, directors. Y. E Booker is secretary.

A suit has been brought by H. O. Scheyett against the Gallatin Valley Milling Co., Belgrade, Mont., for $25,000 for damages sustained while loading a car of flour. Scheyett alleges that the flour was piled in the warehouse of the mill in such a way that it fell upon him and resulted in serious injuries to his body.

The large number of new mills in South Carolina, which plan to do an exchange business, has resulted in the following ruling by the Attorney-General: No person shall take more toll for grinding wheat, etc., into good flour than one-eighth of any quantity under 10 bus., and for 10 bus. or any quantity above, at one time brought, one-tenth part only; for all grain chopped into hominy, etc., one-sixteenth part.

Mexico has removed the duty on flour, wheat and other grain products. New Orleans jobbers are attempting to work some flour to our Southern neighbor, but have not been very successful. However, Mexico has a shortage of breadstuffs and importations will be necessary soon. With the duty removed, the United States ought to be able to obtain most of this business. Texas mills have been doing a small trade in Mexico and are planning campaigns to enlarge sales.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The total American visible supply of wheat decreased 1,425,000 bus. last week and on July 17 was 12,945,000 bus. less than last year.

The comparison for July 10 and July 17 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	July 10.	July 17.
St. Louis	29	23
Chicago	112	111
Minneapolis	2,484	2,137
Kansas City	86	78
Duluth	326	218
Toledo	95	80
Milwaukee	1	....
Detroit	13	5
Indianapolis	11	15
Buffalo	946	838
Omaha	19	15
Total primary	4,122	3,520
Boston	....	3
Philadelphia	622	383
Baltimore	163	288
Galveston	890	800
New Orleans	31	36
Newport News	15	15
Total ports	2,767	2,072
Lakes	297	145
Total afloat	297	169
Total American	7,186	5,761
Last year	15,269	18,706

Nebraska Warehouse Bill.

Any elevator storing grain in Nebraska for other than its owners for a period of 10 days or more will be compelled to take out a license and pay an annual fee of $2, according to the provisions of the new warehouse bill. Elevator operators in Nebraska will also be compelled to make out a monthly statement on the fifth showing the amount of grain in store each day of the preceding month and its value. Bond is also required by the new law. There are more than 3,000 active elevators in Nebraska, but indications are that not many will store grain under the new law, at least until it has been in operation for some time. Secretary A. B. Allen, of the State Railway Commission, is in charge of the enforcement of the new measure and is preparing a set of regulations for elevator operators.

The Santa Fe Railroad is calling attention of farmers to the big commercial demand for kafir and milo maize. In a circular issued by the road figures are shown of large sales made by Chicago for Eastern shipment.

Buffalo, N. Y., interests declare that the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, has purchased a site and will erect a flour mill and elevator on the lake front, the cost of which will run into several million dollars. This rumor cannot be confirmed, but leaders in the Buffalo grain trade say that it is well founded.

CODES

We have the following Cipher Codes in stock and will make immediate shipment:

Riverside - -	$3.00
Robinson (revised)	1.50
Millers - - -	2.00
Universal - -	3.00

Send Orders to

MILLING & GRAIN NEWS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

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ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847
ST. LOUIS, MO.
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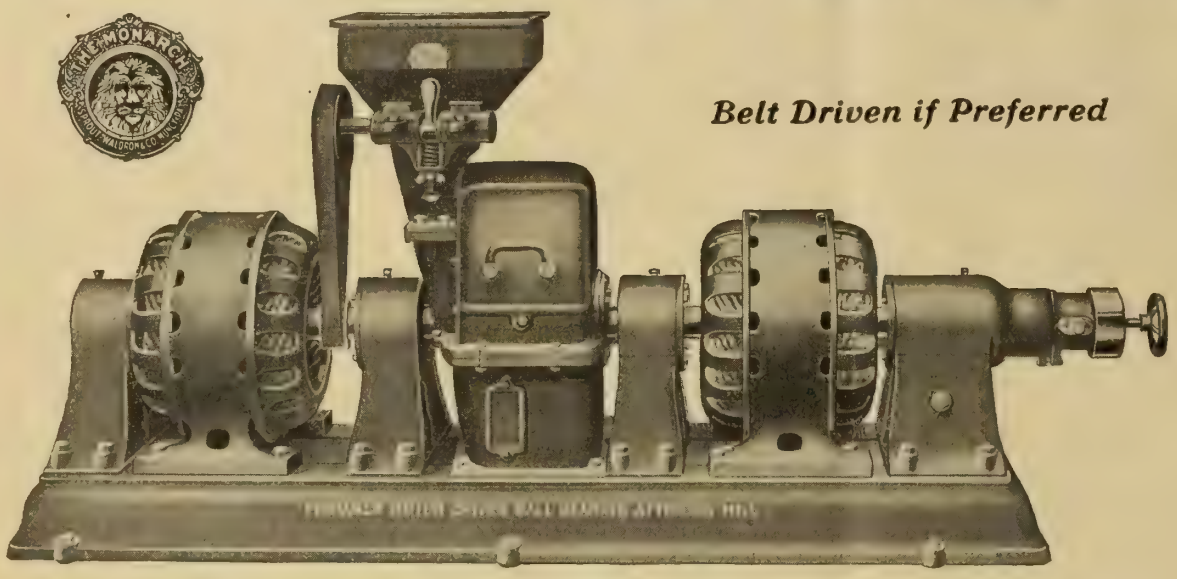
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

Feed Grinding Efficiency Coupled with Economy

is a combination that brings profit and prestige to the miller and satisfaction to his customers; results which are easily, but none the less surely, accomplished by

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



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Saves power and lubricant.
Is inexpensive in upkeep.
Is permanently non-trammable.
Requires but little attention.
Insures uniform grinding.
Has interchangeable parts.
Promotes general cleanliness.
Is built for hard service.
All parts easily accessible.
Every claim guaranteed.
Built in nine sizes.
One for your requirements.
"Ask any Monarch Owner."

Write for Catalog D-No. 115

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

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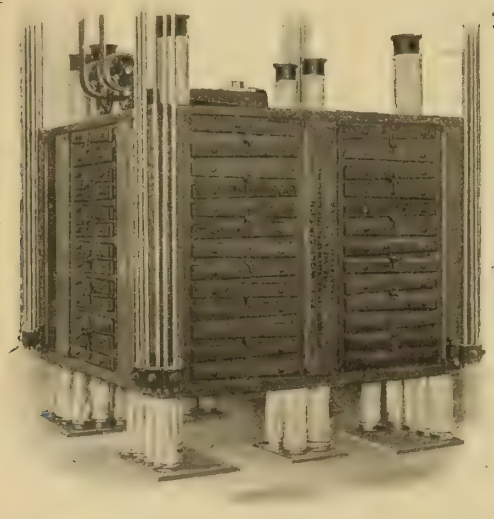

IT'S a foregone conclusion that the Wolfsifter will be easy on your mill building, because---*there's no possible way for it to create VIBRATION.* Vibration, as you no doubt know, is caused by imperfect balance; and as the Wolfsifter's new drive automatically holds the machine in true balance regardless of shifting conditions vibration is effectually eliminated. If you consider the preservation of your mill building a worth-while item, don't you think it is a capital plan to install a type of sifter that will cut out the shake? Send for Bulletin No. 100.

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Don't fail to visit The Wolf Company's Exhibit in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20 to Dec. 4.

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Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915 | Number Nine

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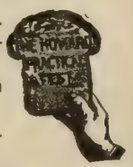
WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



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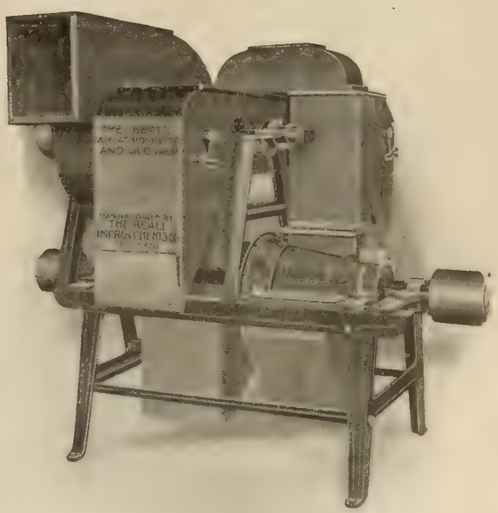
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



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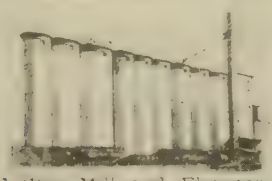

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100,000 bushels capacity.

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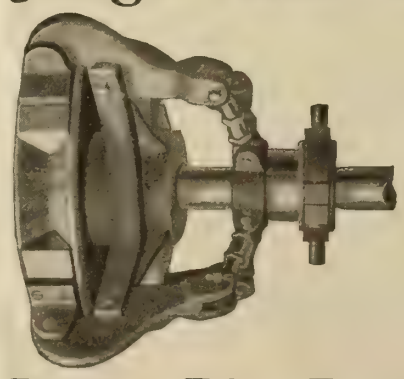

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Excells All Others
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what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Kansas City, Missouri.
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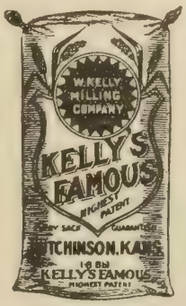

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THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
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Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
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Guarantaed pure and unbleached
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
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A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

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for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
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Capacity 600 Barrels
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Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
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Write us for quotations
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
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Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

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BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Winfield, Kansas

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Manufacturers of
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Charles Duff, Manager

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Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

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Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
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Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
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Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas Ask
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C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

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"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
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T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
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300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

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Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
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Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
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"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

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St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

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Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

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Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

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Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

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Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

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Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

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Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
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Cable Address "Pfeffer"
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Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

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Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain

Any Quantity

BUCKWHEAT

For Milling Purposes

The Albert Dickinson Co.

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This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

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Grain Storage Tanks

of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
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Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
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Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

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Victor Phosphate

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World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

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The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

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with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

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KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,

By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.

Address Box 1040.

Milling and Grain News

St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

The "Oats Specialist"

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS

(Patent Applied for)

The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

62 Williams St., New York

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1911 at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915. | Number Nine

New Wheat Moving Freer

Weather Conditions Were Better for Threshing and Harvesting in Winter Wheat Belt.

Weather was more favorable last week for the winter wheat harvest, but there still is considerable wheat uncut owing to rains, and the movement to market was fully 50 per cent under that of last year. So far arrivals have been of inferior grade and it is likely a larger percentage of the crop than recently estimated will be off in quality. Spring wheat conditions were favorable and clearing skies dissipated fear of black rust. Warm weather advanced the corn crop, and correspondents' reports indicate the general outlook is favorable, although the crop is late in the northern section of the belt.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., July 26, 1915.

The week opened with a bright weather outlook for the entire Southwest. In the past seven days, weather conditions were mostly favorable and threshing made better headway than in any preceding week since the beginning of harvest. Rains fell on several days, but the amount of precipitation was comparatively light. Oklahoma was dry most of the week and the movement of new wheat in that state showed a material increase. Kansas conditions were also much improved, threshing progress being satisfactory throughout the state. Nebraska has started threshing wheat in earnest and the movement from the Cornhusker state is expected to show large volume within ten days.

Millers in the Southwest have hopes of a dry spell during which farmers will be able to save much wheat now being damaged in the fields. Considerable interest is being displayed in the aggregate damage to wheat in the Southwest by floods and excessive rainfall.

Western Kansas threshing obtained a good start last week. Quality of the wheat is good and the gluten content is expected to run high. Mills throughout Kansas are somewhat surprised as to the uniform high gluten content in new wheat. Mill laboratories show very little poor gluten in wheat, which is unusual, considering the rains.

Millers throughout Kansas are restless over the delay in beginning operations on new wheat Many had anticipated starting on the new crop by July 15, but the present indication is that wheat will not move in sufficient volume before Aug. 10 to 15, or a month later than usual. With stocks of old wheat exceptionally light, many of these mills have been compelled to run on very light operations and are not in position to accept old flour orders. However, this condition is only temporary and will be relieved quickly by the advanced threshing.

* * *

Quality of New Wheat.

A. W. Estabrook of the Estabrook Laboratories, Kansas City, says of the quality of new wheat: "I have had quite a large number of samples of new wheat and it may seem strange, but not one of the samples I have tested showed any injury from the excessive rainfall. I have selected from tests 25 samples coming from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma and the average moisture content is about 12 per cent and the average gluten content is about 12.50 per cent, the lowest gluten being 10.64 and the highest 15.24.

"Oklahoma wheat seems to be darker than usual, some samples from that state being equal to the best dark Kansas turkey. Nebraska wheat also seems to be darker than usual and some localities in Kansas that usually produce yellow wheat seem to have produced dark wheat this season.

"In a test made on Oklahoma wheat, the showing was remarkable for new grain. Generally, the first new wheat shows poor baking qualities as compared with the old wheat standards. These samples show baking tests that are equal to old wheat flour. This is the first time in my experience that new wheat flour has shown such desirable baking qualities. The new wheat samples tested 336 lbs. of dough to the bbl., compared with 339 on old wheat flour. Size of loaf averaged 208, compared with 214 on old wheat. Texture was 100 per cent as compared with old wheat and fermenting period was the same as old wheat flour. Absorption was two lbs. less than on old wheat flour.

It is my opinion that mills need not have any fear in grinding new wheat early as I think flour made from it will be perfectly satisfactory."

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Test by Oklahoma Mill.

According to tests made by the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., the average gluten content of 25 samples of new wheat from various parts of Oklahoma was slightly under 12 per cent. Fourteen of the samples showed a range in moisture content of 12 to 17.7 per cent.

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New Wheat at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., received its first car of new wheat on Thursday, July 22. In all five cars were received up to Saturday, three of which tested No. 2 and the remainder No. 3. Omaha millers and grain men expect a large movement this week. Reports received indicate that more wheat is being stacked in Nebraska than usual, as farmers do not want to take the risk of losing the grain before being able to thresh.

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Larger Receipts at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., July 26, 1915.

While new crop wheat receipts here are increasing, they are still running far behind the huge volume of a year ago. The arrivals today were 364 cars, compared with only 93 a week ago and 853 the same day in 1914. Today's receipts were the heaviest on the new crop. The bulk graded No. 3 and No. 4.

There is a wide difference of opinion locally as to the movement in the immediate future. The continued rains, of course, are among the prominent deterrents, but the last week, on the whole, was less unfavorable than for some time in that respect. Scattered rains fell the last 24 hours, and more are forecasted for Tuesday. Advices to large houses here from Kansas emphasize the bullishness of producers as to future prices and the fact that they are in a far better position to hold than a year ago, when the after-effects f the 1913 drouth were still visible. Another hindrance is the extraordinary situation on farms resulting from inability to make hay, cultivate corn and attend to other operations beside the wheat harvest. This is having a tendency to delay threshing particularly.

Only 57,832 bushels of wheat were reported in store here this morning, against 1,742,103 a year ago. The stocks last week decreased 20,415 bus.

Next Government Report.

The national Department of Agriculture will issue its next report on crops Aug. 9 at 1:15 p. m., Western time. The report will give a preliminary estimate of yield and quality of winter wheat; condition on Aug. 1 of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice and apples; acreage and condition of buckwheat and hay; acreage, yields per acre and quality of rye and stocks of oats in farmers' hands on Aug. 1.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture will issue a State report on either July 28 or 29, estimating crop conditions as existing on July 24, and showing the extent of loss to wheat by rains and floods.

Both of these reports are awaited by the milling and grain trade with not a little anxiety. Particularly, the grain trade of the United States wants official figures on damage to wheat in the winter wheat belt by the excessive moisture.

New Import House in Chili.

The Santa Rosa Milling Co., has been organized in Santiago, Chili, by English capitalists and will conduct a general export and import business. The new company is capitalized at $2,433,250. It will handle flour and grain imports, one of the particular aims of the company being to develop the import flour trade of Chili. In 1914, Chili imported from the United States 152,324 barrels of flour; in 1913, 28,781 barrels; in 1912, 35,357 barrels; in 1911, 18,034 and in 1910, 4,271. This would indicate that the import flour possibilities of Chili have been developed at a rapid rate, but that country's consumption of flour will allow of much larger imports from the United States.

Cancels Elevation Allowances.

Effective Aug. 15, the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized all carriers now making allowances for elevation service at Omaha, Kansas City, Des Moines, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and other points west of the Mississippi River to cancel the same on shipment destined to Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas points. This only applies on domestic business, the Commission permitting the continuance of the allowance on export traffic. Also, the decision does not affect the allowances from points named to Eastern, Southeastern, Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi Valley territories.

Kansas Mill to Use Wireless.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., operating mills at Hutchinson and Stafford, Kan., and Clinton, Mo., has decided to install wireless stations at each of the plants and do all communicating by wireless telegraphy. Regular operators will be maintained at the three mills. By using the private wireless, the Larabee company will eliminate all long distance telephone and telegraph bills between the mills. Investigation by the company has brought out that a considerable saving will result from the private wireless system. Certainly this is efficiency brought to a high level.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co. will be the first mill in the United States to employ a wireless system.

Kansas Threshing Reports.

Reports on Kansas threshing returns the last few days have been a little more optimistic as to yields.

Kansas-Coast Rates

Railroads Ask Interstate Commerce Commission for 15c Reduction to Terminals.

Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1915.

At a hearing here before the Interstate Commerce Commission this week, trans-continental railroads made application for a reduction in the present rate on flour to California terminals to 60c per 100 lbs., and asked that the current rate of 75c per hundred-weight from Kansas and other Southwestern states to intermediate points in California be retained. At present Kansas mills are paying 75c per 100 lbs. on flour to California terminals, this representing an advance of 10c per 100 granted railroads several months ago.

The new rate of 60c per 100 is quite a reduction and will place Kansas mills on a parity with the Northwest and will eliminate to some extent the competition of the Panama Canal. Railroads testified before the Commission here that a rate of 60c per 100 lbs. was necessary on Coast business, because of Canal competition, but that such a rate was not profitable and that a rate of 75c per 100 lbs. was necessary on intermediate business in order that such tonnage would pay a profit.

C. V. Topping represented the Southwestern Millers' League at the hearing. The Commission took the case under advisement and will probably not render a decision for some time. Western Kansas mills are particularly interested in this case, doing a very extensive business on the Pacific Coast. However, since the 75c flour rate was put into effect by railroads, California flour business has fallen off to some extent, because of more favorable rates enjoyed by Northwestern mills. Besides, spring wheat mills were able to ship flour to the Atlantic Cast and then via the Panama Canal to California terminals at a big saving under the 75c charge against Kansas mills. The 60c rate will eliminate this competition and will put Kansas mills on a rate parity with the Northwest.

A Glimpse of War Order Profits.

War order business is a new and unexplored territory for American manufacturers. Consequently everyone has been speculating as to what profits will be realized.

It is generally accepted that in view of the nature of war order business manufacturers would demand a large margin of leeway in order to make the risk worth while.

In the statement by H. S. Wilkinson, member of the executive committee of the Crucible Steel Co., an idea is given of what at least one company officially expects in the way of profits.

Mr. Wilkinson says the company "has war orders which aggregate about $15,000,000. Upon these war orders it will be possible to make five or six million dollars profit, providing everything goes according to calculation."

On the minimum basis this is admitted profits of 33 1-3 per cent, which is pretty fair even for a steel company. If the company's domestic business was sufficient to pay charges and preferred dividends the profit on this war order business already taken would be equivalent to 20 per cent on the common stock.—The Wall Street Journal.

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Beyond the Panama Canal.

South America is attracting increasing interest as the land of opportunity for the exporting miller of the United States. It is rather difficult to arouse enthusiasm over an undeveloped flour trade more than a thousand miles away, but there are innumerable indications that the Southern half of the American Continent really contains "virgin gold" for the American miller. With war in Europe upsetting world trade conditions, flour millers of the United States are less disposed to go beyond the limits of this country to sell their products, but the pioneers who are developing the South American business declare that "we now have South America all to ourselves" and that business relations made during periods of stress are proving lasting.

Quite a number of mills in the United States have added South American departments to their sales offices. Such departments formed in the past twenty months are today on a profitable basis. True, fairly large sums of money were spent early and probably the South American selling forces of these pioneering mills were unprofitable at the beginning, but today these mills are reporting a regular trade with the importing countries on the southern side of the Panama Canal.

It has been declared time and again that the export field is the salvation of the flour miller of this country. This is generally recognized, for the United States is over-milled. The foreign field is necessary to absorb the surplus product of this country. That South America is capable of taking a very satisfactory precentage of this surplus is the prevailing opinion of millers now doing an export trade with Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Guiana, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Venezuela. All of these countries are using American flour today, but the percentage of their total flour imports that comes from the United States is capable of being increased; in fact, it can be doubled and trebled within a few years. Other surplus flour manufacturing countries are exporters to South American countries, but the United States is today at a big advantage in this business.

One of the leading millers of the Central West reports there is not a single day of the year that fails to bring an order or an inquiry for flour to his desk from one of the importing countries of South America. This miller says the business is highly remunerative, difficult to develop, but very satisfactory after it is once started. And with sound business methods, losses are far between. This miller sends an accredited representative to visit all of his buyers once a year. The average South American enjoys a personal visit, and one a year seems to fill his desire to "see" the company with which he is doing business. This representative more than earns his expenses on such a trip by obtaining new customers, consequently the South American business of this mill is constantly on the increase.

American flour finds favor in South America. The South American is not too particular, but demands uniform quality, and a straight grade best suits his requirements. The Pacific Coast mills of this country are large shippers of flour to the various countries on the west coast of South America, but they are not doing such a large percentage as is generally believed. In the past two years, several Oklahoma mills have developed a good trade. Kansas mills also ship extensively, while St. Louis and Southern Illinois mills probably do a larger business than those of any other section. Spring wheat mills have some trade on well advertised brands.

With the exception of Argentine, practically all of the South American countries use American flour to some extent. Argentine is really the only South American country producing a surplus of wheat. Brazil, of course, is the largest importer of American flour. In 1914, that country purchased 748,612 barrels of flour from this country, compared with 583,418 barrels in the preceding year and 359,708 barrels in 1910. In four years, imports have almost doubled, but still Brazil imports large quantities from Argentine and other surplus producers.

Next to Brazil is Venezuela, which absorbed 158,780 barrels of flour in 1914, or about 50,000 barrels less than in the preceding year. However, in 1910 imports amounted to only 120,617 barrels. Peru is another large importer of American flour, taking 118,159 barrels of flour last year from the United States, or a big increase over the imports from this country in the preceding year, when figures were 94,343 barrels.

Imports by British Guiana fell off sharply last year, due to tariff conditions. Shipments were 55,499 barrels, compared with 107,565 barrels in the preceding year. Dutch and French Guiana are aslo importers of American flour, taking 36,221 and 16,097 barrels, respectively in the past year. Colombia is also an importer of some volume. Her trade in American flours is particularly capable of being enlarged. Last year she bought 22,569 barrels. Bolivia is a small importer, taking just 7,721 barrels in 1914, compared with 1,098 barrels in the preceding year. Ecuador is a large importer, taking 72,660 barrels last year, compared with 72,480 barrels in the preceding year and 60,737 barrels in 1910.

Of all the South American countries, Chile perhaps offers the brightest outlook. In 1910, that country imported just 4,271 barrels of flour from the United States. In 1914, 152,324 barrels were taken, and present indications are that figures for 1915 will show still another increase.

That the Panama Canal will be an important factor in the future development of the United States flour business in South America is obvious. The United States has already shipped flour despite hardships, but with the waterway effecting a big saving in time and cost, further enlargement appears to be logical.

Everywhere in business circles the relations between the United States and the different countries of South America are receiving unprecedented attention. These countries have reason to be more friendly with this nation than with any of the European countries, partly for political reasons. The development of a friendly feeling will be felt in trade, notably in such necessities as flour and other grain products.

A Year of Awful Destruction.

Just one year ago, on Tuesday, July 28, 1914, the Government of Austria-Hungary declared war on the Kingdom of Servia, throwing Europe into the bloodiest and most destructive cataclysm in the history of the world. Europe has been wasting human life and property on a scale heretofore considered impossible in the eventful year which has elapsed since the Austrian declaration. It has been keeping the world horror-stricken, and, although a year of war was considered impossible at this time in 1914 on the scale then threatened, there is now little foundation for expecting early peace.

America is more than a neutral observer of the horrible war Europe is now staging with all the cruelty of the barbarians of ancient times. Nothing, it seems, is being spared—the huge wastage of life, the unbelievable poverty which innumerable families will suffer, the almost unbearable debts and the apparent uselessness of the conflict itself not being taken into consideration.

To millers the colossal war is of greater interest than to the average American because the commodity in which millers deal is a world product and because they are in as close touch with world affairs as any group of business men whose trade factors are international in scope. Millers witnessed advances and declines of sensational proportions in wheat and flour prices a year ago. They have watched European Government debts increased by the immense total of $16,000,000,000 in the last year, or 70 per cent of the European Government debts at the outset of the conflict. They have witnessed, through these loans, an expansion of $1,000,000,000 a year in the interest charges of the belligerent countries alone, which means that the fighting nations are now confronted with the necessity of paying approximately $3,000,000 more daily in interest on debts than at this time in 1914. Of the property losses, which are now so huge that it is difficult to imagine the total, it is too early to speak. Nor is is possible to estimate just what the world has lost and is still losing from the killing of healthy men by thousands through the use of bombs, asphyxiating gas and all the other conceivable means of destruction of human life.

Millers, as well as other business men, are now asking how the fighting nations are going to pay and how long Europe is going to continue to add to a debt which no one ever dreamed possible. The recent special meetings of millers and grain exporters to consider new terms on foreign business tell a story of crippled purchasing power. The decline in wheat from the top levels of the 1914 crop is another reflection of lessened purchasing power. This contraction is not plainly visible now partly because artificial means are in force in the European fighting nations to maintain a credit fabric. Perhaps the best inkling of the economic situation already created may be obtained from the growing tendency to forecast a cessation of the war because of financial exhaustion.

Millers and grain interests the world over have conducted themselves admirably through the year of war, meeting every emergency. This is particularly true of Americans. There is hope in this of a prompt readjustment to the new conditions which will follow when peace comes. There will be about as many unprecedented problems to meet then as there were when the war started. American millers, however, will look forward to the problems of peaceful times with eagerness, for, being so closely identified with the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, they are in the forefront of the silent, but effective advocates of arbitration and other means of eliminating war.

Overcoming Export Difficulties.

The flour exporter at the beginning of this crop year is really facing a serious difficulty in the delay in cables, to say nothing of the other troubles brought out at the Chciago conference last week. It now requires from 24 to 72 hours to transmit a message from a Middle Western point to the United Kingdom or the Scandinavian countries or other European flour importers. Cable companies will accept only messages "subject to delay," which absolves them from all losses entailed by the sender when his message is not delivered for 36 to 72 hours, if at all. With the market fluctuating as widely as at present, exporting is a very uncertain proposition.

Instances have come to light where millers have purchased wheat to cover a supposed foreign flour sale and were advised by cable several days later that their price was not acceptable. In the meanwhile the market had declined and they faced a big loss. All this was due to delay in cabling. And millers have cabled prices to foreigners and thought their price was not acceptable because they did not hear within reasonable time, to find out three or four days later by cable that they made a sale. With the market sharply higher in these instances the miller was in for a loss.

This hazard makes big margins necessary on export business. And the foreign exchange situation, as has been pointed out, is not conducive of happiness to the exporter. It speaks well for the initiative and progressiveness of American flour exporters that, despite these difficulties, the export business of the past year was the largest for some years and that the plans for the crop year just started are for an enlargement of the export trade.

Some Live Wire Mills

The Editor Continues His Journey Through Kansas—Prosperity Pervades Entire State.

Except for a telegram from Russell Tuesday morning believe I have been neglecting the managing editor's instructions to "write every day and tell us what you see and hear." If I should follow instructions about Monday's and Tuesday's experience, there is no saying what would become of it and myself. It rained Sunday night at Stockton and I told "Jim the Driver" he could not get through to Plainville and Hays City. There were no trains west for the road ends at Stockton and none east for the "one train a day" had gone the night before. We went south in mud and rain. Broke the left chain, wore out a rope and burnt two casings. It was some drive. Landed in Hays in six hours as some of the gravel hill roads were hard and good.

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hay's City Milling and Elevator Co. was skeptical about that drive, but the Burrough's boys at Plainville will testify I was there Monday morning, July 19. The Hays mill was running and Mr. Williams and Mr. Stedman intend to keep it going full time all this crop. Mr. Williams had just returned from his long trip to Alaska and the Pacific Coast. He had a good time and looked fit for anything in the work line.

Well, I never knew anything about mud before. From Hays to Russell we opened a trail on the Gold Belt road, that two other Fords followed later in the day. It took all the afternoon to go a few miles. One mud hole stopped us. We had some new weed chains, a rope and tackle. Everything but a derrick. We tried backing to get stuck again, and finally were pulled out by Dr. ——, of Gypsum, returning with his family from Colorado. We all went around a section and reached Russell late. I took the train east Tuesday morning for Wilson and Jim drove through in half a day.

The Wilson Milling & Elevator Co. are building a 150,000 bushel concrete storage for their 500 barrel mill. "Burrell Built Is Well Built," and Burrell of Chicago has a night and day force constantly pouring concrete. Manager Ward will have a new office—a dandy—in a week or two, and other improvements are being made.

From Wilson on the roads were passable and rough. Had to be pulled through a small lake in sight of Salina, when Dry Creek had overflowed. It was Dry in name only.

Found the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co. with Mr. Work and Malaby in charge, a very busy institution, but Mr. Work has the "best stenographer in Kansas" and she even supplied a street address, which I had forgotten, in one of my letters. C. M. Todd and Louis Gottschick were at the Clayton at Salina and the latter gentlemen promised to attend the St. Louis convention next year and also the next meeting of the Grinders at Kansas City.

They have been too busy building the new mill to think of anything else lately.

At Solomon, C. Heller has a 50-bbl. mill and a trade to operate it. He makes money by working himself. "No white collars on this job," he said.

R. W. Arndt and his partners have made a mill out of the Abilene Flour Mills Co. plant with a 500-bbl. capacity, electric power and all improvements. They are running steadily and like the location and are doing well. W. A. Chain, of the Security Flour Mills Co. was getting some new wagon wheat. It was newly threshed and very damp and tough. When dried and cured it will be fine milling wheat. The Security Mill also has new concrete storage.

General Manager J. B. Hupp, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. was at Enterprise with Emmett Ralph and Thad. Hoffman. Manager R. W. Hoffman and Superintendent J. C. Townley have a new tempering house under construction. There will be eight bins holding 2,000 bushels each, which will give 30 hours tempering. Wheat put in the bins today will be ground tomorrow. The wheat is turned over once to even up the tempering. The building is brick, but bins are cribbed, of 2x6s and 2x4s. Building is 28x25, 32 feet high. There will be a sack room on one side, on the first floor, the Superintendent's office on the second and a flour laboratory on the third.

Drove to Gypsum City and found William Teichgraeber was in Kansas City and had left a rain storm to drive through to Bridgeport. We hit the high places only on the Meridian Road to Hutchinson for the road was recently harrowed and dragged and in fine shape, although rains had been recent.

There are four of the Enns boys at Inman. John F. and E. H. are in the office and Richard and Nicholas in the plant. If Vic is as good a miller as Dick it will not be long before they will work John and Ed. out of their jobs for "Enns Best" almost sells itself now. It will be well to keep an eye on that Inman crowd. They are born millers and there is no telling what they might do. The McPherson Mills and concrete elevators loom up in the distance, before McPherson is reached. Found E. A. Colburn taking Milling and Grain News home to read after dinner. Colburn Bros. have ground out their old wheat and are waiting for new wheat to move. Wall-Rogalsky were running and C. A. Hiebert said he was getting restless to start on the new crop, as it was very late and buyers were impatient for "W. R." flour. J. J. Wall is going to California for the next year with his family. Millers are getting to be plutocratic in their tastes, and the Kansas Milling Colony at Los Angeles and other western cities increases. Mr. Wall has worked hard for many years and has earned the good vacation and change he will have.

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Through to Solomon Valley.

We disturbed the "Peace of Solomon Valley," by driving from Salina to Stockton on Sunday, July 18, at mid-July this year, the panorama of golden wheat, purple flowered alfalfa and green corn fields is one ever changing beautiful picture of prosperous rural life. If man made the towns and God made the country, the Solomon Valley of Kansas is a masterpiece of His handiwork. Never has the west end of the valley looked so well. Wheat is nearly all cut and in the shock or stack. George Hibbs of the Solomon Valley Milling Co. received some new wheat Saturday, testing 59 lbs., good color, but tough and damp. The further west you go the better appears the wheat. Around Minneapolis and Delphos farmers were struggling to finish cutting wheat and many fields were uncut because they were too wet. But H. F. Jackman of Minneapolis and William Hossock of Delphos said wheat would all be saved, although farmers were having great difficulty.

* * *

The Missouri Pacific from Claflin to Lindsborg is a great wheat country. The wagon wheat receipts at Claflin last year were over a million bushels. Between Ellinwood and Claflin there is wheat, wheat and still more wheat, all cut and in the stacks. Around Claflin there are solid townships of wheat and all is cut. North of Claflin there are farmers with most of last year's crop unsold said John Pickeril, of the Universal Mill Co. Henry A. Krehbiel of Ponoma, Cal., was visiting A. P. Haury, of the Claflin Mill & Elevator Co. He was formerly in the milling business at Newton and McPherson and now is a prosperous flour jobber in California. From Claflin to Bushton there is more uncut wheat and as you go east the proportion of uncut wheat continues. Both C. F. and Robert A. Stehwein were on an outing trip to Colorado, but W. A. Fuhrman, the head miller was looking after local trade of the Bushton Mill & Elevator Co., and waiting for new wheat to move.

At Marquette, Emil Teichgraeber and Mr. Carlson are operating the K. B. R. Milling Co., and they were restless as young colts to get into the new crop, believing they would sell enough "Indian Girl" and "Quail," this year to need a 500-bbl. mill on the next crop. Their new Diesel type crude oil engine is something to be proud of and a money maker in furnishing cheap reliable power. I hurried to Lindsborg and on to Salina and Jim the Driver burned up his rear tires skidding around the corners, trying to climb railroad grades on two wheels and making 35 miles an hour on a 15-mile road. But the Meridian Road cuts in from the south at Lindsborg and runs to Salina and on to Minneapolis and Beloit and cannot be excelled for a dirt road.

I visited the new plant of the Lee-Warren Milling Co. with Manager Charles M. Todd and he is mighty proud of the enlarged mill and fine equipment. It is installed in a separate building and a new cleaning department, loading dock and a concrete elevator have been built as well as a 500-barrel mill, which gives "American Eagle" 1,000 bbls. daily. The new mill is driven by electric motors and will soon be ready for operation.

Solomon Valley Milling Co., Managed by George Hibbs.

The Ladd Standards

By Charles H. Briggs, B. S., of the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory.

To criticise the proposed standards is not difficult, though it is perhaps a thankless task, since we are assured that the standards proposed are merely tentative. It must be said, however, that to Dr. Ladd, or whoever has compiled these standards, a degree of commendation is due for the constructive proposals which he has set forth. It is certainly much more difficult to propose a set of standards for any purpose than it is to criticise them after they have been proposed. But Mr. Ladd has undertaken something which we would feel entirely unwilling to do, and, although his standards have been criticised as being unworkable, we do not feel that this is just the right adjective to describe them. It is quite easily possible to promulgate certain maxima and minima of chemical composition to which flours must correspond, but when that has been done nothing further has been accomplished than to put a vexatious burden upon the miller. The proposed standards and the knowledge that a flour meets them will give the buyer, in most cases, not the least assurance that the flour is of good quality or even suited for breadmaking. They offer no real protection to the buyer of the flour and would be only an added handicap to those who furnish the staff of life.

It might be expected that we would favor the proposed standards, in view of the increased number of tests that would be demanded, but we have no desire to aid in putting added burdens on the miller. Numerous patrons have expressed alarm in regard to the possibility of the adoption of these standards, but, even though these or somewhat modified standards should be adopted, we believe the smaller mills would not be destroyed, although probably their profits would be diminished or the cost of flour increased. It is just as well, however, for millers to face the conditions that prevail and if possible try to propose a set of definitions which shall be workable, for it looks as if some kind of standards will be adopted for foods of every character. There seems to us but one course open, and that is to employ a broad definition of wheat flour and omit any attempts to define the grades and shades and classes. We do not think the definition found in Circular 19 of the office of the Secretary of Agriculture can be greatly improved upon.

The task which Prof. Ladd has attempted is, as we hope to make clear, impossible. He has attempted to do what the colored preacher said he was going to do: "Describe de undescribable, explain de unexplainable and unscrew de inscrutable." Flour, or the value of flour, can no more be standardized by stating its ash, nitrogen and fiber, than can a beefsteak be standardized by a statement of its moisture, fat and protein. Workable standards for milk and cream are in use, but any limiting figures for flour must either be so wide that there is no protection or so narrow that many high-quality flours, perfectly adapted and satisfactory for breadmaking, will be shut out.

If anyone can discover a test that will distinguish springs from winters or flours of hard wheats from flours made from soft wheats, in all or nearly all cases, the problem could be partly solved. It is true that, as a result of the perusal of one of our reports, containing in addition to ash and gluten, the color, volume of the baked loaf and a dozen other items we can, in most instances, state with reasonable assurance from which class of wheat the flour was made, but as long as nature, for some reason, furnishes

(Continued on Page 16.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 26, 1915.

Although climatic conditons in the wheat belt of the Southwest were more seasonable in the last week, there were further scattered rains early, restricting the new crop wheat movement and continuing the uncertainty in the trade in flour. Dullness was the rule in the week's business of mills locally and in the Southwest. The general tenor of reports seemed to indicate that instead of an enlarged volume of sales, which is normally expected with the advance of the early stages of a new crop season, there was probably a reduced business on the whole.

Although consumers' holdings were further reduced, the irregularity in prices tended to check buying. Old crop flour moved again in very small volume to meet the absolute needs of consumers. There were only scattering new crop sales.

Kansas mills are now quoting old wheat 95 per cent flour, July shipment, jute, at $5.85@6.25, Kansas City basis. The quotations put out on new crop flour were extraordinary because they reflected a divergence of views as to prices rarely witnessed in the Southwest. For example, prices of Kansas mills on new crop 95 per cent, jute, August-September delivery, now range between $4.65 and $5.15. A small sale was made here at the bottom figure by a Western Kansas mill. Even when confronted with this range, buyers did not show much interest in placing contracts at the lowest figures. There were, however, more inquiries on new crop and all the mills of this territory responded with quotations, which was not true of the trade in the preceding week. Some hesitancy on the part of the millers was attributed to uncertainty over the quality of the new crop wheat. Another feature of the domestic markets which mills commented upon more widely was the under-selling by the Northwest in the markets of the East.

Unsatisfactory reports were made on the export business. One of the larger mills reported a continental inquiry for quotations on first half of August shipment, but with the great premium between cash wheat and the July and September futures, it expressed little hope of effecting a sale.

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Soft wheat flour millers reported their business handicapped again by inadequate supplies of wheat. The soft wheat millers also called attention to the uncertainty as to the quality of the new crop grain, so exhibited a tendency to await a more settled situation before quoting prices on new crop flour. Some bookings, however, were made for new crop. Old crop is quoted by mills at $5.80@6.10 for extreme high soft wheat patent; old crop straights, $5.60@5.80.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 85 per cent straight for July-August shipment $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; new crop straight August-September, $4.75@5.30; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.40@4.10.

Millfeed Up Again on Scarcity.

With slack operations of mills, the supply of millfeed here and in the Southwest generally was limited again this week. The trade was largely restricted by inadequate offerings, and prices advanced, with shorts showing the greatest strength. Demand was rather general, with the East the best purchasers. Buyers naturally showed a tendency to await more normal conditions in the market.

Quotations on new crop supplies were still comparatively few, but more were available than in the preceding week. A sale of August brown shorts was made on the basis of $1.10, Kansas City. A sale of bran for shipment the first half of August was reported at 95c. Mills that had made some early sales of new crop bran at 88c to 92c were reported quoting August-September-October delivery at 95c.

From a top of 99c the preceding week, bran rose to $1.02. The principal call was for immediate shipment. The market is now 10@11c higher than the quotations of three weeks ago, having been moving up with the continued delay in the inauguration of new crop flour production.

Brokers experienced difficulty in obtaining shorts. Brown, consequently rose 5c to $1.25, and gray scored a similar advance going to $1.35. The East was the best buyer.

Insignificant supplies of fancy white middlings were on the market, and prices were quoted strong at a range of $1.40@1.50.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1@1.02 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.30@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.50; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on old wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $6.15@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.80@6.20; first clears, $4.75@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@6.25 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $5@$5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.02; red rog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.55; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Folowing are prices of old wheat flour and other mil products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.50@6.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.30@6.75; bran, $1@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.30@1.35; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.50@6.80; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.90; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

A decrease of 2,500 bbls. was made in the output of Kansas City mills the past week. Two of the smaller mills were shut down all week, while the others ran on short time schedules. Total production was 27,600 bbls. compared with 30,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 32,000 bbls. last year and 46,800 bbls. the corresponding week last year. Indications are that the production of local mills will be light until the new crop movement of wheat attains volume enough to warrant grinding.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Only half of the receipts of 507 cars of wheat in Kansas City last week were from the new crop. And of the new wheat, very little is of the soft variety. A week ago receipts of wheat were 352 cars, while a year ago arrivals were 2,505 cars and two years ago 2,426 cars, which would indicate that the receipts of wheat in Kansas City are about 20 per cent of normal. Of course, the large purchases by Minneapolis and other Northwestern mills at country points are helping to cut down the movement to Kansas City, but the principal reason is the late threshing. Western Kansas has moved little wheat to Kansas City, while so far Nebraska has not shipped a single car. This week is expected to show a big increase in the movement of new wheat, but heavy rains would interfere with this expectation.

The quality of new hard wheat coming to Kansas City is really causing a very agreeable surprise among local millers. Wheat is showing little damage by rains, in fact tests by local chemists indicate unusually good bread-baking qualities for new winter wheat.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevator again showed a net decrease for the week, and now amounts to 50,577 bus., compared with 1,596,422 bus. a year ago.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 120 cars, compared with 115 cars in the preceding week, 192 last year and 212 two years ago. Oats receipts were 64 cars, compared with 101 cars last week and 89 cars a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Walker Milling Co., Lawton, Okla., will start making flour on August 1.

Mills in different parts of Kansas estimate the damage from rains and floods at from 10 to 25 per cent.

A. W. Witt of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, returned on Monday from a visit in Parsons, Kan.

The Columbus Milling Co., Columbus, Kan., is shipping out new wheat, receipts at its elevators being in excess of mill needs.

Thomas Page of the Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kans., is in Winnipeg, Canada, where he will spend the remainder of the summer.

The Oklahoma Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., has obtained a permit to erect a flour warehouse at a cost of several thousand dollars.

An Oklahoma authority estimates the wheat yield of that state at between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bus., placing the per acre production at 13 to 14 bus.

Two Kansas City mills were idle all of last week, because of dull flour trade conditions. However, they expect to resume operations soon on new wheat.

The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kans., purchased 3,000 bus. of old wheat last week, paying $1.24 per bus. One farmer sold 2,000 bus. and another 1,000 bus.

The new grain storage tanks of the Simpson Milling Co., Simpson, Kan., will soon be ready to receive wheat. The storage is of concrete and has a capacity of 30,000 bus.

U. S. Jefferis has leased the Chelsea Mill & Elevator Co., Chelsea, Okla., for one year from Marion Reed. Mr. Jefferis will operate the mill and will handle the sales end.

The Hays Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kans., does not expect to start grinding new wheat until August 10, and later if weather conditions do not improve, according to C. E. Williams, manager.

Manager Miller of the Turon Mill & Elevator Co., with offices at Hutchinson, Kans., states that 25 cars of new wheat he purchased on the Rock Island west of Hutchinson tested 57½ lbs. to the bushel.

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, has completed its work on the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., plant, Hutchinson, Kan., and is removing machinery to Wichita, where he will start work on another mill construction job.

The five mills of Wichita, Kans., including the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., the Kansas Milling Co., the Vilm Milling Co., the Imboden Milling Co. and the Wichita Flour Mills Co., will have individual exhibits of their products at the Wichita Fair & Exposition and the International Wheat Show to be held at Wichita in the early fall.

J. C. Elvin, who purchased the plant of the Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., at an auction sale 10 days ago, paid $250 in excess of the indebtedness, which amounts to $9,200. Mr. Elvin is a real estate dealer and will probably offer the mill for resale, as he has no intention of operating the plant, buying it for speculative purposes.

Hardly a mill dam in the State of Kansas escaped damage from the recent heavy floods and rains. Most of the Kansas mills with water power have auxiliary engines to operate on and are now using such power. The Oketo Mill & Elevator Co., Oketo, Kan., the Jackman Roller Mills, Jackman and the Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., are all operating on steam power, because of the high water damage to water power.

A prominent miller of the Southwest expresses the opinion, after a trip through Kansas, that rains and floods of the last two months have reduced the Kansas wheat crop by 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bus. "Kansas" says this miller, "has 8,500,000 acres in wheat. Figuring the loss from rains and floods at three bushels per acre, a deterioration of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bus. seems likely and not an exaggeration."

The trade is awaiting with a great deal of eagerness the revised estimate of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, on the Kansas crop. The report will be issued either July 28 or 29 and will reflect conditions existing July 24. A month ago, Secretary Mohler's report placed the Kansas crop at 138,700,000 bus. Since then heavy rains have caused losses and the report to be issued next week will give details as to the extent of such damage.

P. D. Schriver, owner of the Florence City Mills, Florence, Kan., who has been fighting the Santa Fe Railroad in courts for more than two years, because of a railroad dam, says that he does not expect a decision by the court until in October of this year. "I have had two more days in court," writes Mr. Schriver. "Although the Santa Fe promised to remove their dam here, they have constructed another three feet high and seven feet wide, without consulting the court. The Judge reprimanded the railroad for this, and I believe that the decision will be in my favor." At one time, Mr. Schriver, in order to protect his mill property, was forced to keep Santa Fe workmen from erecting a dam with revolvers, maintaining watch day and night.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1915.

Unusual conditions confronted the flour trade last week, owing to the delayed arrivals of new wheat. Old flour was extremely scarce and commanded a premium, while new was offered very lightly. Values on hard 95 per cent varied as much as $1 to $1.25 a barrel, according to time of delivery. Old soft flour was not in such urgent request, but was scarce, with new coming into more use, which causes an easier tone in values.

Low grade flours showed little change in prices. Trade sentiment is badly mixed.

Export inquiries were in the market at times, but mills refuse to meet values offered and sales were limited. A couple of lots of hard patent to West Indies and one sale of soft patent to United Kingdom for August shipment, prices not given, were the only sales recorded. Domestic sales at the week's end were one car old hard second clear at $4.85 jute; 2,000 bbls. Kansas straight (August shipment) at $4.50 bulk; one car soft patent (August shipment) at $4.90 jute; 1,000 bbls. new soft and 2,000 bbls. old and new hard on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills was 56,900 bbls. last week, against 53,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (City) none; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill. and Dallas, Tex.) 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (E. St. Louis, Ill.) 14,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill. and Terre Haute, Ind.) 9,000; Saxony Milling Co. (City) 1,800; John E. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.) 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.) 1,800; Hezel Milling Co. (E. St. Louis, Ill.) 1,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.) 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.) 6,000; Annan Burg & Co. (City) 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.60@5.85; straight, $5.40@5.50; extra fancy, $5.20@5.30; clear, $4.25@4.75; low grade, $4@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.10@6.25; straight, $5.85@6; clear, $4.25@4.75; second clear and low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.60@6.80 for old and $5.35@5.40 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.09@1.10; soft bran, $1.12@1.13; mixed feed, $1.18@1.23; middlings, $1.35@1.60; white hominy feed, $27.50 per ton; corn bran, $18.50@22; oat feed, $18.75@19; new alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 for No. 2 and $20.50@21 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.15 and middlings at $1.45@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Firm.

A scarcity of supplies made for firm prices on mill feed last week. Regular trade buyers snapped up offers quickly, and sales were only limited by supplies, as demands were urgent at times. Grinding at the mills showed a slight increase over the previous week, and the trade seldom if ever has faced conditions like the present. While sentiment is mixed and dealers and jobbers expect lower prices, mills refuse to contract ahead other than at firm quotations, as the size and quality of the new wheat crop is uncertain. Stocks of bran are low in all important distributing points and restocking sales will be necessary in the near future regardless of prices. Eastern buyers have been holding off for lower prices until liberal stocks held some time ago are exhausted, and buying from there seems imminent. Firmness in cash wheat and futures had a stimulating influence on the market, as did also reports that exports of wheat are being contracted by foreign governments. Middlings were quoted unchanged at $1.35@1.60.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was 1 to 2c lower on soft grades on Monday and 1c higher on hard, following a break last week of 8 to 10c a bus. Receipts were not large last week, but the trade expects a freer movement from now forward, and both elevators and millers refused to pay anything near old crop prices for the new arrivals. Reports coming to consignment houses indicate that considerable percentage of the new crop will prove low grade wheat. Much of the local arrivals have been low grade and while weather conditions have improved somewhat the harvest has not progressed to the point where rain damage is passed. Shipments from East of the Mississippi River have been light so far, but millers report increased offerings at easier prices.

Executive Committee Meeting.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association held in St. Louis July 20, A. J. Meek of Marissa, Ill., was chosen honorary president of the organization. Mr. Meek was active president of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association for 28 years and gave up his duties then only because of failing health.

The matter of contracts was discussed thoroughly, particularly that phase of future contracts in which prices were based on high patent flour, but no particular grade was specified to be taken out. High prices last year caused many buyers to order low grades on old contracts to the embarrassment of many millers, who were already over-sold. The recommendation was offered by the Executive Committee that all future contracts for flour be made for specified brands or grades.

Canvass of the millers present indicated that quality of new wheat coming to mills was still low but the grade is improving.

First New Flour in St. Louis.

St. Louis received the first car of new flour from the 1915 crop on Monday, July 26. The Siemer Milling Co., Teutopolis, Ill., was the shipper. It graded nearly high patent and sold in small lots at a range of $5.10 to $5.35 in jutes. The new flour was handled by the Fischer Flour Co. here.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Southern Illinois had very little rain in the week ending July 24, but temperatures were below normal for this period of the year.

C. D. Lusk and R. C. Lamb, flour and grain dealers at Excello, Mo., have dissolved their partnership and the business will be continued by Mr. Lusk.

The new bleached flour regulation of North Carolina is now in effect and under the ruling mills must register all brands of flour shipped in the state, if bleached.

James Wilson of Augusta, Ga., representative of the Quaker Oats Co., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants Exchange last week. Mr. Wilson believes that the South is in for a period of prosperity next year.

J. H. Merten is the proprietor of the Brighton Grain, Flour & Feed Co., Brighton, Ill. Mr. Merten purchased the Yale flour mill at that point from William Sissinghouse and has converted it into an elevator.

The Hauck Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., celebrated the fiftieth year of its existence last week. The mill was started half a century ago by George M. and Jacob Hauck, both of whom are dead. It is now being operated by George Hauck.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 57,800 bbls., against 55,570 bbls. the preceding week; since Jan. 1, 1,976,590 bbls., against 1,716,590 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 64,060 bbls., against 54,960 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 2,444,560 bbls., against 2,142,870 bbls. last year.

C. S. Morris is the new sales manager of the Aurora Milling Co., Aurora, Mo. Mr. Morris is an experienced salesman and has been traveling in Mississippi and other Southern states for 12 years and has developed wide acquaintanceship among the trade in that section.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis market last week were 911,861 bus., against 368,180 bus. the week before; shipments, 321,650 bus., against 226,930 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis total 77,646 bus., against 1,301,519 bus. a year ago. Of the present stock 9,760 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

The Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated. Capital stock is $50,000, fully paid up. Principals in the company are Henry Burg, Roger P. Annan, Sr., Roger P. Annan, Jr., and Joseph H. Albrecht. The company will continue to deal in grain, flour and millfeeds.

Edward Sparks of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind., who was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, said that while rain had delayed the harvest considerably in Indiana, a good crop will be threshed. Mr. Sparks also stated that it was his opinion that very little of the wheat would be off-grade.

The Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ills., will install a grain drier with capacity of one car of wheat daily. The large amount of wet and tough wheat being marketed in Highland has made a grain drier a necessity and several other Illinois mills are planning to install equipment to dry wheat.

The ouster hearing in St. Louis against the American Bakery Co., operating seven of the largest bread plants in St. Louis, is nearing an end. Testimony has revealed that all of the flour used by the different bakers is purchased by President Boettler of the American Bakery Co., but that the sales of the different bakeries are handled separately.

K. B. Seeds, assistant in grain marketing of the Office of Market and Rural Organization of the National Department of Agriculture, was a visitor in the St. Louis office of Milling and Grain News last week. Mr. Seeds is looking into the export situation and his department hopes to avoid the congestion at Gulf ports this year.

F. H. Kueck & Son, operating the Creighton Mill Investment Co., Creighton, Mo., report their new elevator and dump completed. "We expect to begin dumping by August 1," writes Mr. Kueck, "but the movement of wheat and oats will be light here. Corn looks fairly well, taking into consideration the season. Local crop will be sufficient to supply home wants."

Most of the St. Louis mills are grinding new wheat. Average operations are light, partly due to the small movement of wheat to the local market. The irregular price situation is keeping flour buyers out of the market, but a normal movement of wheat is expeected to stabilize flour prices and stimulate the demand, both domestic and foreign.

Harvesting conditions were somewhat improved in Southern Illinois and Missouri the past week, but not much wheat was threshed. Receipts of new wheat at the St. Louis market showed a slight increase, but were still much less than in the corresponding week last year. Southern Illinois is not shipping much wheat to the St. Louis market, most of the receipts originating in Missouri.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

Flour trade is largely confined to sales of new flour and business has been on a fair scale, though hardly up to a few weeks ago. The rise in the market of the past week has caused buyers to delay purchases again, and those who missed the opportunity of getting in cheaper are looking for another reaction. Stocks everywhere are light and dealers are finding that the vacation season is beginning to interfere with trade. Kansas flour has not come into the market to any extent, though the first samples of new crop wheat are now in the market, with asking prices rather high.

Demand for millfeed is not strong, but the offerings are very light, especially in standard middlings and red dog flour, in which prices have gone up to an unusually high figure. Bran is also stronger, but not to the same extent as middlings.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; pastry,, $7@7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.25 to $6.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; standard middlings, $29.50; red dog flour, $38; oil meal, $33; gluten feed, $26.30.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Farmers are just beginning to cut wheat in New York and the crop is reported to be in good condition.

The D. H. Grandin Milling Co., of Jamestown, was fined $25 in United States court here last week for an alleged misbranding of a shipment of 400 bags of stockfeed to Auburn, Me. It was stated that the offense occurred only once and that the ingredients of the feed have since been changed.

Horace Lillibridge, who was formerly employed as a salesman by Gus G. Buse, is going into the flour-jobbing trade in Buffalo. He has had long experience in the flour line in this section.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1915.

The jump in the wheat market this week stopped buying to a large extent and about the only thing sold was old spring flour. Buyers seem to be well cleaned up and most of the spring mills report they will sell nothing only new wheat flour for deferred shipment.

All wheat in the state is cut with the exception of a few counties, but millers will not quote new wheat flour as they say they have already sold too far ahead and farmers are slow in threshing. We have had lots of rain, but it seemed to miss the sections where the wheat was ready to cut.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.90@7.15; straight, $6.75@6.90; clear, $6.50@6.75; low grade, in jute, $3.50@3.75; new flour about $1.15 less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; extra, $4.05@4.15.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.50@5.25. No new quoted.

Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $34.25@34.75; flour middlings, $32.25@33.25; middlings, $28.50@29.50; bran, $24.75@25.50; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $30.25@31.25; bran, $25,25@25.75.

New York

New York, July 26, 1915.

The period of dullness still continued in the local flour market during the past week and the amount of business transacted was of a negligible quantity. With the rather erratic changes in the wheat market, buyers were imbued with the idea that prices will very shortly go to a much lower level. The price situation at present is most assuredly demoralized and all sorts of quotations are being made. Resale and spot stuff is being offered at values radically under mill limits. It is quite evident that what is needed to stimulate buying is some decisive action in the wheat market one way or the other.

Spring patents during the week were held by mills at prices ranging from $6.25 to $6.75 in jutes and some spot stuff it is reported to have been sold as low as $6.15 jute. New wheat spring patents were held at from $5.25 to $5.40 in jutes but the trade was absolutely disinterested in same.

Old wheat Kansas straights on spot were offered at around $6 jute. New crop 95 per cent straight for August shipment were quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in jute with the trade showing no interest.

Spring wheat clear was rather steadily held at previous week's limits and a routine business only was effected. Prices on Kansas clear was practically nominal as there was very little offered and practically no inquiry.

Old crop soft wheat straights were held at $5.60 to $5.90 in wood and new crop from $5 to $5.25 in wood with a light business reported.

Millfeed prices were firmer again for the week with only a very moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50 @7 in bbls.; straight, $6.40@6.70 in bbls.; clears, $5.90@6.15; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.35 @6.60 in bbls.; straight, $5.60@5.90 in bbls.; clears, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; low grade, $4.75@5.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.60@6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.40@5.60; low grade or low clear, $4.75@5.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.75; standard middlings, $30.10; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $35@35.50; city bulk bran, $24, in 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $24@35; red dog flour, $36.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The annual outing of the New York Flour Club was held July 22, at "The Oriental," Manhattan Beach, New York and about 90 members and their friends attended. The trip to the beach was made by automobile and on arrival athletic events were held. In a baseball game, the single men defeated the married men by a score of 7 to 2. Dinner was served in the evening.

No Kansas City Transit Charge.

Assurances were given representatives of Kansas City milling and grain interests that there would be no radical changes in the rules and regulations governing transit grain privileges at the Kansas City market as a result of the merging of the Joint Transit Inspection Bureau with the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau. A. C. Delano, in chrage of the transit department of the Western organization, explained the probable effects of the merger at a meeting in Kansas City last week.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1915.

The Chicago flour market showed very little change for the week just closed. There was an improvement in old crop flour buying among makers for use in blending with new, although sales of new flour were practically nil. Retail trade remains quiet.

Whatever improvement comes into the flour market from time to time is found to be moderate buying to meet the most immediate wants. The trade is still very bearish in its opinion as to the future tendency and is not disposed to consider any other factor in the market but the liberal crop that is to come on to the market in the next few months. The great deterrent to a broadening of the trade has been the high premiums ruling for cash wheat.

Volume of business done with Southwestern mills for the week rather unsatisfactory. They do not appear to be able to make further sales of old crop flour and sales of both clears and patents of the new crop were very slow.

Northwestern mills report business as quiet, both in volume of sales and shipping directions. Northwestern old wheat patents are being bought in a hand to mouth way and there is absolutely no demand for new wheat flour.

Rye market has been steady the past week but there is practically no demand for either patent, white or dark rye. New rye will be on the market in about 15 days.

No durum sales of any consequence were made during the week. Purchasers do not look favorably on the prices which are being quoted on semolinas and patents.

Soft winter wheat mills have no further quantities of old flour to offer. New flour for August shipment is being offered freely, however, but few mills are in position to offer for quick delivery.

Millfeed holds strong. There is a good general demand for all the by-products. The East has shown a livelier interest the last week in offerings.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.10@7.30; standard patents (jute) $6.25@6.50; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $3.75@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, 6.25@6.50; straights, $6@6.25; clears, $5@5.50; low grades, $4@4.15.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5@5.25; low grades, $4@4.15.

Durum (jute)—Patent, $5.80@5.90; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $4@4.25; No. 1 semolina, $6@6.10; No. 2 semolina, $5.90@6.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.75 per ton; middlings, $28; red dog, $34.50@35.

Rye Flour (jute)—White, $5.75@6; dark, $4.75@5.25; blended rye, $5@5.25.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.85@4.95; straight, $4.75@4.85.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is making a trip through the Northwest.

H. I. Baldwin of Decatur, Ill., was in Chicago last week. He reports that grain is in very good shape in the Southern portion of Illinois.

Strong efforts are being made by the Board of Trade grain department to get a resumption of river grain trade to New Orleans. Reports recently found by W. Lyle Richeson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade, show that between 1890 and 1900 there was an average of 15,000,000 bus. of bulk grain brought to New Orleans by river, in barges.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 26, 1915.

Changes in flour prices during the week represented fluctuations in the wheat market, but closing quotations were practically on the same basis as a week ago. Business throughout the state was light. Local Iowa mills are running very light, because of the shortage of old wheat, while Kansas mills are not bidding for business very strong, either on new or old wheat flour. Northwestern mill agents were active in the state, but the trade is holding off, taking only for pressing wants.

Kansas mills are not at all disposed to quote new crop flour prices for any kind of shipment. However, from reports received by the buying trade, indications are that Kansas mills will be offering new crop flour liberally within a week to a fortnight, if favorable weather conditions continue. The movement of new wheat in the Southwest, including Nebraska, is beginning on a scale approaching normal, and as soon as new wheat is available in large amounts, mills will then start quoting new crop flour.

Prices on old wheat flour from the Southwest are considered by the trade to be on an almost prohibitive level and there are few buyers, either bakers or jobbers, who care to have any of this flour on hand, when comparatively low-priced new crop flour starts to moving. The premium old commands over new flour is now more than $1 per bbl. on all grades. In some instances, new crop Kansas flour is being quoted at $1.25 per bbl. under old wheat flour from same mill.

Best Kansas old wheat patents sold up to $7.25 per bbl. in 48s cotton last week. Highest spring wheat patents are quoted up to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Iowa mills are quoting same basis as Kansas and the Northwest.

Mill feeds continue strong, due altogether to the light supply. Demand is in small volume, too, but the supply is insufficient for even the light call, and prices tended upward last week. Bran is now quoted at a top of $22.50 per ton in straight or mixed cars Flour middlings are especially scarce and in mixed cars are quoted up to $33 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.25; straight, $6.75@7.10; fancy clear, $6@6.50; second clear, $5.50@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7@7.25; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@33.

IOWA NOTES.

Iowa millers are making a determined effort to eliminate the Hessian fly in wheat fields. Several millers are distributing pamphlets and by other means are keeping farmers advised as to the latest methods employed for killing off the insect pest. The Iowa Millers' Club is assisting in this campaign.

Corn passed through a favorable week. Temperatures were not high enough, but the absence of rainfall was a bright factor in the week's weather. Corn is possibly 10 days to two week's backward in the state, but with favorable weather conditions from now on, this would not mean any cutting of the final estimate on the crop.

Wheat cutting is well under way in Iowa and will be completed within 10 days, if further rains do not interfere with operations. Threshing has started in a few counties, but will not be general for some time. A few mills have received some new wheat and reports indicate that its quality is excellent and better than anticipated in view of weather conditions.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 26, 1915.

Market conditions in the flour business locally were much unsettled last week. Prices were up and down during the week, sometimes as much as 30c per bbl. Spot stocks were very low, practically all the distress flour, about 3,000 bbls. in all, being absorbed and contracted for export. Buying was limited to immediate wants, as the trade still thinks prices are too high and is holding off on restocking.

Kansas old wheat high patents went as high as $6.40 but some distress flours were sold at $6@6.10. Much inquiry was had for new wheat at $5.40@5.50, with some mills quoting $5.70 per bbl. in cottons. Small sales of 95 per cent straights were made for August-September delivery on a basis of $5.20@5.30. Oklahoma and Nebraska were on a par with Kansas prices.

Minneapolis mills were quoting old wheats at $7@7.25 per bbl. in cottons with no quotations on new wheat flour. There were practically no sales, although some inquiry was had.

Soft winter wheat mills were asking $5.60@5.75 for new wheat for immediate delivery and $6@6.25 for old wheat flour, same conditions. There was little buying, as the dealers thought prices out of line. They expect lower quotations next week and say conditions do not justify present values.

Hard and soft wheat bran was quoted at $1.18@1.20 for July-August, with $1.12@1.15 for last half of August delivery. Shorts were in fair demand at $1.30@1.35 per 100-lbs. in cottons and jutes.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Local flour exporters are making a fight on the over-wharf tax of 1c a 100-lbs. proposed in the new dock board tariff schedule. They claim the charge will drive flour exports to Galveston, Texas City, Mobile and Pensacola, where no such charges are made. A proposition to reduce the charge to ¼c to ½c per 100 is being made by exporters.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., July 26, 1915.

There seems to be a total lack of interest in the flour market by Selma buyers at present. This is due to the fact that they do not believe present prices will be maintained and the willingness of some mills to discount the market prices right sharply, especially for August shipment. Very little flour was bought this week. Stocks are low and will probably be kept at a minimum until stable prices on new wheat flour are established.

Demand for corn meal seems to be falling off, probably due to heavy purchases some ten days since.

Weather in this section has been unusually cool and pleasant the past few days. Growing crops of cotton, corn, peas, hay, etc. never looked better, but boll weevil is very bad in spots.

Selma Market Prices.

Prices are quoted today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, superlative patent, (35 per cent to 50 per cent) $6.75@6.85; high patent, (60 per cent to 70 per cent) $5.90; standard patent, (80 per cent to 100 per cent), $5.50 to $5.60; for August shipment, 25 to 50c lower. Pure wheat bran, 100s, $24.50; pure wheat shorts, 100s, $27.50.

SELMA NOTES.

The many friends of E. P. Russell, buyer for the firm of Pattillo & Russell, Selma, Ala., grieve with him in the loss of his wife on last Sunday.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 26, 1915.

Unsettled weather conditions are still being felt in the local flour market. Country mills, too, are complaining to some extent of the backward new wheat movement. Some have already started grinding new wheat, but others are running very light on old wheat. Kansas mills are offering new wheat flour here in a small way, but buyers, on the whole, are not satisfied with the present market situation. The present wheat level in their opinion is an artificial one and all buyers are looking for lower prices as soon as July closes.

Prices last week were irregular, closing with a net advance of 15 to 25c per barrel, reflecting higher wheat values. Local mills are not grinding new wheat, but will start soon. Quality of the grain coming in is holding them back. Last week 218 cars of new wheat were received in Cincinnati, but about 80 per cent of the arrivals graded No. 3 and lower. As the movement increases, local millers anticipate better quality grain.

Ohio mills are not quoting new crop flour very readily, but they made prices on a larger scale last week than heretofore. A wide differential prevails between new and old crop flour, in some instances, as much as $1 per barrel.

Spring wheat mills did a routine business with bakers and other buyers. Their prices were decidedly strong for the week.

Cash rye was easy last week and rye flour was 10c lower.

Mill feeds were in light supply, but were about equal to the demand. Prices were mostly unchanged.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent $6.35@6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.30; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.50@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@24.75; middlings, coarse, $26@26.50; middlings, fine, $27.50@28.

OHIO NOTES.

Members of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Exchange are protesting a raise in membership fees of the Chamber of Commerce from $25 to $100.

George A. Root of the Whitcomb & Root Grain Co., Cincinnati, returned last week with his wife from a month's sojourn in the Western country.

Orville Simpson, flour mill machinery maker, was one of the principal speakers before a meeting of the Federal Trade Commission in Cincinnati last week, when suggestions were heard for export trade.

J. C. Schoene of Columbus, O., has purchased the plant of the Lannech Milling Co., Port Washington, O., and has placed it in charge of G. W. Bender. Marshall Wheland was the former owner of the property.

Receipts of flour in Cincinnati last week amounted to 19,762 barrels, compared with 18,762 barrels in the preceding week and 19,222 barrels a year ago. Shipments were 18,726 barrels, compared with 17,224 barrels the preceding week and 17,101 barrels last year.

The plant of the Marion National Mill Co., Marion, O., was partly destroyed by fire of unknown origin on July 17, entailing a loss of $30,000, partially covered by insurance. The plant had capacity of 250 barrels. The owners are undecided whether they will rebuild.

THE LADD FLOUR STANDARDS.

(Continued from page 9.)

us numerous durums with less nitrogen than springs and many springs with less ash than winters we shall be in doubt as to their origin unless the wheat grower and miller agree to tell us.

The whole subject goes back to a fundamental question. Is it possible to determine the quality of a flour or learn a great deal regarding its qualities by any kind of chemical test? The answer is that it is not possible by chemical tests alone to arrive at a satisfactory determination of flour quality or grade. A practical baking test is a necessity, but the difficulty lies in the fact that so many baking tests are incorrectly made, taking no account of conditions that vitally affect the results and hence vitiate completely the value of the test. Even with all that can be learned from accurate baking, chemical and physical tests, however, the class or classes of wheats used in its manufacture and the exact percentage of grade or extraction cannot be accurately determined.

In regard to the ash test, let those who have had some experience with it answer the following question:

Mill A puts out a flour which gives absolutely perfect satisfaction and meets every requirement for baking and possesses an ash of .38 per cent, the result being obtained by using plenty of wheat and without paying great attention to close yields. Mill B produces an unbleached flour having exactly the same characteristics as the flour from Mill A, but at the same time presenting an ash of .46 per cent. The flour manufactured is admittedly a longer patent, but through use of the most advanced methods of milling and using the same wheat a considerably larger proportion or percentage of this grade of flour is produced from the wheat. The results obtained are not due to bleaching, but to a good mill, an expert miller and more scientific methods. Shall Mill B be penalized on account of its better equipment and skill in milling?

This is not an imaginary occurrence, for not infrequenty we find unbleached 100 per cent straights of equal value in every way with middlings patents. Putting it in another way, if the color, gluten and baking qualities of two flours are exactly the same is the higher ash present in one any detriment to it? There can be but one answer. In fact, if we are to assent to the mineral starvationists' idea flours possessing the higher percentage of ash ought to command a premium. Our frank opinion is that if a buyer is not satisfied with a given flour he ought to send it to a first-class laboratory for test as to quality and not imagine that he could depend upon a minimum standard of ash or nitrogen. We make the claim that it is not possible, by any test or tests which do not include a scientific baking test, to evaluate or rightly standardize flour. We know, as the result of many years' experience, that no two mills, grinding the same wheat, will obtain the same results, either in flour yields, percentages of purified middlings, color of patent or straight grades, expansion of loaf, ash or fiber. There will be differences even in the amounts of nitrogen in the straight-grade flours, owing, no doubt, to differences in the amounts of bran pulverized into the flour.

As regards the standard for moisture, it would be necessary for most mills to pack from one to two per cent more flour than is at present put into a barrel. If a definition of flour on a moisture-free basis is to be employed, the basis should conform to present average moistures with a reasonable leeway, and not a limit to which very few flours, as now produced, would attain. About 170 pounds dry material would be a fairer figure and nearer the average percentage in fresh-milled flours.

In regard to the matter of whether any of the purified middlings have been removed or not, we do not know of any method of determining this with a satisfactory degree of positiveness. The ash test does not meet this requirement. At the best, it can only tend to show how the flour was probably made. No positive conclusion can be drawn from the ash test or any other test that we know of in this particular.

The nitrogen requirements suggested are easy to meet. No figure could be set that would give real protection to the buyer and at the same time be fair for the miller from one crop to the next.

If standardization of the sort proposed is to be carried out to its logical conclusion, it would be necessary first to standardize the rainfall, the chemical constituents of the soil, the number of days which the farmer will permit the wheat to grow, the methods of harvesting, storage and shipment and the moisture, ash, nitrogen and fiber content of the grain. When the composition of wheat grades has been standardized satisfactorily, so that the grades of raw material may be always uniform, then flour may be undertaken, followed by standardizing the bakers' products, including the minimum amounts of butter which must go into the No. 1 standard buttercrumb bread and the minimum dimensions of the holes in doughnuts.

Now, in all seriousness, will the writer be criticised if he expresses at this point an earnest, personal conviction of his? It is this: That the United States government officials, connected with the matter of pure and wholesome foods, would be making a better use of their official positions if they were to devote an amount of thought and energy commensurate with the importance of the subject to defining unwholesome and poisonous materials in such a way that alcoholic liquors, which have been all proven to be neither food nor medicine and indefinitely more deleterious to health as well as wealth, morals and efficiency than stuffed straights or imitation graham flours or even spoiled tomato ketchups, would be so clearly defined that a sale of such alcoholic materials, either as food or drug, would be impossible.

Kansas New Crop Information.

"Wheat growers in Kansas this season have suffered from excessive rainfall as never before," says C. E. Williams, Manager of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., in a letter to the trade. "This has resulted in our crop being from three to four weeks later than usual. Through Central and Eastern Kansas many farmers on the river bottoms have lost their entire wheat crop. In our vicinity here rainfall has not been so heavy, yet about half of our wheat is still uncut and the loss from shelling out in the fields will run from 10 to 25 per cent and we estimate that our farmers will harvest only 12 to 15 bus. per acre.

"In extreme Western Kansas the rainfall has not been greatly above normal and it is in this territory that the strongest and best Turkey wheat will be found this season. Wether conditions permitting, we hope to begin grinding new wheat about Aug. 10."

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DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL
(White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS
(Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

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INDIANAPOLIS·KANSAS CITY·MEMPHIS·SEATTLE·WINNIPEG

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., July 26, 1915.

Flour continued quiet, not very many new sales reported and mills not overly anxious to make sales on the present market. The East and Southeast are doing a hand-to-mouth business. There is such a big difference between the July and September option that no one seems to know just where they are and consequently are sitting tight. One hears of all kinds of quotations, but find that the majority of good Kansas patents are selling from $6.30 to $6.50, and one or two brands are bringing as high as $6.90 to $7. As soon as the July option is closed and wheat moves to a workable basis there should be a good demand for flour and mills are counting on August being the good month or what they have usually counted on July as being.

Cash wheat was strong, Kansas City and Minneapolis, as well as local mills, are the high bidders for new wheat. Exporters are 8c to 10c out of line. Sales were made on the Wichita market at $1.27 for No. 3, basis Missouri River. Country dealers are paying from $1.05 to $1.10 for new wheat. There were 73 cars of wheat in Wichita Saturday, against 138 a year ago, and this is the proportion of the entire week's receipts as compared with last year.

Feed continues firm and mills report they are able to sell all their feed in mixed cars around $1 for bran and $1.30 for shorts.

WICHITA NOTES.

The Gage Roller Mills of Gage, Ok., will be sold at public auction. The mill is of 200 bbls. capacity and has a 30,000 bus. elevator.

The members of the Wichita Board of Trade had a meeting to talk over the question of leaky grain cars. They want an inspector who will look after this and condemn all leaky cars.

The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, is painting its mill buildings. This is one of the biggest painting contracts ever undertaken in Wchita on account of the space to be covered.

Charles L. Roos of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, and A. J. Hunt of the New Era Milling Co. at Arkansas City, motored to Wichita and spent the day looking up new wheat and flour conditions.

D. G. Page, of the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., spent several days in the Southern half of the state. Mr. Page was making some wheat connections and getting lined up in general with the new wheat situation.

The Kiowa Roller Mills, Kiowa, Kan., which commenced operations hardly a year ago, have already found themselves overcrowded and are building a large warehouse and some storage room. The mill reports they are running full time and can scarcely keep up with orders.

Formal permission was received from the Bank Commissioner Benson for an increase in the capital stock of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, from $100,000 to $200,000. The officers of the company are Otto Weiss, president; J. H. McNair, Halstead, vice-president; W. W. Weiss, secretary; Clyde Whitely, sales manager; O. A. Rorabaugh, C. B. Warkentin and F. G. Aldrich, directors.

New Nebraska Mill.

The Edgar Mill Co., has been incorporated at Central City, Neb., and will install a 25-bbl. Midget mill in a new concrete block building now being erected. S. E. Cogswell of the Industrial Development Co., of Central City is interested in the new mill. He advises that the plant will be ready for operations within 30 days.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 26, 1915.

Flour prices showed little change for the week. Omaha prices are on a basis of $6.60 per bbl. for best patents, while at nearby points, mills are asking a range of $6.20 to $6.40 per bbl. in cotton sacks. In the state flour is quoted up to a top of $7 per bbl. for best patents, sacked. These quotations are on basis old wheat flour. New flour is held at $1 per bbl. less than old wheat. Mills are not generally making quotations on new wheat flour, because of the delayed movement. However, with new wheat marketing increasing, mills in the state will start grinding the new crop within 10 days.

Business in old wheat flour was in light volume. Buyers are taking only for quick needs, the big difference between old and new quotations keeping them from restocking. Mills are not offering old flour any too liberally, due to their small supplies of old wheat and the small amount moving.

Millfeed was scarce all of last week and was decidedly strong. Local jobbers are offering up to $20 per ton in carlots for bran and $26. to $27 for shorts in sacks, Omaha. Interior mills are asking $21 to $22 for bran at mill door and $25 to $27 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $6.60@6.70; straight, $6.40@6.50; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $6@6.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $20 per ton; standard shorts, $26@27; middlings, $28@29.50. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $25@27.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The first car of flour made by the new plant of the Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., was shipped to Trinidad, Colo.

L. C. Banker has taken charge of the Burwell Roller Mills, Burwell, Neb., and is putting the plant in shape for operations. Mr. Banker is an experienced miller.

The flour mill at Elm Creek, Neb., will be reopened under the management of J. B. Tomlinson. C. F. Temple, who recently purchased the plant, has thoroughly overhauled it and has placed it in charge of Mr. Tomlinson. Operations will start as soon as new wheat begins to move in large volume. The mill has been idle for several years.

A stock company has been formed at Western, Neb., for the erection of a 50-bbl. flour mill and a small corn products plant. Capital is $10,000 and stock to the extent of $11,100 has already been subscribed for. Contract for machinery will be let soon and the work on the mill will be rushed to completion. If possible the new plant will be in operation by the beginning of September and at the latest by Sept. 15.

High water and floods in Nebraska rivers have resulted in considerable domage to mill dams throughout the state. From reports received, hardly a single mill dam in the entire state escaped injury. Quite a number of mills with water power are installing auxiliary engines and plan to give up the use of water power altogether. Others will not replace their dams this year, but will use electric or steam power.

Cutting is about completed in Nebraska. The past week was very favorable for harvesting and threshing, although higher temperatures would have been more auspicious. The movement of new wheat has started at a few points in the state, but will not be general for some time from the present indication. With dry weather for two weeks, however, farmers will have a good opportunity to thresh wheat and the heavy movement may begin within 10 days, although wheat producers want higher prices for their grain than prevailing quotations.

COLLECTIONS
We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.
RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY,
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. H. K. Clemmons, St. Paul, Minn., road drag; H. F. Dedrick, Howard Lake, Minn., belt shifter for traction engines; M. A. Gullickson, Bonetrail, N. D., field boat; G. Tams, St. Lawrence, S. D., husking device.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1915.

Flour prices showed no material change in this market last week. The feature of trade was the brisk business for quick shipment. There is a continuation of the policy that has prevailed since the first of the year, buying being for current needs. Just when a new policy will be in inaugurated, and the market will become better established is a matter of uncertainty.

There has been some increase in the movement of new wheat in Middle Tennessee the past week, though receipts continue far below the normal. Weather was more favorable for threshing, and it is expected that offerings will be more liberal this week. Millers are bidding $1.10 for local wheat, and $1.15 for billed wheat. Quality of wheat is fairly satisfactory, though some toughness is mentioned on account of moisture.

Export inquiries are being received for flour, but no important deals are mentioned.

Commission men report improved demand for old crop Kansas and Minnesota flour, the transactions being largely in small lots. New Kansas flour is offered more than $1 per barrel cheaper than the quotations on old flour.

The situation continues quiet in the millfeed department, with prices unchanged. Active demand is mentioned for standard middlings.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.80; standard, $5.60; family, $5.50; low grade, $4.80; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.40@6.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—wheat bran, $22@23 per ton; middlings, $26@27 per ton.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Three mills at Columbia, Tenn., with daily output of 1,000 bbls. are running full capacity.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 12,900 bbls., against 16,300 bbls. at end of preceding week.

Receipt of grain at Nashville last week were 350 cars. Stocks were: Wheat, 161,600 bus.; corn, 144,000 bus.; oats, 82,500 bus.

Pryor Lillie, of Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., was in Nashville last week. Mr. Lillie predicts higher prices and larger export demand in near future.

J. H. Bates, a miller and milling engineer, has severed his connection with Sykes Milling Co., at Cleveland, Tenn., and will devote his time to planning improvements for mill machinery.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Brighton Mill & Elevator Co., Brighton, Ia., has been organized and will erect a 50-bbl. flour mill. The principals in the company are R. E. Lundin, T. B. Hoover and D. O. Friend, who have purchased the Brighton elevator and will erect a mill in connection. Will Bristow and Perry Van Winkle, former owners, will remain in charge of the Brighton elevator for some time. Work on the new mill will start immediately and it will be in operation by Sept. 15.

The two new 600-barrel mills of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., will be ready for operation late in the fall. Work of installing the machinery will not start for some time, but it will be rushed as soon as mill building is completed.

Charles Hardesty is one of the principals interested in a new feed plant to be installed in the former Seaboard Air Line warehouse at Raleigh, N. C.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 26, 1915.

There was little or no difference in the demand for flour last week, and business continued dull with only very few sales. The trade has been buying only for immediate needs and everybody is waiting for lower prices. Old crop business was very slow and when sales were made it was in small lots, the trade being very reluctant in buying old flour. During last week prices fluctuated about 20c a bbl. but have settled back to what they were a week ago owing no doubt to the uncertain conditions prevailing. Millers are now asking for standard patent $7@7.40 in wood, f. o. b., Minneapolis.

First clear has been in very good demand in domestic market, and with the output limited, prices are strong. The demand for second clear was not so good, there being a surplus and prices tend toward a decline.

Standard middlings are scarce and the demand is very strong. Prices have advanced 50c per ton. Flour middlings are in fair demand although not so strong as standard middlings and Red Dog, the price of the latter also having advanced 50c per ton. Bran has been in good demand, the price being advanced 25c per ton. As has been the case before, light output and shortage of supply have been the main causes of the keen demand for mill feeds.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, in sack, $6.90@7.40; second patents in sack, $6.70@7.10; first clears in sack, $5.35@5.95; second clear in sack, $3.50@4.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $19.75@20.25; standard middlings in 100-lb. sack, $23.50@24; flour middlings in 100-lb. sack, $28@28.50; red dog in 100-lb. sack, $31.50@32.

Cash Wheat Market.

Demand for cash wheat was fair. Trades were mostly made on July basis, but very little business being done on September basis. Winter wheat is moving slowly, and although it has gained a little the offerings are small and few. Nebraska wheat has a wide range of prices which depends on the demand.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

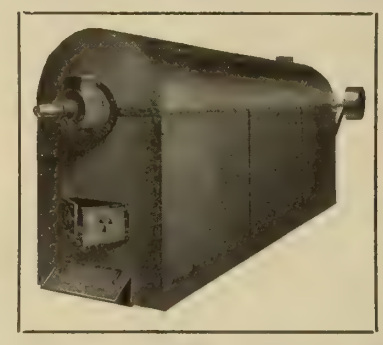
William Low who has been head miller at the Gardner Mill at Hastings, Minn., owned by Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. will be succeeded by W. D. McLean. Mr. McLean was superintendent of the durum mill of Yerxa, Andrews and Thurston. George T. Diethert succeeds Mr. McLean as superintendent of the Yerxa, Andrews and Thurston mill.

R. L. Goff who was in the employ of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Minneapolis, as traveling salesman in Iowa has resigned and is now working for the National Milling Co., where he has accepted a position in the sales department.

When members of the North American Grain Exporters' Association adopt the export contract which is being formulated, both the flour and grain exporting business of the United States will be on a practically cash basis. Flour millers are demanding three day sight draft, demand draft or sight draft, American reimbursement, for all flour sold abroad. The new export grain contract is practically on the same basis.

A plan is on foot in Dewey, Ok., for the erection of a 25-barrel flour mill.

Use Direct Heat for Drying



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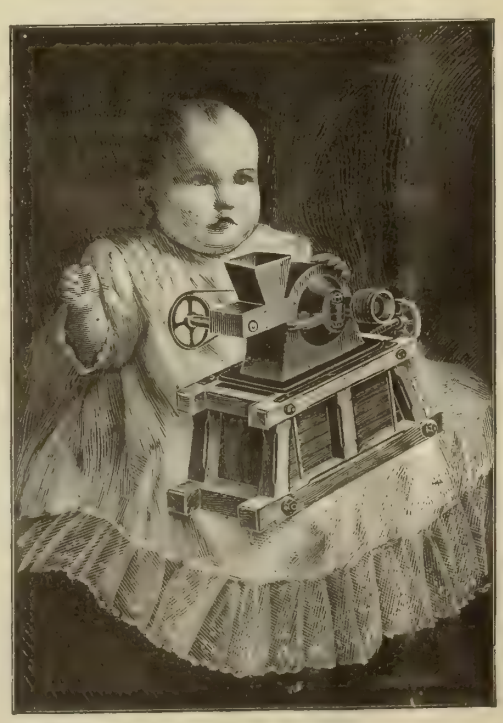

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 26, 1915.

Better weather conditions in the alfalfa milling districts have further helped to relieve the scarcity of alfalfa meal in the local market. Larger supplies were received last week than for some time, but the movement is still below normal. Quality of the meal coming in is not as good as a year ago at this time, but local handlers expect higher grade meal as the season advances. Supplies are still below needs of mixers and the market had a steady tone all of last week.

Mills in Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas are gradually resuming operations. The movement of new alfalfa in these states suitable for grinding is increasing in volume. With another week of dry weather, the average operations in the milling districts may attain normal proportions. In some sections hay is still too damp for grinding, while in others there is very little hay moving that is fit to grind. However, hay is being cut now that is showing up high in quality and some stacked hay is being sold by farmers.

Basis for meal prices was unchanged all of last week. Choice meal is worth a top of $20 per ton, but very little of this grade is being received. No. 1 is quoted at a range of $17.50 to $18.50, while No. 2 is selling down to $16.50 per ton. There is to some extent an over-supply of No. 2 meal, but the No. 1 and choice product is being sold quickly. Demand from Eastern points is in large volume. Local jobbers have old contracts on hand and are moving out a large part of the new receipts on such sales. Mixers here are still having some difficulty in obtaining enough meal, but the situation in this regard is not as strained as a month ago. No old meal is in store here or is being received.

Mixers continue to report a better than normal demand for mixed feeds. Immediate Southwestern states are good buyers of molasses mixed alfalfa feeds and molasses grain mixed feeds. Prices all of last week were steady. The South bought grain mixed alfalfa feeds in about same volume as a week ago. Most dealers are taking only for immediate needs, for with pastures improving, they anticipate a let-up in the retail call for mixed feeds. This is true, not only of the South, but of immediate Southwestern and Eastern states.

Grain mixed feeds are quoted at a top of $28.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City. Molasses grain mixed feeds sold at a range of $23.50 to $27 per ton last week, according to grade. Choice molasses alfalfa feed is held nominally at $21 to $22. No. 1, which is in best demand, sold at $20 to $21 per ton, while No. 2 molasses mixed feed is quoted at $18 to $19 per ton in 100-lb. bags. These prices are basis new crop meal. Local mixers are not quoting any old crop meal mixed feeds.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50 No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molassas Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2 alfalfa, $18@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.50@28.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $12@13; No. 1, $11@12; standard, $9@11; No. 2, $6@8.50; No. 3, $4@6.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1915.

Despite improved weather in the West and Southwest, alfalfa products ruled firm last week. Offers met ready buying for spot or quick shipment, and future business could have been extensively booked at close to current prices had mills shown any inclination to offer supplies. Trade sentiment generally is bearish, but the wish is father to the thought, as dealers and jobbers who are completely out of meal have been continuously avoiding restocking in hope that the second cutting of alfalfa will have more effect on values and prove of better quality than the first supply, which was forced on the market mostly wet and heated. The East is in need of meal and probably will be forced to purchase in the near future, while sales to southern and southeastern buyers were liberal, depite improved pasturage conditions. Strong markets for wheat feed products and corn products exerted a bullish influence. Most local mills now are working on new contracts for meal, but some old business still is being worked off, and it will probably be 10 days before these orders are cleaned up. One mill operator declares that the outlook in alfalfa products is unusually strong for this season of the year, and expressed the opinion that should the war continue throughout the winter foreigners will purchase alfalfa products on a more extensive scale, as high-priced corn in Europe is forcing the adoption of many substitutes. Quote new alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 for No. 2, and $20.50@21 for No. 1; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24@28.50; without grain, $22.50@25.

Cincinnati, O., July 26, 1915.

The alfalfa products market was quiet and unchanged this week. Most buying consisted of small quantities. Alfalfa meal was the only variety to show a fairly good demand. Grain mixed feed showed only a fair movement, and what business was accomplished was with the southern territory. The local trade took extreme small lots. Quotations are: Alfalfa meals, $25@27; mixed feed, $22.50@26.50; molasses feed, $27.50@28.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

Alfalfa products are holding firm in price and are likely to continue on a strong basis until new oats come into the market. Shipments are coming more liberally into this section with the opening of the Panama Canal and the volume of business is showing an increase this year over last with a good many dealers. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23.25, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa grain mixed feed at $30.50 to $32.

Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1915.

The alfalfa market shows very little change for the week. Prices remained practically steady, but demand was not so good, owing partly to the hope of increased offerings. The market is feeling the effect of strength in molasses, together with decreased supplies of that commodity, which is widely used in mixing. A number of distributors here attribute the slackening in demand for meal to the inability of some mixers to obtain regular supplies of molasses. Mixed feed trade was quiet, with prices practically unchanged. Choice alfalfa meal, $20@20.50; No. 1, $17.50@19; No. 2, $17@18; grain mixed feed, $27@27.50; molasses mixed feed, $24@27; alfalfa molasses feed, $20@22, above in 100-lb. bags.

New Orleans, La., July 26, 1915.

Prices in alfalfa mixed feeds were up $1@1.50 per ton, partly due to scarcity of black strap molasses. Mixed feed prices will probably be high for some time on this account for long terms contracts with powder factories have been signed. Oklahoma alfalfa arrived freely and was in good demand at $17@18 per ton. New Mexico hay was held up on account of rains and old timothy had a substantial advance on account of lateness of new timothy crop. Alfalfa meal was in fair demand at $21@22 per ton with mixed feeds at $25@35 per ton, enjoying a good sale.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association is making an attempt to secure transit privileges on hay at Kansas City, which would allow the storage of hay in warehouses at that market for six months and permit the shipment to move on, to destination point at the balance of the through rate from point of origin. This would mean that in periods of excessive supply at the Kansas City market, considerable hay would be stored there. This would tend to stabilize prices and make the market a more satisfactory one. The Rock Island is considering the petition of the Kansas City Association and should this road grant it, other carriers would follow its precedent. The adoption of the transit privilege by carriers would mean the erection of considerable new storage for hay in Kansas City and increase that market's capacity for handling hay. Kansas City is known today as the largest hay market in the world.

Colorado has brilliant prospects for a number of bumper cuttings of alfalfa hay this season, if rains do not interfere with gathering. Alfalfa has plenty of moisture at this time and weather conditions just now are very favorable. Indeed, from reports by mills to Milling and Grain News present prospects in Colorado are almost unprecedented. Alfalfa mills in the Centennial State have just passed through a rather unfavorable period, perhaps one of the worst periods in the history of the industry, but the plans of the different companies indicate that the next few months, with favorable weather conditions, will witness such bright trade conditons that the bad conditions of the past will be made up. A good demand for alfalfa meal faces the alfalfa miller of Colorado and the only worry that he should have is being able to manufacture enough meal to fill contracts. Such a brilliant prospect as Colorado has also is the outlook in other important milling states. Kansas has a very bright future, while Wyoming, Nebraska and other meal manufacturing states also have favorable conditions ahead.

Alfalfa millers are beginning new crop grinding with probably the lightest stocks owned by jobbers and mixers that has ever been the case in the history of the industry. There has been a decided scarcity of meal the past few months and manufacturers of alfalfa mixed feeds have literally combed the country for alfalfa meal. This has resulted in a depletion of meal supplies everywhere, which makes the business outlook for the next few months all the more favorable for the alfalfa miller. That the alfalfa milling industry is taking advantage of this favorable outlook is indicated by the increases in milling capacity of the principal states, Colorado and Wyoming, particularly, are making big increases in their output. Several new mills will probably be erected in Kansas this year, while a number of new mlils will start operations for the first time on this crop in Nebraska. California millers, too, realize the brilliant prospects that have been opened to them by the Panama Canal and they are planning to operate on longer schedules this year than heretofore. Throughout the alfalfa milling states one can almost feel the expected rush as soon as milling operations start on a normal scale.

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MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 75 to 300 barrel mill, or second in larger mill. Over 30 years' experience with stones, rolls, sifters and reels. All kinds of power. Best of references. P. O. Anderson, 3206 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.

POSITION WANTED—Aug. 1, by experienced mill manager, who also has a thorough knowledge of flour, feed and wheat chemistry, to assume management of moderate size mill, or assistant in larger mill. Position selling flour or feed will also be considered. Location no object. Any mill in need of a live and capable man, address Box 299, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

WANTED—Not a position, but a job running somebody's mill that needs a head miller that can produce quality and yield second to none, and keep mill in good repair. Am married, 31 years old and have milled both hard and soft wheat. Can furnish good references. Address Box 309, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 150 bbls. Have had long experience and can keep mill in good repair. Have also had experience with "Midget" Marvels. Can get best results from them and install them, if necessary. Want best wages you can afford. Box 68, Cedar Point, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

MILLS FOR SALE.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE OR RENT—100 barrel flour mill in Southern Minnesota at about one-third real value. Scott & Brady, Box 185, Independence, Iowa.

FOR SALE—The well-known, up-to-date, 50-barrel roller mill and corn mill, planing machine, rip saws, band saws, feed mill, all attached; located right in town. Running every day in the week and doing good business. Also 80 acres of land four miles from town, two-horse farm in cultivation. Plenty of timber. For price and terms see A. N. Plunkett, Conyers, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED direct. Samples and grower's price on request. J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

WANTED—We are in the market for Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. L. D. King, Covington, Ga.

WANTED—Always in the market for all grades of flour in straight or mixed cars, millfeeds, etc. In daily touch with the Louisiana jobbers. Merchants Flouring Co., Lafayette, La.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two houses, small box factory, and vacant lots for milling or elevator business. W. H. Potter, Delaware, O.

FOR SALE—A good No. 2, 8 section B. & L. Plansifter, at $150 for quick sale. B. & L. Bran Duster, $25. Cyclone dust collector, No. 4, $12. Also some puleys, elevator heads and boots. Amboy Milling & Elevator Co., Red Cloud, Neb.

PARTNER WANTED—Kansas mill, 100-bbl., nearly new, good trade, making good profits. In order to secure more working capital will sell an interest to partner or organize stock company. Abundant wheat of fine quality, steady trade and a large territory. Will need from $5,000 to $10,000 and can satisfy prospective buyer that this is a good proposition. Address Box 311, care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—20 to 30 h. p. oil engine, semi-deisel type preferred, or a 20 to 30 h. p. electric motor. Can use either. Must be in first-class order and guaranteed to work to capacity. Give full and clear description; state shipping point, how long used and present condition. Must have friction clutch with engine. Will pay $5 for information leading to our purchase of a satisfactory power as above. Address Industrial Development Co., Central City, Neb.

WANTED—Flour Bleacher for 80 to 100-bbl. mill. Must be in good order and cheap. I have license. J. L. SAUNDERS, Jr. Council Grove, Kansas.

New Kanas City Flour Inspector.

A. W. Estabrook of the Estabrook Flour Laboratories, Kansas City, was appointed official flour inspector of the Kansas City Board of Trade, succeeding John A. Wilson of the Southwestern Flour and Grain Laboratories. Mr. Estabrook took up his duties last week.

Mr. Estabrook is an experienced flour chemist and has a general reputation in the Southwest for quality work. He has operated the Estabrook Laboratories for several years and during that period has developed a constantly growing business with Southwestern mills. His knowledge of flour and flour testing makes him a particularly fit man for the position of official flour inspector of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Considerable bran packed in cotton sacks is being used in Kansas City. Local and nearby trade has become accustomed to cotton bags and is not asking for a discount of two to three cents per 100 lbs. on cotton sacked bran, as was the case a year ago when the agitation for cotton sacks first took definite form.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 26, 1915..

Few price changes were recorded in the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri River millers during the past week, reflecting the fairly stable to strong tone in the cash corn market here. Business was in same volume as in the preceding week and much better than a year ago this time. The South was the principal buyer of straight carlots of corn goods and also took mixed cars liberally. Immediate Southwestern states bought only small lots of corn goods in mixed cars with flour and feed. There was no demand at all from the Southeast, except a few scattered inquiries for corn chop.

Sales last week were principally for prompt shipment. Millers here and at Missouri River points are showing little disposition to book corn goods orders for long time shipment, although some are taking contracts for 60-day movement. However, a majority of new sales are for 30-day shipment.

Corn meal, cream grade, sold at $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl. in 24s cotton or paper sacks. Standard meal sold at 20c to 25c per bbl. less or at a range of $3 to $3.15. These quotations are practically the same basis ruling a week ago. Hominy grits are bringing a premium of about 10c per bbl. over cream meal, sales last week being at $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl. in sacks, Missouri River points.

Oklahoma took a number of cars of chop and other corn products, but demand from that state was lighter than for some time. Arkansas was a good buyer of mixed cars of corn goods and flour and feed. Louisiana, Texas and Alabama were the best takers of straight cars of corn goods.

Chop was about unchanged in price and demand. Local sales were light, while demand from points to the South was about in same volume as a week ago. Straight carlots of No. 2 yellow chop in new 100-lb. burlap bags sold at $1.44 to $1.45 per 100 lbs. Other grades of chop sold down to $1.40, while some millers offered chop in second-hand bags at $1.38 per 100 lbs.

The movement of corn to the local market is just fair for this time of the year. A good feeding demand is reported from country points and elevator stocks here are on the decrease.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.41@1.45 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1915.

Corn prices remained very firm. Demand is not great at the moment, although on a par with that of last season at this time. However, it is known that stocks are small and buyers will be forced into the market before long. White corn meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. bags, and yellow at $1.70@1.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

Corn products have ranged higher during the past week, with much strength shown in cornfeed meal and cracked corn. Trade is on a fair scale, but hardly up to the average for this season. Hominy for prompt shipment is reported scarce at present. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $29.50 per ton; cornfeed meal, $32.20; cracked corn, $32.70; granulated corn meal, $2; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.05.

Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1915.

Corn products have ruled very firm the past week. Corn was 2c higher at 86c to 88c for good milling grades. Fair demand is reported for corn meal, with bolted quoted at $1.90 and pearl $2 per 96-lb. bag.

New York, July 26, 1915.

Only a routine business was effected in corn goods during the week with prices practically unchanged.

Current quotations are: -Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $4@4.10; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91@1.94; grits, $1.92@1.95; flakes, $2.20.

New Orleans, La., July 26, 1915.

Corn goods were up 10@15c per bbl. last week, owing to the big advances in cash corn. Demand was better than fair, though nat up to the standard for this season, especially from the country. Some good orders were filled for Mexico, Cuba and Nicaraugua where corn scarcity is a big factor in the famine. Following were ruling prices f. o. b. New Orleans carloads, in bbls., basis cottons and jutes: Cream meal, $3.90@4; standard meal, $3.75@3.85; grits, $4@4.10; hominy, $4.15@4.25; chops, $1.55@1.65 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27.50@28 per ton. Stocks are low of corn in bulk and of corn goods.

Cincinnati, O., July 26, 1915.

Cash corn market moved up 3c this week. As a result of the firm corn market corn products were advanced 10c. White shell is now bringing 83c, the highest in many months. Corn mills are doing a good business in all varieties of corn products. Demand from the South is especially good, and many car lots moved out of this market. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1915.

An advance of 2c to 4c in cash corn last week reflected in firm prices for corn products. Buying by regular trade sources was active, and the demand from the South for straight cars was the best witnessed in some time. Southeastern dealers bought some meal here, and stocks in that territory are light.. The South purchased rather freely of table goods. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. wood; hominy, pearl meal and grits at $3.85; corn bran at $19@20 per ton.

CORN TRADE NOTES.

New Orleans exported 75,000 bus. of corn last week, all of which went to Central America, Cuba and Mexico.

The lateness of corn throughout the Corn Belt will not have any material effect on the final crop unless weather conditions from now to harvest are unfavorable. The present backward condition can easily be mended by hot forcing temperatures. There is now sufficient moisture in the ground to mature the crop in the opinion of experts, and a change in weather conditions might make the crop now in the making one of record proportions.

A Kansas Publicity Expert.

John Ferrier of Wichita, Kan., who is in charge of the Kansas Agricultural display at the Panama Pacific International Exposition, is a genius when it comes to advertising. He lodged a complaint with the Exposition officials that the pigeons of San Francisco were eating up the Kansas exhibits of wheat and kafir, leaving the exhibits of other states untouched. The fact was published in all of the leading papers on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere and, as a result, there will probably be an increased demand for Kansas cereals.—Holton, Kan., Signal.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

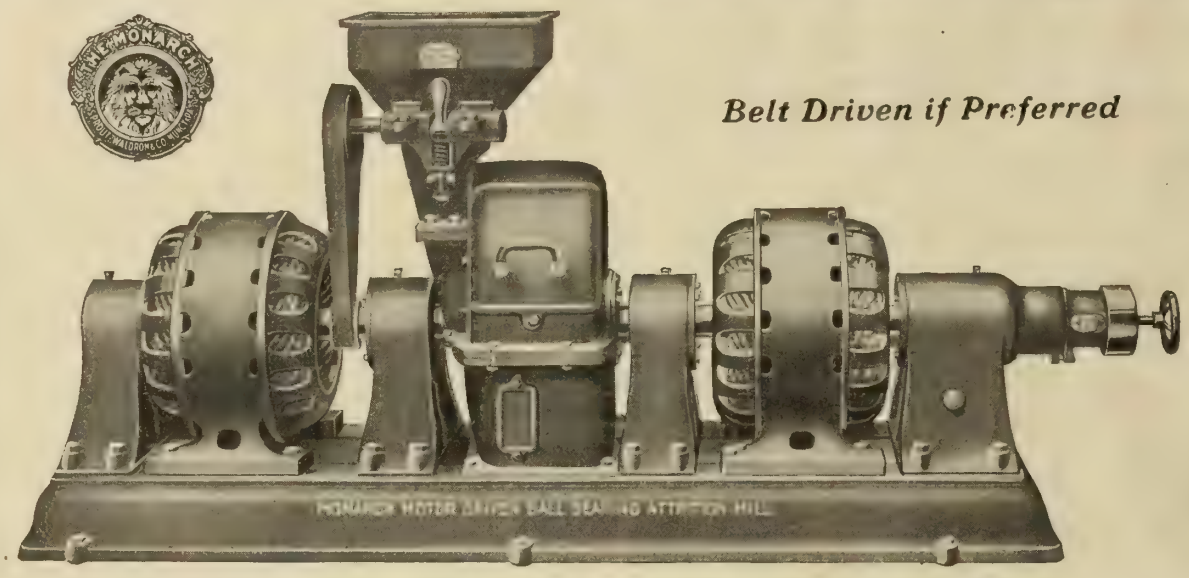
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

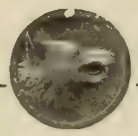
"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St. Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322



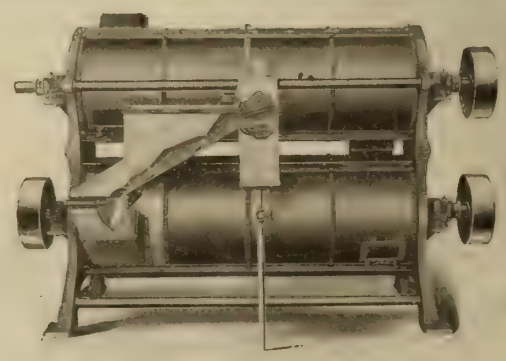
AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

MANY and many a time you have quietly and earnestly thought to yourself: "If I could just get hold of an *absolutely sure* method of lifting the quality of my flour a few points higher, how easy it would be for me to increase the volume of my sales!"

But—

Have you ever thought of the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier as the basis of the very method you have been wanting? *It is!*

Send, then, for bulletin No. 93, which is quite likely to steer your thoughts into profitable channels.



THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
READING ROOM

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915 | Number Ten

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

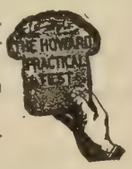
THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian Branch, 772-774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR



Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

H. R. WILLIAMS

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH

You know the story of the new gun, being used in the war, that does the rest of the gunner only has your address. That's all Uncle Sam needs. He has the right goods, knows what you need and gives "Johnnie on the spot" service.
Dufour - Hoyt - Tyler
all the Williams' Way
Everything for Mill or Elevator.
7/29/15 Sam

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH TYLER WIRE CLOTH
HOYT FLINTSTONE BELTING

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied "THE WILLIAMS' WAY"

H. R. WILLIAMS

"THE Bolting Cloth Man"

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Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

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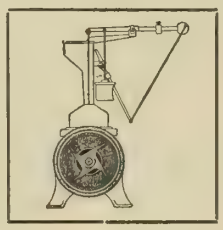
OFFICE AND WORKS 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Des Moines, Iowa
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Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

OXFORD, MICH.

Send Your Rolls Now!

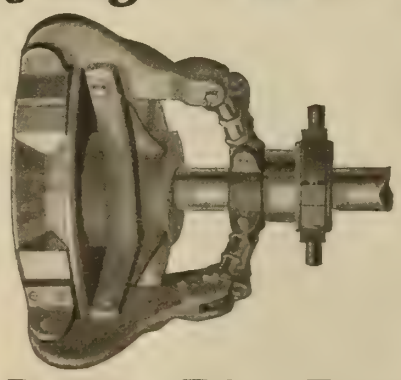
Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

Judge After 30 Days' Trial



No matter what your requirements are, we have a Friction Clutch that fits your need in size, style and price.

Get Our FREE BOOKLET

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Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
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Charles Duff, Manager

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No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
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Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
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Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
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We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves
L U X U R Y
If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
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BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
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Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows.
Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited

Member Millers' National Federation

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HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

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Established 1890

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Use All Codes

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FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

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FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :

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B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange

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George Hay Charles Hay

George Hay & Co.

FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

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CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.

—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—High Grade Soft Wheat Flour Connection,

By clean, capable connection with established jobbing trade. Only reliable mills producing uniform goods need apply.

Address Box 1040.

Milling and Grain News

St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

Send Samples and Prices to

ERNEST WHEELER

The "Oats Specialist"

1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain

Any Quantity

BUCKWHEAT

For Milling Purposes

The Albert Dickinson Co.

Chicago

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator

WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

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CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Victor Phosphate

for

Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

CHALLENGED—

Flour that is not tested regularly for gluten and ash is the one that the buyer complains of when the market is against him.

Send test sheets furnished by our laboratory to your trade showing the quality of your flour compared with standard.

It will please your customer. Ask

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

710 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Missouri

SALPHOS

(Patent Applied for)

The New Leavener for Self-Rising Flour

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

62 Williams St., New York

Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks

of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent

Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

Write for further information

CONCRETE STEEL & MACHINERY CO.

Warehouse, 1205 Union Ave
Office, 204 Boston Building

Kansas City, Mo.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co

New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.

Sargent, Nebr.

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

HINRICHS LABORATORIES

4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.

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PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 191[illegible] at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915. | Number Ten

More Losses from Rain

Continued Wet Weather Retards Threshing, Reducing Yield and Quality of Winter Crop.

Continued heavy rains have further interfered with the harvesting and threshing of winter wheat. In Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri there is an increasing area which will be abandoned. Correspondents' reports indicate that since the Kansas official report showing a loss of 23,000,000 bus. was made July 24, further serious damage has been done by excessive moisture, and estimates on the ultimate yield of the Sunflower State are again being materially reduced.

East of the Mississippi River reports of wheat sprouting in the shock have been more numerous, and bright, warm weather is urgently needed for the harvest. Threshing yields in Missouri have been rather disappointing, especially in counties which suffered from the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Spring wheat on the whole has made seasonable progress, although there are some authentic reports of black rust.

Warm weather forced the growth of corn where needed, and the crop while late is in good condition.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., August 2, 1915.

Instead of increasing, as naturally expected, wheat receipts in Kansas City today were 349 cars, against 364 last Monday and 692 cars a year ago, when the local market had already established new high records in receipts. The failure of the receipts to increase over a week ago Monday, when the run was the heaviest of the season to date, was a great surprise. It is due largely to the continued unfavorable weather for threshing and for harvesting wheat in this territory. The movement, together with the much lower quality, reflects plainly the effect of the unfavorable weather on the new crop.

Nebraska has received considerable rain in the week ending tonight, and is now complaining almost as much as Kansas, which is still being resoaked almost every 24 hours either generally or in scattered areas. Missouri, too, according to reports here, is faring badly with wheat, that state being among the first to complain of so much damage that farmers are planning to feed some of the bread cereal as a substitute for corn in maturing hogs. Oklahoma has fared much better, and the August crop report of that state, just issued, says the crop probably will prove to be 40,000,000 or 45,000,000 bushels, as indicated in the July estimate. If that estimate materializes, Oklahoma will be the only nearby state that has not lost in the last month. The Kansas "rain" loss is placed here now as high as 30,000,000 or 35,000,000 bushels.

In addition to the delay in garnering the crop, the excessive rains are keeping roads in many places almost impassable, and, in consequence, farmers who have wheat to sell are experiencing difficulty in moving it. There is another side to the movement—the fact that great delay in other lines of farm work prevents growers from hauling wheat from farms because they have more pressing duties to perform. The price consideration, too, is a factor, for the sontinued rains are stimulating bullishness among farmers not only on wheat, but on agricultural products generally.

Bright, dry weather, of course, will alter the situation, and millers are hoping for better skies.

* * *

Southern Illinois Quality Reduced.

Secretary J. L. Grigg of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association makes this report: "Some threshing was done last week, but the quality and condition of the wheat coming in is anything but satisfactory, and much of it is either being refused by the mills or being docked so as to make the price all right to sell it for some kind of feed. It is hoped that when stack threshing begins that it will be in much better condition, although many of our mills predict that wheat which is in the stack will rot before it can be threshed, so taking it altogether, the situation is bad."

* * *

A Slow Movement in Nebraska.

With the opening of the present week, wet weather marred threshing activities in Nebraska, and as a result little wheat is moving to market. Millers are not only watching the effect of the excessive rainfall on wheat. It is felt that the result will not be, in addition, a reduced yield of the grains used for feeding purposes.

* * *

The present week is expected to witness the first general movement of new crop wheat in Ohio. Weather was fair for drying wheat in shock last week. Some of the new grain already is reported as being tough.

* * *

The Primary Receipts An Index.

At the primary wheat markets of the country the recepts of wheat yesterday were 1,405,000 bus., against 1,806,000 the preceding Monday and 3,328,000 the same day a year ago.

Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago alone received 4,345 cars of wheat last week, against 2,138 in the preceding week and 9,202 cars the same period in 1914. In the same week in 1913 the receipts at these three markets were 7,927 cars.

Reparation to Shippers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made public a warning that, in future, it will not permit railroads to make reparation for overcharges, which occur by reason of error or an unreasonable rate, merely upon the application of railroads. It is held that carriers must come to a hearing and show reason why such rebates should be made. The Commission states that the practice of taking a railroad's word for reparation has been overworked until the system has assumed the proportions of ilegal rebating.

New Mill at Monstrose, Colo.

I. W. Hottell, Montrose, Colo., has contracted with the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co. for a complete 75-bbl. mill. The building is now being constructed and the machinery will be installed within 45 days. It is planned to have the mill in operation by Sept. 15.

Hiram W. Chaffin, a pioneer mill owner at Caldwell, Kan., is dead at the age of 72 years. He came to Kansas 40 years ago. Recently he gave $1,000 for memorial windows in the new Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, and as doctors had declared he had but a short time to live, and as he expressed a desire to see the windows in place before he died, he was carried to the church.

Variation in New Flour Tests.

An unusually wide variation in gluten and moisture content is found in tests of new winter wheat flour from the Southwest. A difference of three to three and one-half per cent in gluten content of flour from same point is reported by A. W. Estabrook of Kansas City. Mr. Estabrook has found moisture in wheat to range from 16 per cent down to 10 per cent, a bigger differential than a year ago.

A result of the high moisture content of new wheat will be the smaller ash content of the flour. According to Professor Estabrook, new wheat will need less tempering than a year ago. Dry hard wheat has a tendency to increase ash in flour, while just the opposite is the case with wheat containing as much moisture as the new grain now coming in.

The following table shows gluten and moisture test of samples of 95 per cent flour from new crop wheat originating at points named:

	Gluten.	Moisture.
Arkansas City	13	10
Clyde	13.3	13
Atchison	12.5	13
Wellington	12	13.6
Wichita	12.6	13.3
Wichita	13	13.3
Moundridge	14	12.6
Pratt	13.3	11.3
Clay Center	11.6	12
Arkansas City	12.3	13
Alva, Ok.	14	13.3
Cherokee, Ok.	14	14
Enid, Ok.	14	12.3
North Bend, Neb.	14.3	13
Lincoln, Neb.	12.3	13.3
Trenton, Ill. (soft wheat)	11	13.6

Visible Wheat Supply Still Low.

For the first time since the opening of the new crop year, the visible supply of wheat showed an increase last week. The increase, however, amounted to only 1,250,000 bus., against an increase the same week last year of 5,560,000 bus. and a gain of 4,596,000 bus. the corresponding time in 1913.

The comparison for July 31 and July 24 (000 omitted) is as follows:

	July 31.	July 24.
St. Louis	263	126
Chicago	1,237	373
Minneapolis	1,273	669
Kansas City	86	58
Duluth	128	162
Toledo	262	80
Milwaukee	.....	.....
Detroit	14	11
Indianapolis	102	42
Buffalo	536	634
Omaha	14	21
Total primary	3,923	3,181
Boston	.....	1
Philadelphia	52	3
Baltimore	239	411
New Orleans	230	59
Galveston	730	650
Newport News	16	15
Total ports	2,064	1,851
Lakes	.....	24
Total afloat	595	300
Total American	6,582	5,332
Last Year	29,744	24,184

Indiana Outing Next Month.

Grain dealers and millers of Indiana will hold their annual outing at Lake Maxinkuchkee, Sept. 4, 5 and 6. The headquarters will be at the Palmer House, Culver, Ind. The last day of the outing is Monday, Sept. 6, Labor Day.

Go Slow on Standards

Department of Agriculture Officials Indicate Months Will Elapse Before Definite Move Is Made.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1915.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture interested in the adoption of a set of standard grades for flour state that there is little, if any, likelihood that the Department will indicate that it has arrived at conclusions before next fall. In some quarters it is even stated that nothing in the way of definite conclusions can be expected before next spring.

The proposed Ladd standards are, of course, tentative, but it is said that if more satisfactory proposals are not brought out, there is a probability that many of the suggestions contained in them will be used by Dr. Carl Alsberg and his coleagues. In developing its plans, so it is reported here, the Department of Agriculture may start a bakery to determine such phases of standards as chemical tests alone fail to reveal.

The stand of the Department of Agriculture on standards of flour is, it is asserted, only "natural," as it is declared that the trade will be improved by standards. Officials point out, however, that every consideration will be given to the milling industry for co-operation with the Department and that there is no disposition to injure an industry, which is recognized as one of the principal resources of the nation. Therefore, it is said, no set of standards will be adopted until the situation has again been thoroughly canvassed. And, if the Ladd suggestions are adopted as a whole or in part, they will only be tentative until the milling interests can again be heard from as to the advisibility of revision.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, although interested in the controversy that has grown up by reason of the revolutionary development that will be brought about by the incorporation of standards for flour, has not yet taken a lively part in the matter. He has kept his hand on the pulse of the question, however, and will act as the court of last resort before the Department adopts any standards for the milling industry.

* * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission, it was stated here, will in all probability hand down its decision in the Western rate case within the next few days. The questions involved in the petition of western carriers for an increase of 5 per cent on all western railroads is of particular interest to the grain and grain products business. On grain and grain products alone, it has been estimated that the increases sought by the carriers would amount to $5,000,000 a year, while on the whole traffic estimates vary from $10,000,000 up, on the increased freight charges that will result if the full advances railroads seek are granted.

* * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that it is not an unreasonable nor an imperfect contract when a railroad requires the statement in the bill of lading "Shippers load and count." It is presumed, says the Commission, that railroads have no means of counting such freight as mill products and must accept the shippers' statement, which, if they did not, would involve expense to the serious and possibly delay to the shipper.

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Satisfying Assets.

The factors confronting the milling industry with the opening of the new crop year offer many reasons for gratification. Europe is still embroiled in war, of course, but there is consolation in the fact that the United States has had opportunity in the last twelvemonth to readjust itself to the new trade conditions. It has, at the same time, strengthened itself industrially and financially in an immeasurable degree. This development in the commerce of the nation is going to be felt by the milling industry as well as by other large enterprises, according to the views of the leading observers of the economic progress of the United States.

In the course of the last week millers of Kansas particularly manifested no little interest in a report issued by the Bank Commissioner of the Sunflower State which credited the state's banking institutions with deposits of more than $129,000,000, a new high record mark and over $29,000,000 in excess of the total the corresponding time in 1914. If this report for Kansas was not in line with the showing of banks generally it would not be favorable to millers and other manufacturers and business interests. But the fact is that there is now a great surplus of funds in most banks of the country, notably in the great financial markets of the East and in the winter wheat belt. Just a year ago money was described by the reporters of financial markets as "tight," with rates tending upward. Today the descriptive word being applied to financial markets is "easy," as loan rates are not showing the strength which usually develops with the inauguration of the annual crop moving season. All of this is due to the great turn in the tide of foreign business toward the United States, the accumulations from the high prices paid for last year's cereal crops and to the new machinery of the Federal Reserve Bank system. Millers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers and all other handlers of flour should and will profit from this favorable situation.

Industrially the nation has its eyes on the tremendous war munition business now being transacted with the Allies. In the great flour consuming districts of the East this is having a stimulating effect, for, as Milling and Grain News indicated last week through a reprint of an eastern report, the munition transactions are bringing enormous profits and stimulating one of the principal industries of the country—the manufacture of steel products. With a readjustment to the abnormal international commercial state of affairs attributable to the European war, there is hope or expansion in the business of industries dependent upon peaceful activities. From this there is reason to expect a healthier condition in the consumptive markets that mean so much to millers.

With a heavy wheat crop already practically assured, with financial markets so favorable to all industries and with expansion in the industrial institutions that provide employment for the millions of consumers of this country, certainly millers are confronted with satisfying domestic assets.

A "500,010,000-Bbl." Inquiry.

In the Southwestern Notes of this issue of Milling and Grain News there is a report of an inquiry received by a Kansas mill for 500,010,000 barrels of flour. No, it is not an inquiry from the house of Morgan in New York, which has been rumored as a possible purchasing agent of flour and wheat for three of the four powers in the triple entente, England, France and Italy. Nor is this an inquiry from the London Government in preparation for a siege around the British isles by the Germans which might cut off all supplies to the great consuming markets of King George's kingdom. The huge order is, in fact, not a bonafide inquiry, but another case of the results which creep into the milling business now and then from inaccuracies or carelessness in writing and dispatching telegraphic inquiries, orders and acceptances. The "500,010,000" inquiry was a telegram asking for prices on 5,000 to 10,000 barrels, but the telegraph operator made it look like a possible inquiry from the allies or from the Austro-German Governments that now wish they had stored away thousands of barrels of flour before the European war began.

It is well to call attention to this grotesque error in telegraphing in the flour business. This paper has dwelt on that subject before, citing other cases of errors not so plain to the receivers of messages. This instance should, it seems, stimulate greater care in preparing telegraphic communications and instill in the offices of the telegraph companies of the country an effort to obtain greater accuracy. The miller and the flour broker, as well, has enough to attend to without wondering whether the Allies have decided to buy all their flour of them or speculating on the possibility of some mistake in transmission. And the flour buyer, too, should not have to deal with such an inexcusable trouble.

"Preparedness" in Milling.

A lot of attention is being given these days by the general public to the great amount of discussion on America's preparedness. All this concerns war, including the advocacy of increased armaments and arbitration. That portion of the public which is now discouraged over the almost innumerable efforts being made to excite fear would undoubtedly find pleasure in turning to a new case of preparedness—one which reflects credit on the milling industry, a productive business.

The new "preparedness" in the milling industry is the plan of a Kansas milling company to establish a private wireless communicating system between its mills. The plant is expected to provide a more efficient means of keeping in touch with the different mills of that company and at the same time effect a saving in expenses. This departure should bring recognition to the milling industry in general for its initiative in improving its methods.

The milling industry has a long record for improving the various ends of its manufacturing and selling departments. In some manufacturing enterprises there is as much readiness to adopt new and promising reforms in the way of machines and plans. Millers, however, can point to a record of exceptional discretion in adopting the new. Their reforms, and their results, have been more profitable than in most of the manufacturing and selling departments of large industries. This record is a matter of encouragement to those engaged in the milling industry as well as to the thousands of wheat growers and other interests allied with the milling of flour, for it spells still greater efficiency in the future.

When the world war comes to an end the great commercial nations involved are expected to transfer their energies toward reviving their commerce. It is predicted that these efforts will mean the establishment of stronger competition between the leading commercial nations than the world has yet witnessed. The opinion has been expressed that some of the belligerents will even go so far as to create a bonus system to encourage business. When that era is inaugurated it will find the American milling industry in the front rank of "preparedness." In addition to this the milling industry is now and will continue among the leaders in limiting the cost of production in manufacturing its products.

Mill Gospel.

Kansas has millers who might have made good preachers had they not sought to help supply the world with the raw article that makes such good bread. That this is the case is evident in one instance, at least, from a little trade "talk" Milling and Grain News has received from a Kansas miller. This "talk" follows:

"The burnt child dreads the fire and rarely gets caught again. Not so with many buyers who were scorched in the vicinity of their pocket books last year by contracting long time future deliveries on flour. Many have not yet learned their lesson. Bankrupt millers, others with impaired credit and numerous lawsuits are the fruits of this policy last season, and the buyer suffers in every case.

"The miller does not live who can fully protect himself by buying options, and the 'fool-killer' or the Sheriff gets him in the end. It's not good business and in these war times each transaction should be based on sound business principles."

Perhaps scattering millers will say that this is too strong. But it bears all the characteristics of good gospel. It deals with an evil in the milling industry with originality. And it will be read, thanks to the aggressiveness of its author in bringing it out from his own "parish," by hosts who cannot help profiting from it because of its earnestness.

A Great Wheat Show.

Certainly, judging from its pretentious title and from the character of the men whose names are connected with it, the International Wheat Show, being arranged for Wichita next October, should help make a milestone in the wheat producing business of the United States. That there is room for a great wheat show in this country no one can deny. And that there are great possibilities for aiding and encouraging the production of better wheat through an exhibition such as is now being planned for Wichita is also obvious. Wheat has not received the attention it deserves from the country's agricultural exhibitions or from producers entering contests. The International Wheat Show, it is to be hoped, will pave the way for the attention the grain deserves.

Millers, of course, will do their part toward making the International Wheat Show a success. Those called upon have gladly volunteered to do their part toward promoting the exhibtion. Millers would benefit from the encouragement of the growing of better wheat, but no more than the farmers themselves, if to an extent equalling their probable rewards.

In the Sun and Rain

Nebraska, Latest Field of The Editor's Journeys, Spells Real Prosperity—More Kansas Views.

Milling and Grain News was born in Nebraska in July, 1903, and we will assume needed christening in 1915 in the same state. Perhaps we are "rain makers" and a drought stricken country needs us in times of calamity. But a baptism of Nebraska rain and mud was our heritage on the 12th birthday and never before did it rain so hard or so long in any one week of July.

It was a long drive from Greenleaf, Kan., to Grand Island, Neb., on Sunday, July 25, and few stops were made except for "coal and water." Beatrice was an exception. W. W. Black of Black Bros. is not only a miller, but a banker, and a telephone request gave the writer not only the "keys to the city," but an entree to the back door of the postoffice and his accumulated mail was handed him without a protest from Uncle Sam. Mr. Black is experienced in dealing with Uncle Sam, for he was chairman of the famous Bleaching Defense Committee of Secretary Wilson-Dr. Wiley infamous memory Nebraska miller have not forgotten.

We are going back to DeWitt and Wilber and Crete and Friend and York and Aurora if Rockfeller doesn't put gasoline too high, so our miller friends may yet see the "famous Ford" and "Jimmie the Driver," as Chauncey Abbott, Jr. called our "sea craft" and its pilot. We told Jimmie about visiting Niagara Falls with John Z. Woneschek, but that's a secret and John knows "there is a reason."

Speaking of oceans, there are at least seas and gulfs and bays of wheat and corn in the Cornhusker state. Did you ever see a beautiful painting out in Nature somewhere and wish you could reproduce it for your friends? Nebraska in the July sunlight made such a picture of colors tinted by the daylight glare and the evening shadows. It spelled Prosperity and the country looked it. Wheat was all cut, oats turned golden and corn green, luxuriant and tall.

Beyond Aurora I found a farmer with newly threshed wheat in his wagon. It looked like at least 12.50 gluten and he said it tested 60 and sold for $1.02 Saturday at the Farmers' Elevator Co.

* * *

What a long narrow bridge was the one over the Platte River (an inch deep and a mile wide) before Grand Island was reached at 9:30 and the Palmer House beds and baths were fine after the long hard drive. But early Monday morning I rode the Union Pacific to Lexington and then it rained. Head Miller Tucker of the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. offered me a job as assistant starter, but Arthur Lefland would not stand for it and let me look at the new 400-bbl. mill until train time to Kearney. If Tucker or Lefland forgot to order anything for the new mill, it was not evident even to wheat washers and driers. It is a complete up-to-the-minute plant, driven by electric motors. "David Harum" flour will be better than ever, for new wheat around Lexington is the real article this year.

Kearney needs Frank Roby instead of California, but Frank don't know it, for Sid Morrison is an understudy who makes the Kearney Flour Mills a big and prosperous institution. All Sid wanted was more wheat and still more wheat, for he had the business all booked for a full time run.

I again trusted the Union Pacific to Gibbon, and there was Jimmie and Detroit's best bet waiting for me in the mud. And what mud it was, thicker and stickier than ever Kansas or Illinois or Oklahoma mud. And I have been stuck in all kinds, to say nothing of Iowa and Missouri gumbo.

Mr. Ashburn operates the Gibbon Roller Mills with water and oil engine and makes "Sunbeam" a household word along the Union Pacific. He promised to "Let the Sunshine in" on Tuesday but broke his promise and it rained again. But we are still visiting mills on Monday and the Henningers, father and son, at Shelton have a busy water power mill and even on a rainy day have more customers than most mills on a Saturday.

The first new wheat flour I have made a dough ball of was found at Wood River. If John Carter was fooling me, he will have to buy next time we meet. Anyway, the flour was fine and pulled out like a rubber band. Mr. Root, his partner, says John puts gum arabic in the wheat, but I don't believe it. They have a fine 100-bbl. mill and have reason to be proud of it.

After a while we reached Grand Island and the next day it rained. I went to Hastings to Don McKay's millers' meeting, and Chauncey Abbott, Jr. and J. E. Nieman of York took turns presiding and speech making. It was what might be called a small but enthusiastic meeting and "nothing doing" in the news line. O, yes, Miles of Moline was there. He gives away toy Plansifters.

* * *

Chauncey Abbott took me to a picture show at Grand Island and then quit the first film to catch a train east. I took the motor to Ord and the Wrights sure did treat me right. Wrights wrong no man. Back to St. Paul and up Loup City where E. J. Taylor owns the mill and elevator, electric light plant, telephone line and lots of friends. E. J. told me the Burlington ran to Sargent and up the line. I went to the jumping off place. I'll take that back for Harry Taylor of the Sargent Milling Co. gave me a little ride around town and we listened to some good music while he told me why farmers and ranchers came 40 miles to his mill. To get a train out of Sargent you get up at 4:45 a. m. and get breakfast. I quit at Loup City and went to Boelus, where Jimmie didn't meet me because the Ford could not swim, even the Loup River.

A freight train to Ravenna, and Kinney's mills was diversion enough for a disappointed mud-covered wanderer. A. R. Kinney has a beautiful home and hospitality and good cheer was his motto. While he inspected a new sewer system for the city and didn't accept it, Mr. Swanson showed me the mill. He has water power and electric motors, and the good people between Ravenna and Billings, Mont., would never get along without Ravenna flour. What Kinney has done in a few years is a record of progressive management. His office looks like a city bank and he says he don't work but fools around himself and watches the others work. Kinney has another guess coming and the Nebraska bunch had better watch the man from Ravenna.

* * *

The Glade boys, Phil and Fred, said they would let me leave town if I would agree to take the rain clouds with me. Three days at Grand Island is enough for one week and even John Burgner gets home-sick for the country air and leaves the metropolis awhile. The only trouble with the Glade Milling Co. is that it has too much business although it has grown from 150 to 400 in a few years. Since Phil left Kansas to the tender mercies of the other millers, J. E. Jenkins of Central City showed me his mill, his house, cashed a check for me and invited me to his club. Jenkins is going to run his mill by motor and has a new miller coming from Hemingford. He is a jolly good fellow and two sons really do all the work now. I know Jenkins and Henry Arnold of Sterling have a good time together when at Excelsior Springs. Better ask Henry J.

At Silver Creek, C. R. Metzger and his son have a dandy little mill and are making improvements in a new scale and dump house and adding some grain bins. I hurried to Columbus and Paul and Ernest Yaeggi were busy as usual, and Paul told me his mill was ready for the biggest year they had ever had—even better than last year. It is a pleasure to meet two young hustlers like the Yaeggi boys, steady as a clock and full of ginger as a highball. But it takes hustlers to keep up with G. A. Schoeder of the Columbus Roller Mills, who is a veteran and knows how from years of experience. Mr. Schoeder was a champion trap shooter in his day, and his keen eye and steady hand still wins him honors in the field. But three autos and a mill occupy his spare moments, and Leo Gietzer requires some help to run the business right. Progressive methods is their motto, and the plant shows the methods are right.

Chauncey Abbott, Sr., had gone to Colorado but Chauncey, Jr. and Chauncey the Fourth were at Schuyler, and while the latter showed me the town in his father's car, the mill and office of Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. required three guides—Chauncey, Jr., Arthur Stern and Superintendent Nipp. Just now one mill is being rebuilt. They have three big mills in one immense building and will have 2000 barrels in a week or two. A new laboratory and experimental mill is an innovation since I was in Schuyler last. It is as good as money can buy and helps keep Puritan a top-notcher in all states, East and West. What Mr. Abbott, Sr., don't think of, Chauncey, Jr., will, and with Stern and Nipp, they are a quartette which makes W. A. N. a big, progressive, prosperous concern of national importance in the industry.

* * *

A Few More Visits in Kansas.

Drove across from McPherson to Marion and found wheat in about the same condition in both Eastern McPherson and Western Marion counties. Wheat was largely replaced by corn and alfalfa in Marion, Chase, Morris and Geary counties, where I drove the next day. Corn and alfalfa are in splendid condition. I saw some corn between Junction City and Manhattan that looked like trees, and great big roasting ears were already formed. That was no bottom land but corn everywhere is uniformly good.

The first water power mill using water for power was at Marion, where C. E. Pierce operates the Cottonwood Valley Milling Co. He has a good 150-bbl. mill, and a dam and power which is reliable and helps keep down the cost of manufacture. The mill is at the edge of town and has considerable land in alfalfa.

It took until noon to reach Council Grove, where Mr. Saunders showed me his 100-bbl. mill, and I got the idea that the yodng man was full of ginger and enthusiasm, believed in Kansas flour and his ability to sell it anywhere flour could go from Council Grove. He had a line of correspondence started that looked promising for some good business. His father and brother were at Altoona, where they have another 100-bbl. mill.

Just before we reached Junction City "Jimmie the Driver" ran into a mud hole near the river which may have had a bottom, but it took some time to find it and get out. I picked up a ride to the Junction with a couple of young men from Concordia, who were driving a Cole from Portland, Ore., to Kansas and were nearly home. Mr. Hogan and Mr. Thompson of the Hogan Milling Co. were buying some new wheat that was

(Continued on page 18.)

Cut in Kansas Crop

Probable Wheat Yield in State Estimated by Secretary Mohler at 115,700,000 Bushels.

A crop of 115,700,000 bushels of wheat is indicated for Kansas this year by Secretary Mohler in a report issued last Saturday. The report is based on conditions July 24. On June 19, Mr. Mohler's monthly report indicated a Kansas wheat harvest of 138,700,000 bus. In 1914 the final estimate on the crop was 181,000,000 bus.

Secretary Mohler says in part in his report:

"The same correspondents who believed that conditions on June 19 warranted an estimate at that time of 138,700,000 bus. of winter wheat for Kansas this year, as published June 25, are now of the opinion that the state's crop will approximate 115,700,000 bus. This reduction is accounted for mainly by the more or less continuous rains during wheat harvesting, and by hail. Numerous fields failed to be harvested, owing to ground that was constantly too wet to operate the reaping machines, and the overripe grain went down beyond reach of the sickle. In some cases weeds made such growth as to render the crop not worth cutting. The harvest this year was pursued under the most trying circumstances, and the ingenuity of the farmer was often taxed to the utmost to save his wheat.

"Comparatively little threshing has been done as yet. In few counties was harvest entirely finished by last Saturday, the date of this investigation, and in the counties comprising the northwestern quarter of the state, as well as in a few others elsewhere, a third to a half or more of the wheat was yet to be cut. The quality of the grain is rated as 'good' in 18 counties in the western part of the state, 'poor' in eight counties in the eastern third, and averages 'medium' in the other 79 counties, among which are the important wheat producers of the central third.

"Sworn returns of assessor, complete from 104 of the state's 105 counties, show that 9,449,814 acres were sown to winter wheat last fall—an increase of more than 4 per cent over the acreage for the preceding year, and is by far the largest area ever sown to wheat in Kansas in any year. Of the total area sown 14.7 per cent is estimated by correspondents as dead loss. on account of failure or not harvested, leaving 8,059,191 acres with a prospective average yield of 14.36 bus."

Opinions on the Mohler Report.

That the estimate on the Kansas crop by Secretary Mohler of 115,700,000 bus. may have reflected conditions prevailing on July 24 is acknowleged by leaders in the grain trade of the Southwest, but that the present condition would not indicate a yield exceeding 100,000,000 bus. seems to be the opinion of the grain trade in the Southwest. Kansas has had considerable rainfall since July 24.

One of the leading grain dealers in Kansas says that conditions prevailing July 30 do not justify an estimate exceeding 85,000,000 bus. for the state. This grain man states that he believes the Government report to be issued Aug. 9 will have a preliminary estimate of less than 100,000,000 bus.

Handlers of wheat in Kansas City who incline to the opinion that Secretary Mohler's estimate is too high point out almost generally that the threshing returns to date are disappointing on the whole. In view of the extraordinary conditions which have prevailed this summer, they say, threshing returns may differ widely from the earlier estimates on the crop.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Another period of exceedingly dull flour trade was witnessed the past week by Kansas City and Southwestern millers. The delayed wheat movement, the uncertain price situation and the general disinclination of millers to book for long time shipments were among the factors tending to limit new sales. Quite a number of Kansas mills are still grinding old wheat and are accepting old flour orders for movement up to August 10 and in some instances as late as August 15. Mills now grinding old wheat are not accepting new flour orders and this is particularly true of Western Kansas mills.

Inquiry from all sections was exceedingly light the past week. The Mohler report on Kansas came too late to have any material effect on flour business and the general trade in the East is waiting for the government figures on Southwestern wheat. The July price position was a factor discounted by flour buyers, but taken into consideration by millers, which made mill prices about 25c higher than jobbers' views.

Flour fluctuated with wheat during the past week, with closing values 10 to 20c higher than last week's final quotations. Kansas mills offered 95 per cent flour for August-September shipment at $4.85 to $5.25, sacked. For the first half of August mills asked a premium of 10 to 20c per bbl. over these quotations, as the lowest price made on this business was $4.95 in sacks, net to the mill for straight flour.

Eastern demand is decidedly disappointing to mills grinding new wheat. Some business has been done on a basis of $4.75 per bbl., Kansas City, for straight in sacks, but on last week's close, buyers in New York and other large Eastern distributing centers could not be interested. The uncertainty as to prices, of course, is a big factor in the market and there is general belief that after the government report to be issued on August 9, flour trade will show material improvement. July has been one of the most unsatisfactory months in the history of the milling industry of the Southwest and material betterment is expected for August and the months following.

Export inquiry was practically nil. A few cables were received from London, but mill prices were out of line as much as 1s. Early in the week several Kansas mills made sales of new clear to London for August- September movement, but this was only business done during the week. Cables from the Continent were few and far between and generally too low.

Millers describe trade in Missouri, Iowa and Central states as fair and possibly the best demand is from this section. Family trade is showing some activity, while bakers in this section are also displaying some interest in new flour for August-September-October.

* * *

Soft wheat mills report fair inquiry from the South and the Southeast, but are doing very little with Eastern buyers. Cracker bakers expect lower prices and are withholding from the market. Other large buyers in the East have enough old soft wheat flour to carry them for some time, therefore are not showing much interest in new prices.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; new crop straight August-September, $4.85@5.25; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.40@4.10.

Millfeed Continues Strong.

All millfeeds excepting bran were strong in the Kansas City market the past week. The small supply of shorts and middlings continues to have a bullish effect on the spot market. Demand for millfeeds would just be counted fair for this time of the year, but with the short time schedules of Southwestern mills, the available supply is much below normal. Jobbers are hard pushed to obtain sufficient shorts to cover sales made more than a month ago. Mills, too, who sold ahead, are buying from other mills to fill contracts or are obtaining extensions in shipping instructions by paying jobbers several cents per 100 lbs. Altogether, the millfeed situation at the beginning of August is one of the most bullish for this time of the year that has ever been witnessed.

Bran sold most of the week at $1 per 100 lbs., while the range at the close was 97c@$1. The spot market was unusually well cleaned up and in some instances buyers paid $1.02 for spot bran. Demand here is principally from immediate Southern states, but there is some inquiry from the East and from the South. Mills declare they can sell most of their output to mixed car trade, which means that the available number of straight cars of bran is limited.

The differential between shorts and bran is very wide, another exceptional condition for the millfeed market at the beginning of August. Gray shorts are quoted at $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs., several sales being made at the latter figure by Kansas mills on Saturday. Brown shorts are quoted around $1.25 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City, while white shorts are held up to $1.35 to $1.40 per 100 lbs. The price of shorts is determined altogether by the needs of the buyer, different mills reporting a wide variation in quotations.

Fancy white middlings and red dog are available in mixed cars only. Mills report they are limiting the amount of these feeds they will ship in a single car, as mixed car trade in all sections appears to require more of these heavy feeds than usually. Quotations on fancy white middlings range from $1.40 to $1.50 per 100 lbs., while red dog is quoted up to $1.60 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 97c@$1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.30@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.50; red dog, $1.55@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on old wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $6.15@6.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.80@6.20; first clears, $4.75@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@6.25 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $5@$5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 97c@$1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.40.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Folowing are prices of old wheat flour and other mil products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $6.50@6.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6.30@6.75; bran, $1@1.10 per 100; mill run, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.30@1.35; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.50@6.80; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.70@7 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.50@6.90; corn meal, 17½-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.90@7.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills increased 8,100 bbls. the past week and amounted to 35,700 bbls., compared with 27,600 bbls. in the preceding week, 30,100 bbls. a fortnight ago and 34,000 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. All of the mills in Kansas City were in operation, although average schedules was just about 50 per cent of full time. With the new crop movement increasing in volume, all local mills are grinding new wheat and will begin to fill new crop sales for August movement this week. Indications are that from this date on the output of Kansas City mills will be near full time.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

For the first time on the new crop, Kansas City receipts of wheat last week exceeded the 1,000 mark, amounting to 1,305 cars, compared with 507 cars in the preceding week, 2,497 cars last year and 2,143 cars two years ago. The movement for the coming week is expected to show another increase, despite scattered rains in Kansas and other Southwestern states. However, on the whole, weather conditions were fairly favorable last week and threshing made good progress throughout the Southwest. Wheat receipts are still just about half of the arrivals of a year ago, both in Kansas City and at country points.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City the past month were the lightest for any July in the last eight years. Only 2,715 cars were handled in Kansas City, compared with 8,339 cars in July, 1914; 7,711 cars in 1913; 6,325 cars in 1912; 5,503 cars in 1911; 6,187 cars in 1910; 4,773 cars in 1909; 5,480 cars in 1908; 3,848 cars in 1907; 7,136 cars in 1906; 6,563 cars in 1905, and only 2,627 cars in July, 1904.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased more than 90,000 bus. last week and now amount to 148,962 bus., compared with 2,739,626 bus. last year.

Corn receipts in Kansas City last week were 125 cars, compared with 120 cars the preceding week and 139 last year. For July, 1915, Kansas City received 625 cars, compared with 669 cars in the same month last year.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

C. E. Powell has been engaged by the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., to travel in Northern Missouri. Mr. Powell left Kansas City Sunday night for Hays City, where he will spend a few days at the mill.

The Brown Seed Co., Hiawatha, Kans., has installed at 25-bbl. mill in its building and is grinding flour.

James Scheeran is the new manager at the Chapman Milling Co., Chapman, Kans., starting his duties on July 26.

The Phillipsburg Mill & Elevator Co., Phillipsburg, Kans., has just completed the installation of a new 150-horse power engine.

The Dover Milling Co., Dover, Okla., has obtained the franchise to furnish electric light for the town. It will give 24-hour service.

J. W. Cain of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kans., has returned from an extensive trip in Eastern flour market.

H. H. Starkweather of the Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kans., has been visiting the flour trade in Eastern markets, including Boston, New York and others.

The Muskogee Mill & Grain Co., Muskogee, Okla., has been chartered in Muskogee with capital stock of $5,000. Incorporators are R. L. Mosier, N. E. Reynolds and Thomas Lay.

J. E. Foote of Fulton, Kans., who owns the Neosho Milling Co., Neosho Falls, Kans., is considering remodeling the mill and placing it in operation. The plant has been idle for the past several years.

H. Work of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kans., who was in Kansas City last week, stated that his agents at 15 stations bought only three cars of wheat on Tuesday of last week, while a year ago, they purchased more than a hundred cars.

Several points in Oklahoma and Kansas report that farmers are having difficulty in securing threshing machines and are compelled to stack wheat. This, of course, will reduce the early movement of wheat from farms. Farmers seem to believe that the added cost of stacking will be more than repaid by higher prices later.

Hugh Paul of London, a representative of R. T. Smythe & Co., flour importers, was in Kansas City last week. Mr. Paul has been in this country for several months, arranging settlement on defaulted flour contracts. At present he is investigating the wheat and flour situation and may make purchases for his firm and possibly also for the British government.

Remodeling work on the Hackney mill at Topeka is being rushed. Work on the additional story to the mill has been practically completed and new machinery to increase the capacity to 1,200 bbls. is being installed. No definite time for the beginning of operations has been set, but it will be as soon as possible and perhaps by September 15. The mill will be operated as the Topeka Mill & Elevator Co.

The City Roller Mills, Emporia, Kans., a 100-bbl. plant, received an offer last week for prices on 5,000 to 10,000 bbls. of flour. In writing the telegram, the operator neglected to put the word to between the separate amounts and made the offer read "500,010,000 bbls. of flour." Part of the office force of the mill used some spare time and figured that it would take the mill about 165 years to make that amount of flour.

In a ruling made by George B. Ross, state grain inspector of Kansas, and S. M. Brewster, attorney general, a single bond only is required by grain men owning public elevators. Under the present law each public elevator operator is required to give bond for $50,000. It was held in the ruling that owners were not required to take out additional bond, even if the contents of their elevator were worth several times the amount of their bond.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Irregularity and unsettlement marked the flour trade last week, business being on an unusually restricted basis for this season of the year. Old flour particularly was bullishly influenced by a scarcity of offerings, while the retarded movement of the new wheat crop kept millers from offering new flour freely, excepting for deferred shipment. This led to a wide range of values, amounting to as much as $1 to $1.25 a barrel on the same grade of flour, according to the time of delivery. Business in soft flour was almost entirely in new grades, and the little old left commanded only a small premium and was not urgently sought.

Millers appear confident of a good buying movement as soon as new wheat moves more freely. Some here estimate the loss of winter wheat from excessive rains at 100,000,000 bus.

Export business was light, although there were fair orders in the market, but at prices unsatisfactory to millers. One sale of 5,000 sacks soft 95 per cent prompt shipment at $5.50 bulk was reported, with other transactions aggregating about 6,000 sacks hard and soft mostly to the West Indies, but partly to Europe.

Late domestic sales include Kansas clear at $4 jute; 210 sacks Kansas clear old, at $4.45 jute; one car new soft low grade at $4.10 jute; one car new soft, 90 per cent at $4.60 jute; 1,000 bbls. hard patent, old and new at $5.60, bulk; 1 car old Kansas 95 per cent at $6 jute.

Output of flour at the following mills was 59,600 bbls. last week, against 56,900 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (City) 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill. and Dallas, Tex.) 10,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (E. St. Louis, Ill.) 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill. and Terre Haute, Ind.) 9,500; Saxony Milling Co. (City) 3,600; John E. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.) 5,100; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.) 2,200; Hezel Milling Co. (E. St. Louis, Ill.) 5,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.) 5,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.) 6,000; Annan Burg & Co. (City) 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—New Patent at $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.60@4.80; extra fancy, $4.30@4.50; clears and low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent $5.35@5.50; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.25@4.60; second clear and low grade, $3.75@4; old patents and straights 50c to 75c per bbl. more and new for deferred shipment 25@50c below foregoing figures.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.35@6.50 for old and $5.35@5.40 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.08; soft bran, $1.10, and for August shipment hard bran at $1.03@1.05 and soft, $1.07; mixed feed, $1.18@1.23; middlings, $1.35@1.50; white hominy feed, $28 per ton; corn bran, $18.50@22; oat feed, $18.75@19; new alfalfa meal at $17.50 for No. 2 and $19.50 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12 and middlings at $1.40@1.50.

Weaker Market for Millfeed.

Millfeed developed a weaker tone in the last week, with bran averaging 5c to 10c lower on increased offerings. Sentiment was influenced by expectations of a heavy run of winter wheat to market in the near future. Grinding at the mills showed some increase over the preceding week, but it is still small for this season. Regular trade sources bought bran for immediate shipment at $1.08 for hard and $1.10 for soft, but for August delivery prices were $1.03@1.05 and $1.07, respectively. Spot middlings were a shade easier, at $1.35@1.50 The South took bran in a small way, but dealers are making every effort not to replace stocks until the weight of the new crop is on the market. The East took some bran and middlings, but trade was less active than usually at this season. Stocks are low at all points.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat was 1 to 2 cents higher yesterday, following a drop in prices last week of 3 to 5 cents. Mills and elevators absorbed the offers freely, owing to a light run of receipts in this market, due to further extensive rains over Missouri, Illinois and the Southwest. Stocks of good wheat are unusually light for this season, and the delayed movement has forced buyers to take supplies at liberal premiums over futures. Trade sentiment naturaly is bearish, however, as the winter crop still promises a large yield, despite late reductions by wet weather, and the movement should be augmented all the more when clearing skies permit threshing on a more extensive scale. Export business continues light, but some wheat is being booked for later shipment and not being reported, as supplies to cover the shipments are not available at present. No. 2 red wheat is quoted at $1.10@1.14; No. 3 red, $1.04@1.11; No. 4 red, 92c@$1.03; No. 2 hard, $1.12.

Lower Figures on Missouri Wheat.

Only 22 per cent of the Missouri wheat crop was reported threshed in the Aug. 1 report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. The report says the estimated average yield for the part threshed in 12.6 bus. per acre, as compared with the preliminary estimate of 13.2 bus. made one month ago and 17.1 as the preliminary estimate for the 1914 crop. The total yield for the state will be further reduced, owing to the fact that much wheat in the northern counties could not be harvested. Wheat is generally poor in quality, and some of it will be fed to hogs. There is considerable complaint of wheat sprouting in the shock.

James Douglass Parrott Is Dead.

James Douglass Parrott, 68 years old, for 25 years a prominent grain man of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, died suddenly last Wednesday of heart disease at his home, 4366 Forest Park boulevard. Mr. Parrott was born at Raymond, Ill., in 1847. His father, D. J. Parrott, was well known in Civil War days throughout Illinois as a grain merchant. A widow and three children survive.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The mill at Guthrie, Callaway County, Mo., has been purchased by M. Miller of Petrolia, Kan. It was sold by D. J. Lynes and C. J. Hayden.

Some Southern Illinois millers predict that wheat in the stack will rot before it is threshed. New wheat marketed to date is not showing up well in quality in this district.

The amount of flour inspected on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in July was 8,076 bbls. Stocks on hand Aug. 1 were 36,000 bbls., against 35,700 bbls. on July 1 this year and 48,100, Aug. 1, 1914.

H. D. Wilcox, Z. T. Chilton and Frank McAfee of Moberly, Mo., have purchased the Renick Mill at Renick, Mo., from C. E. Finley of Salem, Ill. The mill will be put in operation in the near future.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,079,253 bus., against 911,861 bus. the preceding week. Shipments were 659,260 bus., against 321,650 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis now total 255,370 bus., against 1,727,042 bus. a year ago. Of the present stock 134,299 bus. is No. 2 red wheat.

Reports from the South indicate some quickening in orders for flour, according to Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co. Mr. Hezel says several good inquiries were in the market last week at figures close to current prices. He believes the turn has come in the flour trade in Southern territory and predicts a good business there this fall.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 53,510 bbls., against 57,800 bbls. the week preceding. Since January 1 receipts totaled 2,030,100 bbls., against 1,784,210 bbls. a year ago. Shipments last week were 59,260 bbls., against 64,060 bbls. the preceding week. Shipments since January 1 aggregate 2,503,820 bbls., against 2,216,100 bbls. the same time last year.

While export sales of flour are light at present, houses with foreign connections are looking for a brisk business as soon as the grinding of new wheat is well under way. The George P. Plant Milling Co., the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Kehlor Flour Mills Co., Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. and other leading mills are optimistic over the foreign outlook. It is believed that if the war continues throughout the year relatively more flour will be taken.

Much wheat in St. Louis County is still unthreshed. The portion threshed is not showing the yields estimated some time ago. The wheat was cut down materially by Hessian fly before the rains further lowered the crop at the harvest stage, and present rains are further reducing the yield. Sam Plant of the George P. Plant Milling Co., Arthur C. Petri representative of Finley-Barrell of Chicago, and others who live is the county believe that the Missouri crop will be very materially below recent enthusiastic estimates.

The following have been admitted to membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange: E. J. O'Neill, general agent of the Rock Island Railroad; B. F. Schwartz of Keusch & Schwartz Co., Chicago; J. P. Lillie of J. P. Lillie Co.; Bernard Schloener of C. Hilke Hay & Grain Co.; R. F. Imbs of J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill.; Charles A. Winter of Goffe & Carkener Co.; A. J. Schulte of Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., and C. J. Phillips. The following members have been transferred: A de Figueredo, Elbert Hodgkins, Samuel G. Kennedy, M. A. Bright, Frederick Skrainka, Adolph G. Beckmann, George P. Doan, Jr., P. H. Litchfield.

The business of the Iowa-Missouri Grain Co. has been taken over by a new company and a consolidation effected, giving the new organization seven elevators and six stations. The new company is composed of the following: Rauch Brothers, Lamoni, Ia.; W. E. Lee, John Gates and Oscar Judd, Davis City, Ia.; H. H. Wilson, Howard Tedford, Bert Teale, C. A. Teale and Allyn Brothers, Mount Ayr, Ia.; Gib Turner, Robert Hall and Grant McCullough, Kellerton, Ia.; W. H. Litlatch and Griffith & Miller, Redding, and H. Powers, Gentry, Mo. The new company will have elevators located at Davis City, Lamont, Kellerton, Mount Ayr, Redding, Ia., and Worth and Gentry, Mo. Its stations are at Grant City, Irma, Delphos, Andover and Blythedale, Mo. and Tuskeega, Ia.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1915.

A slight improvement was apparent in the Chicago flour market last week. Family flour had an advance and some purchases were made on the rise; however, buyers as a whole are still waiting. Buyers displayed little interest in old Northwestern patents last week. Old first clears were rather scarce and in good demand. Second clears were offered freely, but found no demand. Some good quantities of new crop patents were purchased for September-December delivery.

Southwestern mills were rather backward on new crop offerings, especially or August shipment. Old southwestern patents and second clears seem about exhausted, and a satisfactory volume of business with the Southwest is not expected on either old or new flours until the weather becomes more dependable.

Rye has become very active the last few days. There was absolutely no demand for this commodity the first part of the week, but a good demand is anticipated the next two weeks, at least from the bakers and jobbers, inasmuch as their stocks of old rye are practically exhausted and the new rye is moving very slowly.

The Durum situation is practically unchanged. Few sales have been made.

The export demand is slow, although there is a little doing from time to time.

The millfeed market is practically unchanged. Millers are apparently not eager for orders calling for prompt delivery. Present levels are unsatisfactory and unusual for this season.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $7.50; standard patents (jute) old, $6.25@6.50; new, $5.50@5.60; first clears (jute) old, $5.50@5.70; new, $4.50@4.60; second clear (jute) old, $4@4.30.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, old, $6.30@6.60; new, $5.40@5.50; straights, $6@6.30; new, $5.20@5.30; clears, $5@5.50; new, $4.25@4.35; low grades, $3.60@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.25@5.45; straights, $5.10@5.30; clears, $4.10@4.30; low grades, $3.90@4.30

Durum (jute)—Patent, $6@6.10; straight, $5.60@5.70; clears, $4@4.10; No. 1 semolina, $6.25@6.35; No. 2 semolina, $6.15@6.25.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23; middlings, $28.25@28.50; red dog, $34.50@35.

Rye Flour (jute)—White, $5.25@5.70; dark, $4.50@4.80; blended rye, $5@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.90@5.

CHICAGO NOTES.

W. H. Yohe, president and general manager of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was a Chicago visitor during the week.

J. C. Allison of Dement Bros., Walla Walla, Washington, spent the greater portion of the week among the trade in Chicago.

William A. Smith has engaged in the grain business at Ava, Ill. Mr. Smith has the best wishes of his Chicago friends in his new venture.

H. J. Karstens & Co., retail grain and flour merchants of Chicago, recently suffered quite a fire loss. Boys playing in the second floor of the building are suspected.

J. H. CAIN & SONS
Manufacturers and Distributors
Hard and Soft Wheat Flours
Jacksonville, Ill.
Write us

New York

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

Flour business changed little in this market during the past week. Buyers continued to hold back, although there appeared to be a little more interest in inquiries on new crop winter and spring. Business was practically all on old wheat spot stuff needed to replenish stocks.

Spring patents, old wheat, were held at a wide range. Early prices were generally held at $6.65 to $7 jute, but during the last few days, when wheat eased, mills were generally willing to shade prices considerably, and some brands were offered as low as $6.25 jute for immediate shipment. General range was from $6.25 to $6.75 jute. New crop patents were held at $5.15 to $5.50 jute for September-October-November shipment, but the trade were not interested on this basis. Quite a large number of offers were made at $5 jute, but as far as can be ascertained no mill accepted this price.

Old wheat Kansas straights were held at $6.25 to $6.50 jutes, with business practically nil. Mills held new crop straights for August-September shipment at $5.25 to $5.50 jute, with practically no business. Quite a few Southwestern mills have not as yet made any prices on new crop stuff.

Winter wheat flours showed a slight recession. Old wheat straights were held at $5.50 to $5.75 in wood and new wheat at $5.10 to $5.35 in wood. Old wheat spring clears were very firmly held, with offerings very light and rather a good demand. Fancy brands were quoted at $6.25 to $6.50 in barrels.

Kansas clears were in very light demand and offering were meager. Prices were quoted at $5.30 to $5.40 in sack.

Mill feed prices were rather higher on very light offerings, although demand continued to be lacking. City bran in bulk was held at $25.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.50 @7 in bbls.; straight, $6.40@6.70 in bbls.; clears, $6@6.25; low grade, $4 @4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.35 @6.60 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.75 in bbls.; clears, $5.25@5.40 in bbls.; low grade, $4@5.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.60@6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $5.30@ 5.40; low grade or low clear, $4.25@ 4.75.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $30.75; flour middlings, $33; red dog, to arrive, $36; oil meal, $35@35.50; city bulk bran, $24.50 in 100-lb. sacks, $26; middlings, $24.50@36; red dog flour, $37.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Charles A. Barnes left last Saturday for a vacation in Maine.

H. S. Wade has returned after a month in Maine. He made the trip in his automobile.

W. L. Harvey manager, New Prague Flouring Mill Co., New Prague,, Minn., was a visitor on 'change during the week.

The new flour mill of William Rogers at Rogers, Ark., has been completed and is ready for operations. The local wheat crop will fill the grain needs of the mill, which has capacity of 25 barrels daily.

The Eagle Milling Co., New Ulm, Minn., has completed the installation of a complete flour testng laboratory.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1915.

The flour market advanced last week, and trade was reported less active. Buyers held off. Clear was reported in relatively good sale. Kansas flour prices on the new crop are still uncertain.

The millfeed continued strong, with a great scarcity of all kinds. Inquiry was good for both bran and middlings, with an advance of $2 in prices. Red dog flour is also higher.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; pastry, $7@7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.25 to $6.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; standard middlings, $29.50; red dog flour, $38; oil meal, $33; gluten feed, 26.80.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Representatives of the Kansas flour trade say that no new crop flour is likely to be received here until about Aug. 15.

Henry P. Houck, who was in the milling busisess here up to four years ago, died at his home on July 29, aged 45 years. He was the son of Philip Houck, head of the Philip Houck Milling Co.

The largest freight vessel on the Great Lakes, the W. Grant Mordes, brought a cargo of 350,000 bus. of wheat here from Fort William last week, docking at the Eastern elevator. The boat is 612 feet long and can carry 420,000 bus.

Lyman Witbeck, son of Howard M. Witbeck, president of the Federal Milling Co., Lockport, was married in that city on July 21 to Miss Blanche Carnall. The couple will make their home at Mansfield, O., where Mr. Witbeck is connected with the Mansfield Milling Co.

Adolph Luther, for 18 years a flour and feed dealer of Tonawanda, died in the Buffalo State Hospital July 29, after a two months' illness. He was 55 years old and leaves a widow, five daughters and three sons, besides several brothers and sisters in Germany.

The Clover Leaf Milling Co., which has a large plant in the Black Rock section of the city, is building a big concrete addition to its plant. When complete the mill will have a capacity for turning out 50 cars of feed a day and an elevator of 150,000 bus. capacity. This company's plant was burned in the city a year or two ago, and it has since made use of a temporary mill, which was erected on the present site to save the business. The new mill is expected to be running by Nov. 1.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: T. Sedlmayr, Chicago; Wiliam Yeo, a miller of La Crosse, Wis.; J. P. Campbell and C. R. Strain, Lamar, Colo.; A. N. Mosser, New York; M. L. Jenks, Duluth; D. A. Noyes, and O. A. Olmsted, Chicago; L. W. Hobson, San Francisco; B. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis; F. T. Benjamin, Canastota; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee; G. M. Helmer, Herkimer. Two foreign visitors also registered: H. S. deWool and Aaron Stolte, of Holland.

The flour inspection committee of the Indianapolis Board of Trade was named last week as follows: George G. Doran, chairman; Valentine Bachman, Charles B. Jenkins, L. E. Woodward and O. V. Rouse.

W. D. Springer will rebuild the elevator and feed mill destroyed by fire at Fortville, Ind., a fortnight ago. New elevator will have capacity of 10,000 bus.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1915.

The markets last week were very quiet. Buying was largely in small lots for immediate needs.

While wheat is all harvested, it is being offered freely. It brings from 97c@$1.08 according to locality, delivered to mill door. Millers report it as being very damp and tough, but making a good quality of flour.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.75 @7.05; straight, $6.50@7.75; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade, in jute, $3.50 @3.75; new flour about $1.25 less.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.30 @5.60; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; extra, $4.05@4.15.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.45 @5.70; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.70@4.75.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.50@ $5.15.

Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $34.25@34.75; flour middlings, $32.25@33.25; middlings, $28.50@ 29.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $33.25@33.75; middlings, $31.25@31.75; bran, $26.25@ 26.75; winter middlings, bulk, $29.50 @30.50; bran, $26@27.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

E. E. Norton is rebuilding his mill near Tideute, Pa., that was recently burned.

H. Altman & Son, Flour and Feed dealers of Manor, Pa., have opened a branch at Irwin, Pa.

Rates on flour in less than car lots in Pennsylvania have been raised from the fifth to the fourth class or about 2c a hundred.

H. V. White of the White Milling Co., Bloomsburg, Pa., has been appointed chairman of the Pennsylvania Agriculture Commission. He was appointed by the Governor.

Visitors in Philadelphia lately were: F. B. Stubbs of Wells, Minn.; M. L. Jenks of Duluth; H. S. Pearlstone of Kansas City; H. E. Brooks of Mansfield, O.; J. C. Engard of St. Paul, Minn.; J. R. Short and H. A. Abbott of Chicago.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1915.

Flour showed very little change last week. Aside from the activity in the demand for immediate shipment, there were no important features in the trade. Mills are running full time, and are having no difficulty in disposing of their output. There is practically no business except for immediate shipment. Export interest is lacking. The offerings of new wheat by Tennessee farmers contnue light. Local mills have been receiving much wheat from Missouri, and stocks are increasing.

Increased demand is noted in millfeed, but prices have not strengthened.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.80; standard, $5.60; family, $5.50; low grade, $4.80; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $6.90@7.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7.15@7.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—wheat bran, $21@22 per ton; middlings, $25@26 per ton.

I. W. Hottell started work on his new mill at Montrose, Colo., which will replace the plant destroyed by fire more than a year ago. It will be in operation by the middle of September. Farmers are large stockholders in the mill company.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2, 1915.

Inactivity continued the past week in the market for flour. On the few sales made there was little, if any, difference from the quotations of the preceding week, but buyers' ideas were, if anything, more bearish.

Local bakers are buying the mixed flours offered by mills here, but, of course, still show no tendency to lay in supplies, preferring to continue on a hand-to-mouth basis. More Kansas new crop samples were received, but there was practically no business.

Country mills are not operating full capacity, grinding only enough for immediate needs, owing to the fact that a great portion of the wheat shows dampness. Some mills say that they will not start full time until the middle of August.

Mill feed declined. The fine weather has tended to cut off the demand at country points. Bran prices broke $1 and middlings 50c.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent $6.35 @6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@ 7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15 @5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90 @7.30; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.50 @5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@23; middlings, coarse, $25.50@26; middlings, fine, $27@28.

OHIO NOTES.

The milling and baking trade of Cincinnati is vitally interested in the test made by the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills with new wheat (Kiln) dried. The Gale Bros. Flour Co. of this city sent a sample of new wheat to the mill, and the result of the test was displayed on 'change, in the result of a loaf of bread. It showed the same results as old flour, and in fact the percentage of the test was higher.

The receipts of flour in Cincinnati but last week aggregated 19,827 bbls., compared with 18,827 bbls. the preceding week and 18,222 bbls. a year ago. The shipments were 18,287 bbls., compared with 16,987 bbls., the preceding week and 18,827 a year ago.

A concerted effort is to be made by the flour interests of Cincinnati to have the Interstate Commerce Commission require railroads to lay out schedules upon various routes, naming the maximum number of days in which a car shall cover the trip from a shipping point to the place of delivery. If the freight fails to arrive within the maximum time, it is believed the railroads should bear the burden. Local flour handlers says that they are face to face with a complete readjustment of their business, as a result of the new conditions imposed by the reduction in storage time by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and they feel that something should be done to improve railroad service in the future.

Millers of Ohio are joining in a movement to assit in relieving miners of the mining district of the state, notably those of the Hocking Valley, from distress. Secretary Tanner of the Ohio State Millers' Association announces that arrangements have been made whereby railroads will carry all flour contributed without freight charges to the points of distribution. The Adjutant-General of the State is in charge of this phase of the relief. Contributions in sizes of one-fourth and one-eighth lb. sacks to Nelsonville or Glouster, O., are suggested. Many contributions are also being taken.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 2, 1915.

Both old and new flour prices were lower in the state during the past week. Kansas millers are sending out the last call for old flour orders, a number of mills in that state notifying their agents that they will grind old wheat until Aug. 10 and possibly until Aug. 15. However, a majority of the Kansas mill representatives in Iowa are taking only new crop flour orders, as their mills have already started on new wheat. This is also true of Nebraska mills, although there are still a few mills in that state which will probably grind old wheat until Aug. 15.

Kansas mills are still quoting a difference of about $1 per bbl. between old and new flour. Old wheat patents sold at a range of $6.90 to $7.25 per bbl. delivered in cotton sacks, quick shipment. New flour is held at about $1 per less or at $5.90 to $6.25. In some instances, lower quotations than these are reported. Nebraska is on the same basis as Kansas in the state, asking up to $6.25 for new crop flour in cotton sacks, 60-day shipment.

The trade is not meeting with any difficulty in obtaining new crop flour quotations as most Kansas mills are quoting new flour and this is true of Nebraska.

Iowa mills are doing very little at this time. New wheat is not moving in sufficient volume for mills to start grinding, while supplies of old wheat are practically nil. However, the few mills that are running are quoting the same basis as Kansas and Nebraska on hard wheat flour.

Spring wheat mills are doing little on old wheat flour sales. Most mills are pretty well sold up on their wheat supplies and because of the scarcity of old wheat in the Northwest, these mills are not selling except where they have the wheat in their elevators. However, spring wheat mills are quoting new flour freely for shipment after Sept. 15 and are doing a fair volume of business. On old wheat patents they are asking up to $7.25 in sacks for best brands, quick shipment. On straight or standard patents, they quote a discount of 20c to 30c per bbl. Most bakers in the state have enough old wheat flour contracted to run them for some time, and they are not displaying any interest in the new situation, because they believe present prices are on a strained basis.

Millfeed was strong all of last week. Bran is still scarce, but demand is rather light, therefore prices were mostly steady last week. Standard middlings and flour middlings are unusually scarce, the latter selling up to $333 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.90@6.25; straight, $5.75@6.10; fancy clear, $5@5.50; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7@7.25; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@33.

IOWA NOTES.

Corn conditions in Iowa are reported to be generally good. Rains, of course, are interfering with the cultivation of corn fields, but generally fields are fairly free of weeds.

John Seiren, who owns a mill on the Skunk River, near Brigton, Ia., plans to construct a new dam and operate an electric light plant and increase the capacity of the flour mill, provided he can organize a stock company with sufficient capital to keep the enterprise going. Mr. Seiren has several Brighton business men interested and has options with several towns for furnishing electric light.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2, 1915.

Flour trade conditions have changed very little during the last week, although some business was done when the market declined. These sales, however, were made mostly to supply necessary wants of the trade. Buyers are still holding off. Nearly all sales reuorted were again for new crop shipment, with very few old crop transactions. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that old crop is quoted 90 cents to $1 over new crop prices. Millers are disposed to reduce their old crop stock, and this is particularly true of mills in the country, which are quoting some very close prices on old crop flour.

Export trade on new flour continues slow. Few sales are reported.

First clear is still in fair demand, although not quite so good as a week ago. There is very little demand for second clear, and prices were cut to make sales.

Mill feeds have advanced 25c to 50c per ton. The scarcity of mill feeds is particularly felt in the buying of middlings. Feed for prompt shipment is practically offered only in mixed car lots. Only a few scattered straight cars are offered.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, in sack, $6.40@6.60; second patents in sack, $6.20@6.40; first clear in sack, $5.10@5.30; second clear in sack, $3.05@3.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21@21.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sack, $26.25@26.75; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sack, $29.75@30.25; red dog in 100-lb. sack, $33@33.50.

CASH WHEAT MARKET.

The demand for choice wheat was fair, but as crop conditions in the Northwest were reported very favorable, prices declined off a little. No. 1 Northern was sold at 30@40c over September and No. 2 Northern at 26@35 over Kansas. No. 2 hard sold at 15@20c over September.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

Robert L. Corby of Corby Bros., Washington, D. C., is visiting millers and bakers in Minneapolis. Mr. Corby and his brothers are conducting a yeast business, and a scientific bakery.

A line of 15 grain elevators on the Great Northern Railroad in Minnesota and North Dakota owned by the Federal Elevator Co., has been taken over by the Monarch Elevator Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

Indiana

Indianapolis, August 2, 1915.

Flour buyers are quietly waiting. Millers are quoting Indiana soft winter wheat patents at $4.90@5 jute.

Feed also shows a tendency to rise and is bringing especially good prices for shipments for the first half of August, $23 in bulk at the mill. For September shipment the price is about $1 lower.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $4.35@4.45. Prices are in jute, wood 20c higher.

Mill Feed—$23 a ton f. o. b. in bulk.

Indiana Notes.

The Gas City Elevator Company of Gas City, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The following are directors: V. R. Spurgeon, O. Gordon and W. J. Lowe.

The Farmers Grain Company of Fairmount, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $8,000. The directors are L. Wilson, W. M. Jones and W. O. Leach.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1915.

Irregular prices prevailed here throughout the week. Stocks are unusually light, in fact lighter, according to old trade interests than they have been for years at this time. It is estimated that the total stocks locally are but in excess of 15,000 bbls., whereas the normal holdings are more than 25,000 bbls. Buying again was limited to immediate wants. Little carlot business was reported.

Kansas old wheats were quoted at $6.25@6.40, for patents, being irregular. The week closed with prices 10@15c per bbl. off. There was a fair demand. New wheat flours were neglected at $5.20@5.40 for patents, with straight and clears in proportion. Some sales of 95 per cent were made in small lots.

Spring wheat flours were affected by rumors of black rust in the Dakotas. New wheats were quoted at $6.25@6.50 for patents, but buyers waited for lower prices. Old wheat flours were quoted at $7@7.50 per bbl. in cottons for patents.

Export trade to Mexico, Cuba and Guatemala was held back, buyers awaiting the new crop flours. Some small city orders were filled.

Soft winter wheat folurs were also very irregular. Patents ranged from $5.25@5.75 per bbl. in cottons, with offerings free and buyers slow. Old wheat flours were on a parity with the new crop.

Millfeed was in light demand. Bran for immediate shipment were quoted at $1.15@1.20 per 100-lbs., while for August delivery the prices were $1.10@1.15. Shorts were offered freely at $1.35 with few callers.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

F. Prevost Breckinridge, former secretary of the American Grain Exporters' Association at New York, and later president of the City Bank and Trust Co. at New Orleans, has been elected general manager of the cotton terminals. Jesse Lobrano was elected superintendent of the cotton warehouse and compresses. Both were chosen on civil service examinations from 20 applicants for each position.

A deal is pending between the Association of Commerce industrial department and some local flour men to establish a flour mill at New Orleans. Names have not been disclosed.

The proposed publicly owned grain elevator will be ready to receive grain early in February, according to present calculations. It will have a corn shucking, shelling and conditioning division where native corn can be treated for export.

New wheat is moving in Iowa, but rains continue to interfere with threshing operations. Conditions in the state, however, were fair last week and in some sections very little precipitation is reported. Iowa wheat is not moving in any where near the volume of this time a year ago, but a bigger movement is expected from now on.

The Eldad Milling Co., Buffalo, was last week granted a permit to build a reinforced concrete grain storage building as an addition to its feed mill at Seneca and Peabody streets. The cost is $5,500.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo. Aug. 2, 1915.

A strong tone was apparent in the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri River millers all of the past week. Demand from the South slowed up somewhat, but sales continued in larger volume than at this time a year ago. Most new business done last week was for quick shipment. Buyers in the South are not taking any thing for deferred shipment, but those buyers having old contracts are ordering out in good vlume. Nearby demand is light, being limited to small amounts of corn goods in cars with flour and feed.

Some mills asked advances of 5c to 10c per bbl. on cream and standard corn meal, but the general price range was the same as last week. Mills, however, report a very strong market and declare that any change in the cash corn trade would be immediately reflected in the corn products situation.

Cream corn meal sold at $3.35 to $3.25 per bbl. in small cotton or paper sacks. Standard meal is quoted at 20c to 25c per bbl. less, or at $3.05 to $3.15 per bbl. Hominy grits are held at 10c per bbl. more than cream meal, selling in small lots at $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl. Other corn goods sold at same prices as a week ago.

As in the preceding week, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma were the best buyers. Alabama and Mississippi bought some, but not in large volume. Missouri and other nearby states absorbed some meal in mixed cars, but did not take any straight carlots.

Stocks of meal throughout the South are light, which is generally the condition at this time of the year. Buyers, however, are not stocking up heavily and are not contracting to any extent and will probably not do so until after new corn is ready for grinding. The trade with old contracts is taking out in good order.

Chop trade was in fair volume. Straight carlot trade was principally to nearby states. Mixed car trade bought liberal amounts of chop. Texas bought a few straight cars of chop, but the improved pastures and larger supply of roughage are limiting demand for chop from the Lone Star state.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.41@1.45 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

New Orleans, La., August 2, 1915.

Demand for corn goods, especially table goods, was improved last week. Prices rose 5@10c per bbl. Trade was in the city and country. Much restocking was done, orders for delivery in August-September being frequent. Exports of sacked corn to Mexico, Cuba and Central America continued at good value, No. 2 yellow being the standard of this business at 88@88½c per bus. Prices ruling on table goods f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots, basis cotton and jute sacks, were: Cream meal, $3.95@4.05 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; pearl meal, $4@4.10 per bbl.; grits, $4.10@4.15 per bbl.; hominy, $4.20@4.25 per bbl.; unbolted meal, $26.50@27.50 per ton; chops, $1.55@1.60 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Trade in corn products was good last week. Sentiment is inclined to be bullish owing to recent strength in cash corn, although the outlook for the new crop improved. Business in meal with the East was fair, but entirely for immediate shipment. Trade South was largely represented in table goods, but stocks there are the lightest in years. Corn meal is quoted at $3.65 f. o. b. in wood; corn bran, $1.12; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.95.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 2, 1915.

The corn products market developed strength the past week. Supplies are reported light. Hominy is especially hard to get, some sellers not quoting it. Demand is fair, but being restricted by high prices. Quotations follow: Hominy, $31 per ton; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $2; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.05.

New York, August 2, 1915.

Corn prices were firmly held at the previous weeks' levels, with a very light demand.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $4.10@4.25; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.96@1.99; grits, $1.97@2; flakes, $2.25.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 2, 1915.

Corn products are in good demand coming in the South, principally for corn meal. The local buying is on a small scale. Corn receipts were exceptionally light this week, and this tended to bring about a firmer market. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, $1.60@1.65.

Nashville, Tenn., August 2, 1915.

Corn products ruled about steady, with a fair demand for corn meal. Cash corn showed little change, at 86 to 88c. Bolted meal is quoted $1.90 and pearl meal at $2 in 96-lb. bags.

Chicago, August 2, 1915.

Demand for corn products improved with a strong undertone. Prices are back to the high levels of last summer. White corn meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. sacks and yellow corn meal at $1.75@1.80 in 100-lb. sacks for carlot shipment.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Millers' National Federation is distributing in pamphlet form a detailed account of the export conference held in Chicago, July 16. Secretary Husband is sending the pamphlet out to members and non-members, in order that the export flour trade conditions and terms may be standardized.

The Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Co., Longmont, Colo., has purchased three elevators of the W. C. Moore Milling & Elevator Co., located at Ft. Collins, Wellington and Timnath. The elevators will be overhauled by the new management.

William H. Edger is president of the Edger Mill Co., Central City, Neb., which was organized recently and will start work on a 25-bbl. mill. S. E. Cogswell is also interested in the new company and will be active in the management.

Wichita

Wichita, Kans., August 2, 1915.

The flour market shows little change from last week. There are some reports of good sales for the East and for export, but the majority of the mills report inactivity. Prices for good Kansas patents range from $6 to $6.40.

Cash wheat has been very strong, Minneapolis, Kansas City and local mills taking practically all of it. Exporters are out of line from 8 to 10c. Mills, however, are not taking any great quantity. So far the wheat coming into this market has been of good milling quality. Very little of it is tough. Farmers are inclined to hold for better prices.

Feed continues to show improvement. Straight bran is selling from $1 to $1.05 and shorts $1.30 to $1.35.

For International Wheat Show.

Progress over which the promoters are greatly encouraged is being made toward developing the new International Wheat Show at Wichita, Kan., Oct. 4 to 14, 1915. The exhibition is to be held during the week of the annual Wichita fall festivities, and this, it is believed, will assist materially in stimulating attendance.

Officers have been chosen as follows for the Show: Henry J. Waters, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College, president; Dean W. M. Jardine, first vice-president; Professor L. A. Fritz, second vice-president, Professor L. E. Call; third vice-president; all of the Agricultural College, and Edward F. McIntyre of Wichita, secretary. The Board of Governors includes Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas; D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, J. C. Mohler, secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka; Geo. B. Ross, chief Kansas Grain Inspector, Henry Lassen, Kansas Milling Co.; N. M. Vilm, Vilm Milling Co., J. H. Moore, Wichita Flour Mills Co.; H. Imboden, Imboden Milling Co.; L. R. Hurd, Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., all of Wichita; A. J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; Fred Larabee, Larabee Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Powell, president of the Wichita Board of Trade, and Walter P. Innes, president of the Wichita Fair and Exposition.

WICHITA NOTES.

H. Herzer, representative of E. F. Newing, exporter, is again able to be around, after an illness of six months.

W. M. Browning, representing C. H. Thayer & Co. of Chicago, spent several days in Wichita, looking into new wheat conditions.

J. S. Geisel, of St. Louis, formerly of the Bulte Mills at Kansas City, but now assistant manager of the Valier-Spies Milling Co., spent two days in Wichita.

Grain men and millers in Wichita have practically all reduced their estimate of the wheat crop in Kansas, and are placing it all the way from 85,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus.

A. Imboden, of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Wichita, has left for a two weeks' fishing trip in Northern Wisconsin. J. H. Compton will have charge of the Wichita office during Mr. Imboden's absence.

J. B. Smith, secretary of the Shellabarger Mill & Elev. Co., Salina, Kans., was in Wichita, last week on his way to Fredonia. Mr. Smith reports that there is still about 25 per cent of the wheat yet to be cut.

Wichita is to have another grain firm, the United Grain Co. It has been incorporated at Topeka. The firm is composed of W. L., G. E., T. G., L. M. Farquharson and W. S. Whillinghill, all of Wichita.

The Wichita Mills, Kansas Milling Company, Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Flour Mills Co., Vilm Milling Company and Imboden Milling Company are planning a large exhibit at the International Wheat Show to be held in Wichita, October 4 to 14. They have engaged a decorator to arrange a booth.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: A. J. Carlson, Monticello, Minn., hay rack; A. J. Peterson, Isanta, Minn., band cutter and feeder for threshing machines.

The Wilson Mercantile Co., Imboden, Ark., has completed a new flour mill of 25 barrels capacity and is operating it on local wheat.

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

Where the Best Turkey Wheat Comes from and a Mill That Makes a *Better* Straight for Eastern Trade
The Barton County Flour Mills Co.
Great Bend, Kansas

Wakefield Mill & Elevator Co.
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas, Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest
Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.
Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

Mixed Cars a Specialty
Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed
The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

FANCHON
A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.
The Moses Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
Atchison, Kansas.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
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EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

Nebraska Corn Mills
Exclusive Corn Millers
GRITS
CORN MEAL
CORN FLOUR
PEARLED HOMINY
FLAKED HOMINY
HOMINY GRITS
CORN CHOPS
FEED, ETC.
Write for Prices
Daily Grinding Capacity
7,500 bu. Corn
Head Office:
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Where Quality is Demanded
Oklahoma Flour Finds Favor
THE CHEROKEE MILLS
CHEROKEE, OKLAHOMA
We have the pick of the Oklahoma crop. Correspondence on family and bakers' flour invited.

FOR
STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., August 2, 1915.

Sales of flour continued of light volume in the last week. Many mills are now quoting new wheat flour, and there is a wide difference in the quotations being made by the various parts of the state. Generally, new crop flour is selling around $5.80 to $6 per bbl., as against $6.40 to $7 for the old. The new crop is reported by millers as satisfactory in quality to their trade, but the buyers are purchasing only in small lots because of their continued hope for lower prices.

The sales of old crop flour were extremely light. Prices showed strength. The wide difference between old and new prices is naturaly a detriment in this branch of the trade.

New wheat receipts are disappointing. The continued scattered rains are just now the principal restricting influence.

Mill feed is scarce, and demand fully as good as last week. Local jobbers are offering up to $20.40 to $20.60 in carlots for bran and $26 for shorts, in sacks, Omaha. A week ago jobbers offered $20 for bran. It is believed more mill feed will be offered the coming week.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $6.70@6.80; straight, $6.60@6.70; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $5@5.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $20.40@20.60 per ton; standard shorts, $26@27; middlings, $28@29.50. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $26@27.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

O. I. Newton has purchased the flour and feed business of C. H. Eyler at Ponca, Neb.

Sidney, Neb., wants a flour mill and the local commercial club has been made several different propositions

Railroads in Nebraska are sending out special circulars to their agents throughout the state containing instructions for handling the new wheat movement.

The mill dam at Florence, Neb., went on a rampage last week and the overflowing water flooded the mill for several hours. Damage amounted to about $1,000.

The Updike elevator at Blue Hill, Neb., which has been idle for six years, is being overhauled and will be placed in operation as soon as new wheat starts to move.

Western, Neb., will have a 50-bbl. flour mill within 60 days. A stock company with $11,000 capital all paid in has been organized and will start on a mill building immediately.

H. E. Grother has purchased the Bennett Milling Co., Bennett, Neb., and is operating the plant. Mr. Grothe also owns and operates the Pleasant Hill Roller Mills, Dorchester, Neb.

Boyes, Hulshizer & Co., operating a mill at Seward, Neb., are planning the erection of a 200-bbl. mill at Germantown, Neb. If local capital can be sufficiently interested, the new mill will be erected this year.

The local paper at Stapleton, Neb., is trying to interest farmers and local business men in an 80-bbl. flour mill for that point. Several parties have investigated Stapleton with a view of establishing a flour mill there and the "Enterprise" says one man who has machinery for an 80-bbl. mill would build a plant there if local support was promised.

J. E. Hamilton has sold his one-third interest in the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., to Nelson Updike, the grain man of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Hamilton has been one of the owners of the plant ever since it was built.

Tests of new flour from Nebraska show a higher gluten content than a year ago at this time. Several mills are already grinding new wheat, but generally the movement is still too light for operations. Mills in different parts of the state have sent samples of new wheat to commercial laboratories and report very encouraging tests.

The directors of the Farmers Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., have let contract for a 25-bbl. mill. Plans for the building to house the mill machinery have already been drawn and work on the new plant will start at once. The mill will be in operation by Sept. 15. The Farmers' Elevator Co. will increase its capital stock about $10,000 in order to finance the milling end of the business. Of this amount, $9,000 has already been subscribed.

J. C. Hedge of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb. has been corresponding with the National Department of Agriculture in an effort to obtain the services of an expert to advise farmers in Nebraska means of eliminating the Hessian fly. Considerable damage was done by this pest to the wheat crop and Mr. Hedge fears that if some preventive measures are not taken by farmers, the damage next year will be much heavier. C. N. Ainslie in charge of the laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology at Elk Point, South Dakota, will probably be sent by the Department to make addresses on means of eliminating the Hessian fly in wheat.

Threshing had a fairly favorable week in Nebraska last week. The movement of new wheat is increasing in volume, but is still much below normal. Northwestern mills are active bidders for supplies and are taking a large part of the wheat moving. Country mils report farmers are not selling very freely, the growers anticipating higher prices. However, this is not affecting the movement to a large extent. Delayed threshing operations are the principal factor. Omaha has received some new wheat, but receipts are practically negligible compared with a year ago. That a week to 10 days of bright weather in the state would witness a big increase in the movement is the opinion of Nebraska millers.

Exports of flour from Boston during the month of June amounted to 2,347 barrels and 85,147 sacks; corn meal, 460 barrels; millfeed, 168 tons; stock feeds, 25 tons.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY,
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

AND the best of it is their trade knows it too. Consequently there is an ever increasing demand for

"PURITAN"

Flour and a general feeling of satisfaction all around.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.,

Schuyler, Nebraska

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THIS IMPRINT

Guarantees attractive and artistically printed bags. The increasing demand for "Milwaukee Bags" is due to just one thing—Merit. Not only do they attract and fetch trade, but they help keep trade.
The "Milwaukee Method of Printing" is a good trade booster.

MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY- MILWAUKEE

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.

St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Sharply higher prices for mixed alfalfa feeds, as a result of the scarcity of black strap molasses, were recorded in the local market the past week. Advances of about $1 per ton were scored on grain mixed and alfalfa molasses alfalfa feed. The situation in alfalfa meal was unchanged from the preceding week, the supply being light, while prices were steady. The weather is, of course, the principal factor in the alfalfa meal market and so far the milling districts of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska have not had the dry, high temperatures needed. Grinding in Colorado has been on a light scale, particularly for this period of the year, when mills have big contracts on their books and are running day and night.

Wyoming has been more favored with high temperatures than any other section. However, mills in this state have not been running as regularly as a year ago, and most of the plants are running on old contracts made more than 60 days ago. Most of the output in Colorado is also moving out on old business.

However, the inability of mixed feed dealers to contract for blackstrap molasses is a factor that is just being felt in the mixed feed and meal market. Manufacturers are going slow about contracting mixed feeds ahead, because of two big uncertainties in the market. First, the meal supply and second the blackstrap molasses position. Whether or not the black strap molasses situation will be relieved soon is a "war question." For war orders calling for the use of derivatives of blackstrap molasses has sent the market price of that article to an unprecedented level. Advances of 50c to $1 per ton on blackstrap molasses were made last week.

The current demand for alfalfa meal is good and in all instances the demand exceeds the supply. Local jobbers are somewhat pushed to obtain sufficient meal to fill old orders. Country mills are receiving barely enough dry hay to keep them running half time and when this condition will improve is a matter of weather conditions.

Choice alfalfa meal sold at $19 to $20 per ton in the local market. No. 1 is quoted at $17.50 to $18.50 per ton in 100 lb. bags, Missouri River. No. 2 is held at $16.50 to $17.50.

Grain mixed molasses feed advanced $1 per ton last week and is now held at a range of $24.50 to $28 per ton in 100 lb. bags. Grain dry mixed feed was only 50c higher, seling at 27 to $29 per ton. Alfalfa molasses feed was 50c to $1 higher. Choice advancing to a range of $21.50 to $23 per ton, while No. 1 is quoted at $20.50 to $22 and No. 2 at $18.50 to $19 per ton. Demand for mixed feeds is in good volume, better than at this time a year ago. The advances, however, are having a tendency to limit the demand to some extent, as mixed alfalfa feed prices are somewhat out of line with the quotations on other feedstuffs. And the indisposition of mixed feed dealers to limit all sales to quick shipment is another unfavorable factor in the local market, which under normal conditions, contracts large quantities ahead.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50 No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molassas Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21.50@23; No. 1, $21@22; No. 2 alfalfa, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice $13@13.50; No. 1, $11.50; standard, $10@11; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Alfalfa products were less active last week. Buyers were disinclined to purchase for other than immediate needs, and even the hand-to-mouth orders were shaded as closely as possible. Trade sentiment is universally bearish, despite the unsatisfactory conditions in which alfalfa hay is being received. What little demand there was for meal came from the East and the South, as the Southwest is taking supplies from Kansas City, where the new run of Colorado hay is appearing. Improved pasturage conditions also operated against buyers, as did sentimentally a lower range of prices for millfeed. One dealer in alfalfa products declared that trade sentiment was unduly depressed for this season, in the face of the good demand which prevailed for alfalfa products during the past crop year. He expressed the opinion that any slight decline in prices would be followed later by unusual activity to replace stocks which are said to be at the lowest point on record.

Trade in alfalfa grain and molasses meal also was light. Spot new alfalfa meal is quoted at $18.50@19 for No. 2 and $20.50 for No. 1; and to arrive at $17.25@19.50, respectively. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain is quoted at $24@28; without grain, $22.50@25.

Chicago, August 2, 1915.

Operating conditions for the alfalfa mills were far from what they should have been last week, but showed considerable enlargement. Prices displayed a relative weakness. There was no activity in the mixed feed trade. Choice alfalfa supplies continue very scarce. It is quoted at $20@20.50 per ton. No. 1 showed a decline, being quoted at $17.50@18 per ton. No. 2 alfalfa meal also declined, being held at $16.50@17 per ton. Grain mixed feeds are quoted at $27 to $27.50 per ton for the dry mixture. Molasses mixed feeds range from $27.50 to $29 per ton. Alfalfa molasses feeds are quoted at $20@24.50.

Cincinnati, Ohio,-Aug. 2, 1915.

Alfalfa products were extremely dull last week. Alfalfa meal and grain mixed feed show a fairly good demand from the southern territory. Hay prices are easier, as a result of the advent of new timothy. Quotations follow: Grain mixed feed, $24.50@25; alfalfa meal $25.50@26.50; molasses feed, $26.50@27.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 2, 1915.

The alfalfa market held firm and mixed feeds advanced on account of the higher prices prevailing in grain. Trade is reported on a fair basis. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23.25, and molasses grain mixed feed at $31.

New Orleans, La., August 2, 1915.

Alfalfa hay moved freely last week and seemed to be in good demand. Prices declined 50c per ton, new hay being quoted at $16 for No. 1 and $17 for choice. Some off-color sold as low as $15 per ton. Alfalfa meal was in good demand at $20@21 per ton, and mixed feeds ranged from $22.50@32.50 per ton. The demand was good, and some round lots were placed.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Hay dealers in the Kansas City market declare the present situation in alfalfa hay is without precedent. The unusual scarcity in dry hay of good quality and the fair demand are resulting in conditions that are abnormal to say the least. Local dealers have been really afraid to contract hay for deferred shipment, because of the uncertainty in harvesting conditions. On the other hand, buyers are showing a disposition to contract ahead, but they cannot obtain orders. In past years, the close of July sees a large number of contracts on books of local hay dealers, but at present hay companies here have practically no hay contracted ahead, either a contracted sale or a contracted purchase. Country shippers are showing no disposition to sell, because they do not know whether they will be able to buy the hay, while this is also the condition in the Kansas City market. It is a case of uncertainty from the farmer to the consumer. If it rains, the farmer will not be able to gather the hay, the country shipper will not be able to buy it and will not be able to deliver it to the primary market handler. This uncertainty has completely demoralized hay trade.

The war is beginning to affect the alfalfa products market directly. The big demand from makers of powder for blackstrap molasses, a derivative of which is used in powder making has tied up most of the supply of molasses, which is used very extensively in making alfalfa mixed feeds. Large handlers of molasses have been unwilling to sell molasses ahead or to contract large amounts with mixed feed manufacturers. This uncertainty of being able to obtain sufficient molasses and the scarcity of meal is making manufacturers go rather slow. Generally, mixed feed manufacturers contract sales of feed ahead, but without any meal or molasses on hand, they have nothing to base future prices, therefore are not selling ahead. Another result of the war orders for blackstrap molasses is the advancing prices for this commodity. Higher prices for alfalfa feeds are resulting from advances in molasses quotations and there is some possibility that the advances in molasses may place alfalfa feed values out of line with the prices on other feedstuffs. Indeed, the present situation is so full of uncertainties that the trade throughout the United States is going slow and as slow as they possibly can go.

Value of Water-Soaked Hay.

Millions of tons of first crop alfalfa have been spoiled by the persistent wet weather. Farmers throughout the Middle West suffered, for the rains were equally damaging to alfalfa hay of the first cutting almost everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. But to lose one crop of alfalfa is not like losing a crop of wheat, for the necessity of getting the spoiled hay out of the way of the next crop leaves little time for grieving. But has this water-soaked alfalfa any feeding value?

There is considerable discussion on this mooted point. Alfalfa hay when exposed to rain loses more than its bright green color and its palatability; food constituents are actually bleached and washed out. At the Colorado Experimental Station a few years ago, it was found that alfalfa hay when exposed to a succession of showers aggregating 1.75 inches lost one-third of its protein and one-seventh of its carbohydrates. That is a rather heavy loss, but it seems that most Western farmers would rather run their chances on incurring it than to stack the hay and use stack covers for protection against rainfall.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., has not made a decision as to the location of its new alfalfa mill. President Weiss says that the plant will be located in Western Kansas, but the exact point has not been decided upon.

Knickerbocker Bag Co.
INCORPORATED
Second Hand Bags
For All Purposes
ST. LOUIS, MO., 26 South Commercial St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 7 and 9 Front St.
Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as second miller in mill up to 300 barrels. Have had several years' experience and can furnish good recommendations. Would be willing to do anything when mill not running full time. Address E. L. Kibler, Smith Center, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a competent, practical man. Life experience with every kind of wheat, commenced as a bound apprentice. Can put your mill on a paying basis and give best of references to that effect. Or, will rent a small water mill. John J. Taylor, 3089 Vine st., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Young married man, at present engaged in brokerage business, desires change of location account health of family. Am good accountant, fair salesman and all around office man, also first-class telegraph operator. Would make good combination operator and office man for some mill. Willing go most anywhere north. Address Box 487, Baton Rouge, La.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 150 bbls. Have had long experience and can keep mill in good repair. Have also had experience with "Midget" Marvels. Can get best results from them and install them, if necessary. Want best wages you can afford. Box 68, Cedar Point, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The well-known, up-to-date, 50-barrel roller mill and corn mill, planing machine, rip saws, band saws, feed mill, all attached; located right in town. Running every day in the week and doing good business. Also 80 acres of land four miles from town, two-horse farm in cultivation. Plenty of timber. For price and terms see A. N. Plunkett, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—A steam roller mill, about 60 bbl. capacity, in one of the best locations for a small mill in the northwest. We buy all our wheat direct from the farmers and sell our output to the local and home trade except the clear flour which we ship East. Everything is up-to-date including Corliss engine and the Alsop Process. Reason for wanting to sell, poor health. Cottonwood Roller Mills, Cottonwood, Minn.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, small flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000. Served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Good Manufacturing Co., Appleton, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED direct. Samples and grower's price on request. J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

WANTED—We are in the market for Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. L. D. King, Covington, Ga.

WANTED—Always in the market for all grades of flour in straight or mixed cars, millfeeds, etc. In daily touch with the Louisiana jobbers. Merchants Flouring Co., Lafayette, La.

PARTNER WANTED—Kansas mill, 100-bbl., nearly new, good trade, making good profits. In order to secure more working capital will sell an interest to partner or organize stock company. Abundant wheat of fine quality, steady trade and a large territory. Will need from $5,000 to $10,000 and can satisfy prospective buyer that this is a good proposition. Address Box 311, care Milling and Grain News.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Aug. 2, 1915.

Jobbers are buying flour in carload lots as needed, but do not seem to think deferred shipments desirable purchases at this time. Demand for instant shipments was better the past week than for some time, but only old established brands were bought.

There is some demand for corn meal, but with higher prices for meal and lower prices for flour, the demand is gradually working toward the latter.

Selma Market Prices.

Prices today follow: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, immediate shipment: superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.50; high patent, (60 to 70 per cent), $5.75 to $5.85; standard patent, (80 to 100 per cent), $5.50; shipments last half August, 50 cents less; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.75 to $1.80; pure wheat bran, 100s, $23.75; shorts, 100s, $26.75.

SELMA NOTES.

A. D. Blalock, for 20 years head salesman for L. and E. Lamar, one of the largest wholesale grocers in Alabama, believes business will be much better in the Selma territory next fall and winter than last year. Mr. Blalock says that if this section has general rains during the next few days, the largest crops, as a whole, in 40 years will be harvested being as crops are made at reduced expense, better conditions are probable despite the small cotton acreage.

The Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Co. of St. Louis has issued an interesting booklet on its roll corrugating work. It contains excellent illustrations. The booklet is being sent to millers on application.

IN THE SUN AND RAIN.

(Continued from Page 7.)

very good in color and gluten quality, but rather tough and damp. The Hogan power plant and the river is temporarily out of commission, but makers of "Best Yet" keep going just the same.

C. G. Alberts of the Aurora Mills, should be a Colonel of cavalry. He rides his horse at Junction City as if he really belonged to a regiment at Fort Reno nearby. He also finds time to make Tyler & Co. one of the prosperous Kansas firms, but is getting restless at the delayed wheat harvest and new crop season.

I met Mr. Copley of the Kansas City branch of the Bemis Bag Co. at Junction and enjoyed his company to Wamego, having dinner at Manhattan. He was headed for home over Sunday.

There is one mill at Wamego, and it is a good one of about 150 bbls. George Gamble at St. Louis told me a yarn once, which I really believe now I have Mr. Lord's confirmation. It is this: The Lord's Best flour was made from wheat from Paradise (a station on the Union Pacific) and milled by an Angel (Mr. Lord's night miller) and shipped to Zion City (Zion City General Store.) Of course, Mr. Lord and his son have other customers, and all their wheat don't come from Paradise. And the Lord Milling Co. runs very steadily. They were shipping out some new wheat not good enough for "Lord's Best," and it went to Kansas City. Threshing was general, but wheat in the bottoms was bleached, some of it sprouted and very damp.

There are four Niemollers at Wakefield operating the Wakefield Mill & Eevator Co. They believe in a family mill and even have a farm each to help out with wheat supply. Mr. Niemoller wanted to hire me as a roustabout after helping unload a wagon of wheat and load 10,000 lbs. of flour on a farmer's wagon during the noon hour, but I declined the job and on to Clay Center.

Henry Starkweather was out of town, and the Snell Milling & Grain Co. was struggling along without the manager for a day or two. H. H. is making good. He is a "working wonder" and has years' of experience to back up the work.

Al Williamson is big enough for any job, and putting the Republican River back where it belongs is some undertaking. During the recent high water the Republican became innoculated with "Teddy Bear" germs and went on a rampage toward the Frisco Fair and left the Williamson mill with a water power without any water. Al's job is to divert the channel back where it belongs, and he is going to do it if it takes all summer. Otto Swaller lived in Kansas City long enough to get the Saturday afternoon habit of getting the work done in the morning. He was at the office, however, and we talked men and events, and incidentally milling in a European war year. Clay Center evidently agrees with Mr. Swaller and a good guesser would say Swaller has made "William's Best" a winner in the Quality Race.

Clyde is recognized in the distance by a white shaft of concrete and steel built high as a Washington monument by Lehrack of Kansas City. "The elevator came in handy last year," said Bert Sager, the manager of the Clyde Milling & Elevator Co., "but we are going slow on new wheat. Because we have the elevator, don't think we must fill it up right away." Milling is good in Clyde, in fact has been for years. H. O. Bradley, former secretary of the Northern Kansas Millers' Club, is in the ofice, and if "Clyde's Best" don't sell, it is not because there is not enough selling ability behind it. Mr. Bradley is just installed in a fine new house, one of the best in Clyde and H. O. is prouder of it than a boy with new boots.

The Situation in Rye.

Weather conditions throughout all rye producing territory continue very unfavorable for the harvesting and conditioning of the new crop, says the Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis. In Southern Wisconsin only half of the fields are cut and a week of continuous dry weather will be necessary before there can be any movement of the new grain. Late, however, as is the crop in Wisconsin, in other sections it is still later.

As long as the war continues and the Dardanelles remain closed, the demand for United States rye will be above normal. Scandinavian countries, which previous to the war supplied their requirements from the surplus of the fifteen hundred million bus. crops of Russia and Germany, can under the above condition secure their supplies only from the surplus of our 45,000,000-bu. crop.

However, should the surplus of Russia become available during this crop year through the opening of the Dardanelles, it would have an immediate effect upon the demand for the surplus of this country, and very quickly result in forcing domestic prices to a competitive basis for delivery at Scandinavian ports—a result that might cut in two current values.

Mill Activities in Arkansas.

Among the towns in Arkansas with a small new flour mill is Mountain View.

W. L. Mock, Sr., has installed new power machinery in his mill at Pocahontas, Ark.

William Daniel has added a small flour mill to his enterprises at Lonoke, Ark. The wheat crop in the vicinity of Lonoke is estimated at 10,000 bus. It is the result of last fall's campaign for diversification in Arkansas crops.

The Forest City Gin Co. of Forest City, Ark., is adding a flour mill plant as an annex to its business.

The Harrison Milling Co. of Harrison, Ark., has purchased the Jersey Mills at Harrison. In the future the Harrison company will operate both the Universal and the Jersey Mills under the name of the Harrison Milling Co. H. W. Redus and sons are the owners and operators.

The Wiliams Patent Crusher and Pulverizing Co. writes: "In your July 20 issue, under Alfalfa Leaves, is an article about fire destroying the alfalfa meal at Manteca, Cal., operated by M. L. St. Clair, further stating that he has not made any decision on rebuilding. Mr. St. Clair does not own nor operate an alfalfa mill at Manteca, Cal. He operates one of our portable mills at Salida, Cal., and a fire started some time ago in some hay near the mill. Inasmuch as it was a portable mill, however, very little damage was done, as he hooked on his engine, pulled the mill out of the way, with the loss of only one belt. This was immediately renewed, and the plant operated in less than two days, and is still in operation."

The W. T. Wilson Grain Co. of Nacogdoches, Tex., lost a warehouse containing 20 cars of hay in a fire the night of July 25. The loss on the stock is placed at $2,500 and the loss on the building $1,000, all fully covered by insurance. Incendiaries are suspected. The Wilson company plans to rebuild at once.

The Mutual Millers' & Feed Dealers' Association elected Walter J. Merrick, of the Acme Milling Co., Corry, Pa., president, at the annual meeting held in Jamestown, N. Y., which was attended by about 150 dealers, including a number from Central New York.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

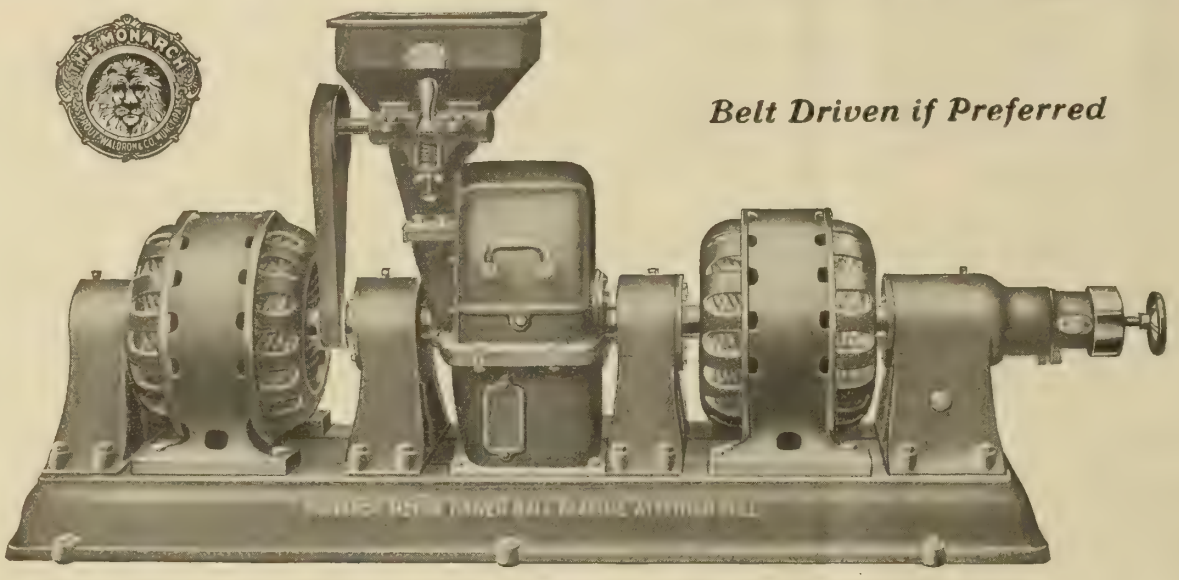
CHASE BAG CO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds"
EST. 1847
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds"
EST. 1847
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.

Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

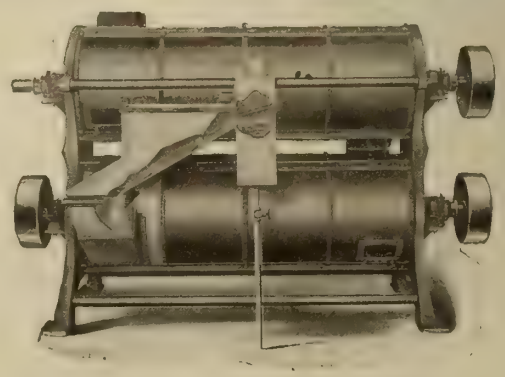
Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St. Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322

AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

MANY and many a time you have quietly and earnestly thought to yourself: "If I could just get hold of an *absolutely sure* method of lifting the quality of my flour a few points higher, how easy it would be for me to increase the volume of my sales!"

But—

Have you ever thought of the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier as the basis of the very method you have been wanting? *It is!*



Send, then, for bulletin No. 93, which is quite likely to steer your thoughts into profitable channels.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915 | Number Eleven

SATISFACTION!

It's a big word and realized to the fullest extent by our

Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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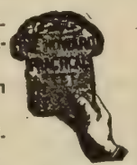
NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

The Great Western Mfg. Co.—Richardson Automatic Scales—Apelt Wheat Heaters—Invincible Cleaners—Knickerbocker Dust Collectors—Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR



Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

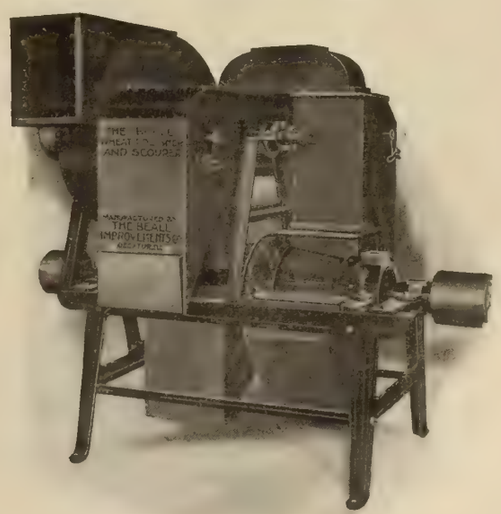
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



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DECATUR, ILL.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co.

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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

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Built in 1914

Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan.
1,000 barrels capacity.

Concordia Mill & Elevator Co., Concordia, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

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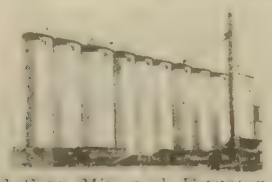
750 barrels daily capacity.



Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kansas.
15 tanks, 500,000 bushels capacity.

Kansas Milling Co., St. John, Kansas.
100,000 bushels capacity.

Mills and Elevators Designed and Constructed by

The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co.

724-725 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
OXFORD, MICH.

Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.

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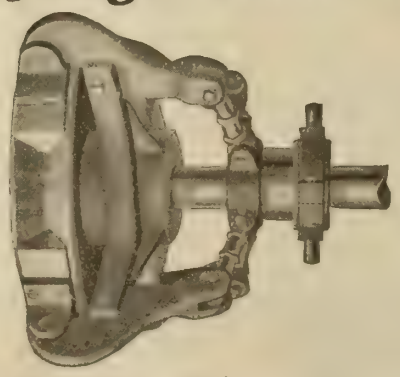
Judge After 30 Days' Trial



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Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
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Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
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Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
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THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

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WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Winfield, Kansas

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Manufacturers of
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
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Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

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BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves
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If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
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Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
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The Enns Milling Co.
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
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Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
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Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
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1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
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You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
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As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
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A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
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ALVA ROLLER MILLS
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"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
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3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

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The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
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Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
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Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
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BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

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In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

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MILLS AT

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

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Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

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Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

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H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
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H. C. Cole Milling Co.

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Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

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Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

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Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

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Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want STRONG FLOURS
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON P. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
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Use All Codes

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
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Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
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This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD, Inc.
B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange
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George Hay Charles Hay
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FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
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CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate
the purest, strongest and most economical, hence
The Peer of Phosphates
SELF-RISE SPECIAL
The ideal Phosphate for s rising flour
Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co
New York, N. Y.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL
with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.
The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange.
Sargent, Nebr.

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

CONNECTIONS
Wanted by a new jobbing company for Southwestern Louisiana. Can handle mixed cars of corn goods, hard and soft wheat flour.
MerchantsFlouringCo.
LaFayette, Louisiana

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
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All Wheat--966,000,000

Government Report Makes High Estimate—Rains Interfering With Threshing Progress.

Weather conditions throughout the winter wheat belt took a turn for the worse the opening days of this week. Rains further delayed harvest and threshing, and estimates on the total crop are being reduced, especially in Kansas and Nebraska the two largest winter wheat producers.

Correspondents reports indicate that spring wheat has made seasonable progress and an early harvest is expected.

Corn has benefited from the improved weather conditions, but the crop is two weeks late in the northern section of the belt.

* * *

The Government Report.

The government report issued yesterday estimated the combined winter and spring wheat crops of the United States at 966,000,000 bus., basing calculations on conditions existing Aug. 1. This estimate makes for the largest crop the United States has ever harvested. Kansas is credited with 118,600,000 bus., by the report, while the three spring wheat states have outlook for 239,300,000 bus.

The government figures were surprising to the grain trade as a whole. Many had anticipated much lower figures than those given. As an instance, the grain trade generally had placed the Kansas crop at less than 100,000,000 bus. and near 90,000,000 bus., while the government figures were 118,6000,000 bus.

Details of winter and spring wheat states follow:

	Aug. Yield.	1915 Estimate	1914 Crop.
New York	23.0	8,700,000	8,100,000
Pennsylvania	17.5	22,700,000	23,747,000
Maryland	16.0	10,200,000	13,158,000
Virginia	13.6	16,700,000	11,296,000
North Carolina	10.7	11,300,000	7,332,000
Ohio	19.5	40,200,000	36,538,000
Indiana	16.9	46,700,000	43,239,000
Illinois	19.5	56,100,000	46,250,000
Michigan	19.7	18,800,000	17,316,000
Iowa	21.5	11,400,000	11,016,000
Missouri	12.3	34,100,000	43,333,000
Nebraska	19.3	69,500,000	64,172,000
Kansas	14.0	118,600,000	176,300,000
Kentucky	10.5	8,600,000	12,540,000
Tennessee	9.8	8,200,000	11,160,000
Texas	15.5	21,100,000	14,066,000
Oklahoma	12.6	38,800,000	47,975,000
Montana	25.0	16,200,000	11,063,000
Idaho	27.5	10,400,000	9,322,000
Washington	27.7	31,200,000	25,440,000
Oregon	21.0	14,000,000	13,684,000
California	16.0	7,000,000	6,800,000

SPRING WHEAT FIGURES.

	Aug.	1915 Outlook.	1914 Crop.
Minnesota	90	69,000,000	42,000,000
North Dakota	95	116,300,000	81,592,000
South Dakota	98	54,000,000	20,600,000
Washington	90	18,800,000	16,400,000

DETAILS OF ALL CROPS.

Details of each crop as announced by the department, follow:

Winter Wheat—Preliminary estimates show the acre yield as 16.4 bus., compared with 19.0 last year and 15.6, the five-year average.

Spring wheat— Condition 93.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.3 last month, 75.5 last year and 78.9, the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield, 16 bus., compared with 11.8 last year and 13.3 the 1909-13 average.

All Wheat—Indicated acre yield 16.3 bus., compared with 16.6 last year and 14.7, the 1909-13 average.

Corn—Condition 79.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 81.2 last month, 74.8 last year and 80.6 the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield, 26.7 bus., compared with 25.8 last year and 25.9 the 1909-13 average.

Oats—Condition 91.6 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.3 last month, 79.4 last year and 80.2 the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield 34.9 bus., compared with 29.7 last year and 30.6 the 1909-13 average. Oats remaining on farms Aug. 1 was 55,607,000 bus., compared with 62,467,000 last year and 59,417,000 bu., the 1909-13 average.

Barley—Condition 93.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 94.1 last month, 85.8 last year and 81.8, the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield 29.4 bus., compared with 25.8 last year and 24.3, the 1909-13 average.

Rye—Estimated acreage 2,514,000, compared with 2,533,000 last year. Preliminary estimates show acre yield as 17 bus., compared with 16.8 last year and 16.1, the 1909-13 average.

Buckwheat—Estimated acreage 800,000, compared with 796,000 last year. Condition 92.6 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.8 last year and 88.7, the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield 22.1 bus., compared with 21.3 last year and 20.5, the 1909-13 average.

* * *

Weather Takes Turn for Worse.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

After improved weather last week, which, however, was not without scattered rains in the important wheat districts of the Southwest, Kansas is again having very unfavorable conditions for threshing. In the last 24 hours some heavy rains fell in the state, especially in the southern counties. Hutchinson, for example, reports that threshing will be delayed a week more at least. Nebraska, too, is having unfavorable weather.

Naturally, the delay in threshing is heightening the abnormal conditions now prevailing in the wheat and flour markets. Cash wheat here is bringing a premium of as much as 25c a bu. over the September delivery price. And the September delivery price in Kansas City is higher than the quotation on the same option in Chicago, whereas a difference of six or seven cents a bu. should prevail. Instead of increasing, the local wheat receipts are falling of. The receipts today were 267 cars, against 349 a week ago and 533 a year ago. Cash interest who had sold ahead are ,of course, experiencing great difficulty in filling contracts and are paying for extensions and releases. This is true of both domestic and export business.

Local grain dealers estimate that only 10 to 20 per cent of the Kansas crop has been threshed to date. Several extensive cash handlers even estimate the amount of threshing accomplished to date in Kansas at less than 10 per cent, but their figures are considered too low by a majority in the trade.

The tendency appears to be to reduce the estimates on the probable final yield in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The quality too, it is quite generally conceded, is deteriorating further. Locally the arrivals are grading No. 3 and No. 4 largely, with No. 3 predominating. The August government estimate, which indicates 118,600,000 bus. for Kansas, is considered too high because it is figured on an acreage of 8,400,000 acres, while the abandonment reported by Secretary Mohler of Kansas and others indicated a harvested area of only 8,000,000 acres. The government report makes the average yield per acre in Kansas 14 bus. This, too, is considered too high by the trade.

Rains Again in Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

Rains today were general over Southern Illinois. Although the total precipitation was rather light, the downfall was sufficient to interfere with threshing operations throughout Southern Illinois and in Missouri. In some sections farmers threshed wheat, nothwithstanding the rains.

Millers in Southern Illinois continue to complain of the large percentage of tough wheat being marketed by farmers. Much of the grain arriving at mills is of poor quality and grades mostly No. 3 and No. 4. Moisture content is high.

* * *

The Ohio State Report.

The Ohio state report for August places the wheat prospect at 111 per cent, compared with 105 per cent a year ago at this time. The report says oats condition is 11 per cent, against 77 per cent on Aug. 1 a year ago.

Crop Year Flour Exports.

For the crop year ending June 30, the total exports of flour from the United States aggregated 15,968,455 bbls., according to official figures compiled by the Department of Foreign Commerce. Wheat exports in the fiscal year were 258,971,975 bus., while the total of wheat and flour exports in bus. amounts to 330,830,000 bus., compared with 145,589,000 in the preceding crop year. These figures establish a new high record for total exports of wheat and flour. However, the shipments of flour abroad were not record breaking, although they exceeded the exports of the preceding year by more than 4,000,000 bbls. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, exports of wheat flour amounted to 11,821,000 bbls.; in 1913, 11,395,000 bbls.; in 1912, 11,004,000 bbls.; 1911, 10,031,000 bbls.

Sues for Telegraphic Error.

The Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., has entered suit against the Postal Telegraph Co. for recovery of $280. The mill alleges that a code message was sent to the Western Grain Co., Wichita, ordering 10,000 bus. of wheat. In the message, the code word fluting was used by the mill, while an error by a telegraph operator made the message read flirting as despatched. Flirting means 6,000 bus. The sale was confirmed, but the mill did not discover until three days later that they had purchased only 6,000 bus. of wheat, instead of 10,000 bus. The market had gone up in the meanwhile, and the milling company alleges they incurred a loss of $280 in purchasing the remaining 4,000 bus.

The Shawnee Milling Co. is asking for recovery of this loss from the telegraph company, to whose negligence it is due.

Rye Prices Sharply Advance.

Prices for rye grain for spot delivery show a sharp advance during the past two days, owing to an entire absence of offerings—either old or new—on the one hand; and on the other, to an accumulating demand not only to fill current requirements, but also to replenish stocks which have been reduced to the vanishing point. The situation will continue acute until free marketing of the new crop is possible.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Western Advance Case

Unofficial Report Says Interstate Commerce Commission Has Granted General Increase.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1915.

The Interstate Commerce Commissions' decision in the applicaton of forty-one Western railways for an increase in freight rates has been reached. It will be made public in a few days.

The decision grants liberal increases on the ground that the revenues of Western railroads have not kept pace with the increasing cost of operation and that revenues now are too low to be for the best public interest.

The commission points out to the railroads methods by which they can better their position by economies, such as eliminating many free services to shippers and increasing efficiency of organization and equipment.

The grain carrying roads of the Northwest will profit most largely by the decision, it is asserted. Grain, grain products, live stock, fresh meats and packinghouse products, coal, hay, fruits, vegetables and cotton piece goods were the principal commodities on which the advance was sought.

The railroads did not ask for a horizontal increase of 5 per cent, but took up each commodity separately. Railroad attorneys estimated that the increases asked would yield $10,000,000 additional revenue yearly.

The railroads produced evidence that, although they had been required to expend more than $100,000,000 a year for seven years in the way of additions and betterments of their properties, yet their revenues had increased but slightly within that space of time—in other words, that there is practically no return on the investment made in the last seven years.

New Mills in the Southeast.

The capacity of the Biltmore Roller Mills, Biltmore, N. C., has been increased to 100 bbls. capacity.

John Wade & Sons have started work on a 500-bbl. flour mill and 500-bbl. corn plant in Memphis, Tenn., at a cost of $75,000. The erection of the mill, according to John Wade, is a direct result of the expansion in wheat and corn production in the South. Mr. Wade plans to buy most of the grain he will use in the cotton states.

The Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., has awarded contract for the erection of a 250-bbl. mill and a 500-bbl. corn plant. An elevator of 25,000 bus. capacity will also be erected. The old plant of the Town Creek company burned to the ground several months ago and the new mill will be of larger capacity, partly due to the enlarged grain area in its vicinity.

The Bell Dowlin Mill Co., Springfied, Tenn., plans to have its new 150-bbl. mill in operation early in the winter. The contract to build the mill and elevator was let last week and work will start immediately. A complete cleaning and tempering plant will also be erected

The Interstate Milling Co., has purchased a site in Charlotte, N. C., on which a 350-bbl. flour mill will be erected immediately. The plant, including an elevator of about 25,000 bus. capacity, will cost about $60,000. It will be placed in operation as soon as completed, which may be within 90 days.

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The Trade Commission's Field.

When the new Federal Trade Commission was created by congress there was wonderment, coupled with doubt, as to the influence it would wield in American commerce. The opponents of the measure which created the commission pointed out that the act gave the members too much power, that business was already being investigated sufficiently and that there was need of freer reins, not more regulatory bodies. Whether or not these views will be upheld in the developments that are to follow the organization and work of the new Federal Trade Commission remains to be seen. There is, however, hope that those who objected to the body will find in its performance a reason for modifying their ideas as to its value.

While the new Federal Trade Commission is interested in all forms of business enterprise, having broad powers, it is encouraging to its friends to note that it has already been foresighted enough to give the milling industry a hearing. It is to the credit of the commission that it has done this despite the fact that it has received requests to look into other business matters, notably local cases of unfair discrimination with which it is empowered to deal. That the commission has taken time to hear about the needs of the flour milling industry in the export fields means that its members have their ears to the ground, that they are alert enough to realize where they may begin to accomplish the greatest good for the general commerce of the United States.

In the several hearings already held by the Federal Trade Commission for the purpose of obtaining suggestions for assisting in the development of the flour milling industry the members of that body have had presented to them in a convincing manner the abnormalties which prevail in the export fields and the discriminations which confront exporters who are eager to place more flour in Europe. The matter of freight charges naturally received consideration, for the discrimination against flour in favor of wheat in the export trade has long been a thorn in the side of every miller who possessed the aggressiveness required to open an outlet for American flour. The matter of minor privileges, such as the withholding of information on the origin of shipments and the consultation of competing interests on prices, were also brought to the attention of the commission. The immediate difficulties, especially the delay in transmitting cables, the excessive charges for such messages and the refusal of the British censors to permit codes as in the pre-war days, did not receive undue consideration. While some of these phases of the export trade in flour cannot be dealt with by the Federal Trade Commission, all, it seems, can be remedied in time through the assistance of the members of that powerful government organization, direct and indirect.

In the fiscal year just closed, according to figures Milling and Grain News presents this week, the exports of wheat from the United States aggregated 258,971,975 bus. compared with 92,342,851 bus. in the preceding crop year. Thus, the wheat exports for the year nearly trebled those of the preceding twelve month. Flour exports, on the other hand, amounted to only 15,968,455 barrels, against 11,726,470 barrels in 1913-14, certainly a disappointing increase when the huge gains in the outgo of wheat are taken into consideration. These comparisons alone show plainly that there is something wrong, that the milling industry is not enjoying its fair share of the export trade in breadstuffs which this country transacts. This showing should be more convincing than ever now to the Federal Trade Commission and to other friends of American business because it was made at a time when the principal importers, the countries of Europe, were in a position which made the purchase of manufactured food products, not the raw articles, of greatest advantage to them.

For the first time in the history of American business, the milling industry now has a governmental institution from which it may renew hopes for a correction of the difficulties which surround the exporting millers and others who might become exporters. The institution, the Federal Trade Commission, has made an encouraging start. If it succeeds in helping millers to solve their export problems it will not only justify its existence, but earn the gratitude of the country for its members and for those who were instrumental in creating the commission.

Develop the Missouri.

Water transportation facilities have been instrumental in the last year in assisting millers of the Southwest to realize the tariffs which are due them from railroads. The Panama Canal has been notable in this respect. Millers are therefore desirous of encouraging the development of water transportation, whether through a marvelous undertaking such as the construction of a great canal or through the improvement of a river. They have, for this reason, looked with great favor on the work of the federal government and other agencies in making use of the latent powers of the Missouri River between Kansas City and St. Louis. Now millers of the Southwest are looking with great disfavor on the reported recommendation of a government engineer for the abandonment of work aimed to add to the navigability of that waterway. This unexpected development is regarded by millers about as unfavorably as a step by railroads for the adoption of advanced freight rates or any other proposition which means still more discrimination against the flour industry in the Southwest.

A miller whose understanding of the transportation problems affecting the flour industry of the Southwest is second to none once declared that the Missouri River is the greatest asset possessed by millers in their fight for fair railroad charges. Had this miller made his remark during a war period like the present he probably would have referred to the Missouri River not as an asset, but in stronger terms—as a "howitzer" in the campaign for railroad rates which will give to the Southwest no more than what it deserves. The Missouri River, therefore, must be improved. Work already done on it the last few years has increased the commerce vessels have carried over it. The river, if improved as conditions warrant, will be helpful to the entire country, for no land is developed when it possesses instruments of promoting transportation that are permitted to lie unused.

Remarkable progress has been made in recent years in bringing about fair and adequate transportation facilities for the country. The railroad receiverships of today are a step in this direction even if expensive. While it is building up in its transportation affairs, the country cannot afford to ignore the Missouri River and the great stretch of territory which it is capable of serving. Neither the milling industry nor the other business interests of the Southwest can afford to let the Missouri River be discarded as a highway of commerce.

In the South.

The South, always a heavy buyer of flour, is now receiving great attention from all food producing interests as well as from Europe. Whether the South is going to be in a stronger economic position than in the past year and whether it will be in a position to purchase more freely of the millers' products are questions which may now be discussed with more intelligence, for the country has had, in the last week, new light on conditions in the cotton states.

Just a week ago the national department of agriculture issued an estimate on the condition of the cotton crop indicating an average of 75.3 per cent, against 80.3 a month ago, 76.4 a year ago and a ten-year average of 78.5. As the acreage is sharply less than last year, when the South produced its record crop of 16,100,000 bales of cotton, it is believed the current report, which was less favorable than expected, suggests a crop below 12,000,000 bales. In the last week weather has not been satisfactory for cotton over a number of important districts, especially in southern Texas, which is having a drouth. Besides, attention is being given to the fact that sales of fertilizer in the cotton states in the last year declined 41 per cent, which will be felt in the yield. Cotton, therefore, should be higher in price than in the past year. The only menace is the determination of Great Britain to stop exports which might possibly reach her enemies, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The British Government seems so anxious to do this that she is even considering purchasing the surplus crop of the cotton states, which, however, would be less advantageous to the growers of that staple than free competitive markets to which they are entitled. The South is using pressure to preserve her rights, which promises well for her future economic position.

While the South has larger grain harvests this year, including wheat, her production of cereals should not interfere seriously with the trade of millers of important wheat growing states with her consumers. It undoubtedly economized because of necessity in the past year. With a better cotton market, with much more adequate facilities for financing her crop and with more revenue from products other than cotton, it seems that the flour trade has reason for looking more hopefully to the South.

The welfare of the South is an important item in the prosperity of the nation, and millers and other business men will stand by her in her efforts to obtain, through Washington, fair treatment for her cotton abroad. The cotton question is, in fact, a national question, affecting millers and others who deal with the South alike.

Consumption of American Cotton.

The world's consumption of American grown cotton in the fiscal year ending July 31 amounted to only 14,134,000 bales, according to figures compiled by the New Orleans cotton Exchange. During the preceding year, when the Southern cotton crop of the United States was lighter, the world's consumption was 14,541,000 bales. The falling off was due entirely to decreases in foreign mills, American cotton mills operating at a record rate during the entire year.

Nebraska Enthusiasm

Millers in the Cornhusker State Look Forward to a Prosperous Twelve Months.

After traversing the State of Nebraska twice in different counties, I am convinced that Nebraska is an agricultural state which the older states of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and even further east may consider as an equal. Corn predominates and such corn the middle of August has rarely seen. It will require a warm summer (what is left of it) and a late fall to bring this corn to maturity, but the chances are good for a bumper crop.

As in Kansas, there is good, bad and indifferent wheat, but Nebraska wheat farmers are stacking wheat this year more than ever before, because of the rains and that will help. I shelled out some wheat near Crete Saturday that was going into a stack. An outside bundle was bleached badly and one that was inside had dark hard wheat. After going "through the sweat" in the stack and getting back color and drying out, there will be a wonderful improvement in the threshing results. Anyway Nebraska wheat is in better condition than some other states and practically all the wheat, oats and barley was cut although a few fields can yet be seen which are abandoned.

On Friday, July 30, I drove into Fremont rather late and was up too early and down to the Fremont Milling Co. office to see Mr. Nehrbaus, who either works late counting his dollars of last year's profits or who is a "joy rider" on some of the good roads near Fremont. Fred Brown was at the Brown Milling Co.'s plant and Fred is going ahead with his plans to make a big, prosperous mill out of the plant. It was looking fine in a new coat of white paint. G. Y. Bonus is a new partner in the concern but an old hand in the business for he formerly was milling at Sioux City, Ia., and has been the Kewanee boiler man since in Illinois.

I missed the Diels boys at Scribner, both good fellows and good millers. Henry is with the Southwestern Milling Co. at Kansas City and Adolph has joined the Southwestern colony of millers in California. The Farmers' Elevator Co. has the Scribner Mill and I understand are going to sell the output largely through the co-operative unions and elevators in Nebraska. Manager was too busy weighing grain and selling lumber during my short stay and we hardly had a chance to talk about the milling business. I went to Le Mars, Ia., Sunday and while not in Nebraska the Plymouth Milling Co. is going to get a little write up. Their 600-bbl. mill was completely remodeled last fall and "Plymouth" is better than ever and that is going some even for Iowa grocery trade which demands and gets the best flour that Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska can make. A fine large warehouse for the corn mills was also built this last year and it adjoins the new corn mill on the west. "Plymco is a fine white powdery corn flour for bakers and confectioners and Charles A. Wernli is pushing its sale with marked success. Conrad Haas has been traveling for Plymouth and now has a new Ford runabout and the trade will see him oftener and with Otto Wernli in the Illinois territory and also helping Charles in the office sales, Plymouth is going to hum this year.

Well, I lost Jimmie the Driver between Scribner and Norfolk where I returned Sunday evening. Jimmie was 450 miles from home but he decided to go back rather suddenly and I hunted in vain for him in Norfolk and went to Pierce by train. Nebraska's next to the newest mill is at Pierce and I believe Mr. Rainbow thinks more of that mill than he does of the best compliment I could pay it. It is a fine up-to-the-minute plant—250 bbls. and S. F. Gilman reached the superlative of his mill building experience in Nebraska when it was completed. Pierce has a good water power and the location and country will improve as hard winter wheat continues to displace spring wheat on the Bonesteel line north of Pierce. The Norfolk Cereal and Flour Mills are always busy and Mr. Bridges is one of the solid substantial millers of Nebraska. He has a good water power and prosperous mill with a variety of cereal products, as well as flour with a good trade.

Neligh is headquarters of the S. F. Gilman milling interests. Mr. Gilman was out at Valentine looking after the reconstruction of the dam which the floods took away. Manager J. W. Spirk of the Neligh Mills is going to put in a Diesel type oil engine—in fact is doing it and there will be power and more business around that plant for Mr. Spirk is the man who does things and gets results. Miss Lillian Anderson, in his office, was the writers' first stenographer at Omaha. Miss Lillian is a crackerjack steno. (they all get a special and thorough training with M. and G. N.) and now she can buy grain, trade with the farmers and solve the intricacies of milling-in-transit with any of the best office men.

I like Arthur Galloway's pluck and I have my eye on the Oakdale Milling Co. now that he is manager and in control. He has made many improvements and plans more. The water power is valuable, the location admirable and the mill under the competent handling of Mr. Moore will make the stuff which Arthur can sell. Wheat is not as plentiful around Oakdale as it was when spring wheat was the prominent crop, but the mill enjoys good receipts nevertheless.

The wheat supply is larger at Albion where Dr. Barnes runs a newspaper, two mills at Albion and Petersburg and also mixes in politics somewhat. The Albion Milling Co. has a good plant and trade at home and in the west in Dakota and Wyoming. St. Edwards, Neb., will be remembered by the editor as the home of the hospitable Blackburn family. Mrs. Blackburn although loyal to white flour, especially the St. Edward's brand, has a recipe for corn bread I must get and keep. N. C. says it's the corn, I say the milling, but the combination was delicious and satisfying. They have a spacious lovely home and grounds. O, yes. The mill. Well, there is Mr. Blackburn who says he "just looks after things" and his two sons, one in the office and one in the mill. Both are the best boys a man could have and the three have made a thriving success of the business and deserve every bit of it.

Another Ford—a new one which I bought Friday—and Ralph the Driver took me to Cedar Rapids. The Van Ackeran Bros. run the mill and elevator and a big coal and lumber business. Mr. Vanderheiden, their miller, has a dandy new Wolf mill and good water power and the Van Ackerans are good business men and will make a success at Cedar Rapids.

I met Mr. Cook at Fullerton. Mr. Cook and I meet occasionally in the Southwest where he makes surveys and inspects mills for the Southwestern Agency of Kansas City. We had dinner together and I visited with Mr. Campbell of the Fullerton Milling Co. before driving to Genoa for the night. Mr. Campbell is driving the mill with an oil engine as the electric light company needs all the power from the water power plant. Mr. Campbell is having a good business with the mill and keeps his 200 or more stockholders satisfied which is not always easy.

Platte Center has J. E. Cossairt and a fine new ball bearing 60-bbl. mill, operated by oil engine. I watched it start up and it was like starting a new Pierce-Arrow, push the button and the engine does the rest. Mr. Cossairt had a mill on the river and the river left him high and dry. He built on the W. P. and has established a flourishing business in a few years, by hard work and good methods.

At David City, Mr. Flickinger operates the Imperial Mills and is associated with Van Wickle of York, who recently sold out his interest at Fremont. "King Daniel" is their brand and local and car lot trade keep them busy.

Lincoln is the home of "Gooch's Best," Gooch and Roth are a team of hustlers and thinkers. They have about ten telephones and a dozen dictaphones and stenos and keep all busy as well as a few Fords and salesmen. Gooch says his flour is made from Kansas wheat—western Turkey from the St. Francis line. Gooch is a newspaper man—a real one—for he has a daily paper. The mill pays his white paper bills and the linotpye men and reporters take their wages in flour and breakfast food. Gooch writes the editorials himself and supports either party but was once a Democrat and is now a Prohibitionist but not of the Bryan pedigree.

Tecumseh and J. W. Mackie and Mrs. Mackie and the two Miss Mackies may forget W. B. B. but he will not forget their hospitality and the drive to Humboldt and back. The roads were good except—well the less said about two mud holes the better. Mr. Mackie and Mr. Cellar, his miller with Mr. Webb in the office make the Tecumseh Milling Co. and "Gilt Edge" flour pretty hard to beat in Nebraska.

O. A. Cooper and Guy Cooper were both out driving the evening we were in Humboldt so we missed them. The mill and electric light plant and lumber and coal and grain elevators and

(Continued on Page 12.)

The Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan. New Tempering Plant in Foreground.

Call for More Flour

France and Greece Decide on Purchases for Consumers—Other European Trade Signs.

Developments in the export trade indicate an increased flour demand in the near future. So far on the new crop, hard winter wheat mills have sold little flour abroad and spring wheat mills report a light demand for future shipment. Of course, the delay in new crop grinding in the Southwest and the uncertain factors in the wheat market have been working against any large trade, either export or domestic. However, stocks are being used to the extent that immediate replenishment will be necessary.

The almost simultaneous announcements of the Greek and French governments, authorizing the purchase of large amounts of flour from other countries, is a satisfactory indication of increased business from this source. And among some exporters the belief prevails that the Dutch Government will soon re-enter the market for regular purchases for flour. The Scandinavian countries have been light buyers for some time, but are beginning to show renewed interest. And the United Kingdom, it is said, may be expected to make some large purchases of flour from this country within a month.

* * *

Very unfavorable wheat crop advices have emanated from European countries. Weather conditions in Russia, France and the United Kingdom have been unsatisfactory for the development of the wheat plant and for harvesting. Reports from Hungary are also unsatisfactory. Invariably, all advices from abroad indicate a larger demand for American wheat and flour in the near future.

* * *

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill last week carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs or $24,000,000 to be used in the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases is fixed at 209,000,000 francs. The bill authorizes perfects under the control of the Minister of Commerce to requisition wheat and flour in France and empowers the Ministers of Commerce to make purchases abroad and to distribute supplies according to the needs. Broomhall estimates that France's foreign purchases will amount to 20,000,000 bus. of wheat and flour.

* * *

Roumania's wheat surplus is said to be moving into Austria and Germany at the rate of 360 carloads a day. It was the intention of England, France and Russia to buy the surplus, but before arangements could be perfected, the Austrian and German governments had contracted for it. The wheat crop of Roumania is officially estimated at 107,200,000 bus., compared with 84,000,000 bus. last year and a normal annual crop of 95,000,000 bus.

* * *

The Greek Government has authorized the purchase of 30,000 tons of American wheat flour. This is equal to 303,030 bbls. or 1,125,000 bus. It is announced that the Greek Government will make further purchases from the United States at stated intervals and that only flour will be bought.

Texas Mill Burns.

The plant of the Krum Milling & Elevator Co., Krum, Tex., was completely destroyed by fire the night of July 31, entailing a loss of $50,000. About 25,000 bus. of wheat contained in the elevator of the mill were consumed. The mill had capacity of 150 bbls. Loss on the plant was only partially covered by insurance.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

The irregular price tendency in last week's market made flour business very unsatisfactory for Kansas City and Southwestern mills. General feeling among buyers is bearish and the trade is waiting for lower prices. Quotations of Kansas mills showed a net advance for the week of about 10c to 20c per bbl. on new crop straight, making the general range on new crop 95 per cent flour, August-September, at $5.05 to $5.40 in jutes, Kansas City basis. Several sales were made early in the week at 10c under this range. For quick shipment, a number of mills quoted new crop flour at $5.45 per bbl., while for September-October, quotations were as low as $5.05 per bbl. in jutes, Kansas City basis.

Several sales of old crop 80 per cent patent were made at the close of the week at $6.05 to $6.15 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Kansas City. On best patents Kansas mills quoted a range up to $6.50 per bbl., delivered Kansas and Southwestern Missouri points.

Output of local mills increased sharply the past week, due mostly to better shipping instructions on old contracts. Kansas City mills started grinding new wheat flour altogether last week and are now filling August contracts.

Demand for flour was only for immediate shipment. The present price situation is unsatisfactory as far as the buyers are concerned. Quite a number of jobbers have new flour contracts made more than a month ago on a basis of $1 per bbl. less than current values and the general trade is waiting for reductions to this level. Flour buying needs a stimulant in the form of sharp reductions in prices and purchases will be for small lots until such declines are recorded. Buyers seem to think that the present market is on an artificial level, due to the continued rains in the Southwest, which have interfered with the movement.

Eastern buying was light last week. Kansas mills made some contracts for 1,000-bbl. lots on a basis of $5, jutes, for 95 per cent flour, Kansas City, but Eastern trade, as a whole, did not display much interest in the current price range. The spring wheat crop situation is an important factor in the East and is being watched carefully.

Foreign demand was almost entirely absent. Few cables were interchanged and generally foreign offers were as much as 1s out of line. Country mills sold some clear on a basis of $4.50 Kansas City for fancy clear in jutes, August-September. However, most foreign offers were 20c to 30c below this figure on best clear and were down to $4 on second clear. Millers declare they would rather not sell their output clear ahead if they cannot obtain better prices. Foreigners are not inquiring for straight.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are doing a small current business with the South, but new sales are rather disappointing. The irregular price tendency in the market was unsatisfactory to buyers, who bought only in small lots for immediate requirements. The South is not contracting ahead to any extent. Soft wheat flour quotations are 10c to 20c less than hard wheat values. Old patents are quoted at up to $6.25, Kansas City and new flour at 50c per bbl. less.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment, $5.80@6.25 per bbl.; new crop straight August-September, $5.05@$5.40; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.70@4.10.

Millfeeds Tend Downward.

All millfeeds declined rather sharply during the past week, due principally to the larger output at country points. Demand continued in about the same volume as in the preceding week, but buyers did not absorb offerings as readily as heretofore, causing a general reduction of about five cents in all feeds. With Kansas and local mills grinding new wheat on a liberal scale, filling August flour orders, the indication is that the millfeed supply will increase, while the demand will remain about unchanged.

Bran sold at the close at 95c per 100 lbs. in straight carlots. Spot offerings brought this figure, while for five days shipment, local jobbers were offering mills 93c to 95c. Country shipments to Kansas City were 11 cars on Aug. 2, which is heavy compared to previous daily receipts here. Kansas City mills were also offering bran more freely than for some time, demand for their surplus falling off. Hardly a mill is storing bran on the present price basis.

An encouraging feature of the present millfeed situation is the light stocks in dealers' hands. The market has been so high in the past 60 days that jobbers have been buying only for current requirements and were unwilling to stock up. With the increased supply and the somewhat lower prices, there is belief that dealers will begin to replenish their stocks, which will offset to some extent the effect of larger supplies.

Shorts were weak, but continued at the same premium over bran. Declines amounted to about five cents. Gray shorts being quoted at the close at $1.25 per 100-lbs. in sacks, Kansas City, while brown shorts were offered as low as $1.15 per 100 lbs. White shorts are quoted up to $1.30 to $1.33 and are available only in mixed cars.

Fancy white middlings continued scarce, but nominal prices were five cents lower than a week ago. Sales in mixed cars were at a range of $1.30 to $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Country mills report best demand for millfeeds from immediate Southwestern states. There is some call from Eastern markets, but Eastern prices are not very attractive just now, consequently little feed is moving in that direction.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 93@95c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.15@1.20; gray shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.45; red dog, $1.60@1.65.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on old wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.50@5.85 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98c, cotton or jute, $5.30@5.75; first clears, $4.60@5; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; soft fancy jute, $4.85@5.10; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Folowing are prices of old wheat flour and other mil products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $5.50@6.10 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.90; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.90@6.25; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.90@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.80@6.15; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.50@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6@6.20 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

With mills starting to fill August new crop flour orders, output for the past week showed a sharp increase, average operations being about 70 per cent of full time. Total production for the week amounted to 57,200 bbls., compared with 35,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 27,300 bbls. two weeks ago and 37,500 bbls. last year. Of the total output, 5,000 bbls. were soft and the remaining hard wheat flour.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., has moved into its new office and is razing its old office and store room.

The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., is erecting an elevator of 10,000 bu. capacity at Homer, Kan.

Orb Richards has been engaged as night engineer by the Central Kansas Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., succeeding Lawrence Bell.

S. D. Moffett, of the Moffett Milling Co., Peabody, Kan., is spending his vacation in Denver. He is accompanied by his family.

Ray Buckley of Buckley Brothers, Louisville, Ky., was a visitor in Kansas City all of last week, airing the Buckley "Disintegrater."

Claude Schofield has been appointed head of the accounting department of the Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla.

The Pearl Roller Mills, Oswego, Kan., has completed extensive improvements in its mill and elevator and is operating on new wheat.

Reports to the Kansas City Board of Trade indicate that there is still a large area of uncut wheat in Kansas. However, this acreage compared with the total area in the state is insignificant.

Rain falling through a window on the belt drive of the Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., unglued it. Consequently, the mill has been shut down for two weeks while the belt is being repaired in Kansas City.

Only one baker in Kansas City has flour contracted to fill his requirements for the next 60 days. This baker purchased new crop Kansas flour 30 days ago and around $4.50 per bbl. in sacks for 80 per cent patent, shipment up to May, 1916.

The Legler Mill and Elevator Co. Valley Falls, Kan., will be sold at a forced sale by E. O. McCain on Aug. 20. Several parties who say it is their intention to operate the plant, which has been idle for several years, will bid on the property.

Thieves entered the office of the Council Grove Milling Co., Council Grove, Kan., battering down two doors and were finally rewarded by the spoils of a small drawer of the bookkeeper's desk, which contained just ten cents.

The Daily Drovers Telegram in its annual estimate of the Kansas wheat crop places the production this year at 105,591,272 bu. The report places the yield at 13.36 bu. and makes Barton county the leading producer with a crop of 4,826,827 bu.

The Severance Milling Co., Severance, Kan., has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000. John F. Ebeling and W. L. Mock are the principal stockholders. The company will operat the Ebeling mill, which has been extensively improved in the last two months.

A. W. Estabrook declares that all tests on new wheat flour made during the past week bear out his early findings. "Gluten content of new wheat flour is indeed surprising," said Mr. Estabrook. "Baking qualities of the new flour are better than a year ago, volume and color being particularly good."

J. A. Orton has purchased the foundry and elevator property at Wagoner, Okla., and will convert the buildings into a mill and elevator. He will install machinery for a 75 or 100-bbl. mill and will remodel the elevator into a house of 20,000 bu. capacity. Mr. Orton plans to have his mill in operation within 60 days.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, the Kansas Grain Inspection Department made a net profit of $11,036.92. Total receipts for the 12 months amounted to $40,377.90 in fees, $277.36 in interest, making the total income $40,618.34. The expense of the department, including the installing of the new headquarters at Kansas City, amounted to $29,618.34.

The Kansas City Flour Salesmen's Club was organized at a meeting at the Coates House Friday night, Aug. 6. All of the mills and flour jobbing companies are represented in the membership, which includes about 36 flour salesmen. A. C. Lamborn was elected president; A. M. Majors, vice-president and J. M. Martinsen, secretary-treasurer. The club will hold regular meetings in the future and will pay particular attention to retail flour selling methods. The organization will combine business and social entertainment.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

A startling decrease in the wheat receipts at Kansas City was recorded the past week when total arrivals of wheat amounted to only 822 cars, compared with 1,305 cars in the preceding week, 2,157 cars last year and 2,086 cars two years ago. The smaller receipts were due to continued rains in Kansas and other nearby states, but were wholly unexpected. With the movement in the preceding week only about half of a year ago, the local trade expected arrivals to show a continued increase. The decrease of about 500 cars was the more surprising in view of this expectation.

The continued rains in Kansas were probably the principal factor in the decrease. Threshing operations were interfered with seriously in many sections and halted entirely in parts of Kansas. Country elevator operators are moving wheat to market as fast as farmers market it, in order to take advantage of the prevailing high premiums. In view of this, the comparatively light receipts was a marked bullish factor in the market.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 93,000 bus. for the week and now amount to 179,919 bus., compared with 3,501,000 bus. last year.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

Volume of sales was small for this season in the flour market last week, but inquiries were better and prices firmer in the late trading. Business was restricted by delayed new wheat movement. There is a note of cheerfulness in trade circles regarding the outlook.

Old hard flours continued scarce and at wide premiums over the new, although offers of the latter were restricted and held at higher prices than the preceding week. New soft flour was freely offered by several mills, but met a restricted demand and mostly for quick shipment. The trade has been entirely at sea regarding quotations for deferred shipment, as the size of the movement of new winter wheat in the future is decidedly an open one. The South shows slightly more activity in flour buying than in some time, and mills that sell extensively there are expecting a good fall business. The East also has had good inquiries in the market for future shipment and should restock more freely as soon as the new grinding is well under way, as supplies of flour in jobbers' and dealers' hands are unusually light for this season.

Export business was light, and prices as a rule were out of line, although a large number of cables were interchanged. Houses with foreign connections are optimistic over the outlook, however, as foreign advices are that before long Europe will need large amounts of American wheat and flour. The only export sales reported were 2,000 sacks new hard flour to the Continent and small lots hard and extra fancy to the West Indies.

This week's closing domestic sales were 500 bbls. new soft straight at $4.50 jute, quick shipment; 1,000 bbls. new hard patent at $5.55, bulk; 160 bbls. new soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $5.85, wood; 1,000 bbls. new soft to the South; 1 car old Kansas and 3,000 or 4,000 bbls., mainly soft in scattered lots on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills was 69,000 bbls. last week, against 63,000 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 6,600; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehler Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 12,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,200; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 6,000; Annan Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—New patent at $4.65@5; straight, $4 50@4.60; extra fancy, $4.40@4.50; clears and low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.25@5 55; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.35@4.60; second clear and low grade, $3.60@4.25; old patents and straights, 75c to $1 per bbl. more than foregoing figures.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $6.45@6.55 for old and $5.35@5.40 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.05; soft bran, $1.08@1.10; mixed feed, $1.15@1.16; middlings, $1.35@1.50; white hominy feed, $27.75 per ton; corn bran, $18 50@22; oat feed, $19@19.50; new alfalfa meal at $17.50 for No. 2 and $10.50 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.10 and middlings at $1.40.

Mill Feed Is Quiet.

Mill feed was quiet and slightly lower last week. Grinding at the mills was slightly in excess of the previous week, but the late run of winter wheat has kept supplies of bran off the market to such an extent that demands for regular trade customers have been more than sufficient to hold values at a season when they usually decline. Trade sentiment is mixed over the outlook, but there are some shrewd dealers, who believe that prices fully discount present crop conditions and supplies, and that once the first sentimental influence of the winter wheat movement is off the market, values will show a steady range. Eastern jobbers have been buyers in a more liberal way and some apparently have been rather hard pushed to obtain sufficient shorts to cover sales made a month ago. This has made mills decidedly wary in offering feed for other than immediate shipment. Choice soft bran sold to arrive prompt shipment at $1.10; hard bran for first part of August at $1.05 and soft for September shipment at $1.07. Middlings were in good request from regular trade buyers, and held firm at $1.35@1.50.

Wheat Quality Unsatisfactory.

Cash wheat was unchanged to 1c up at the beginning of this week, despite a decline of over 1c in futures. Last week's market was 1c to 5c higher, with both millers and elevators active on the buying side. Most of the arrvals of new wheat so far on the crop have been tough and unsatisfactory and the trade has had difficulty in obtaining supplies of good milling wheat. Expectations are for a freer movement of new wheat this week, but the trade is convinced that arrivals will be under last year, even at the flush of the movement, owing to recent wet weather damage, and it is thought in well-posted sources that offers of the new crop will find a ready market at prices close to current quotations. No. 2 prime dry and No. 3 good weight is in particularly good request, and exporters bid freely for these grades at slight premiums. Houses with foreign connections expect foreign buying to open up as soon as the movement to market becomes more pronounced, and some houses assert that more export business is being booked than is being reported.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Light rains in St. Louis on Tuesday, Aug. 10, were general in Southern Illinois and again interfered with threshing operations.

E. O. Stanard, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis., returned last Saturday from a vacation in Michigan. Mr. Stanard is very optimistic over the future of the flour market, and thinks present prices more than discount conditions in the trade.

A. J. Meek, honorary president of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, and head of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last week. Mr. Meek is enjoying the best of health and is active for a man of his age.

G. W. Wall was elected temporary president of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, last week, succeeding the late Willard Wall, who was killed in an automobile accident. A permanent president will be chosen later at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 734,991 bus., against 1,079,253 bus. the week before, shipments 714,880 bus., against 659,990 bus. Stocks of wheat in elevators totaled 252,564 bus., against 2,347,264 bus. last year. Of the present stock 56,845 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

Taking wagon wheat as a basis, J. L. Grigg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, estimates yield for country mills at four bus. and 50 lbs., which is rather high and is an indication of the poor quality wheat being marketed by farmers in Southern Illinois.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 62,180 bbls., against 53,150 bbls., the week before, since January, 2,092,280 bbls., against 1,851,220 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 66,590 bfls., against 59,260 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,570,410 bbls., against 2,300,180 bbls. last year.

The Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., has closed a contract with the Jos. F. Wangler Co., of St. Louis, for two steel fire-proof country elevators of 5,000 bu. capacity each. One of the elevators will be erected at Huegely, Ill., and the other at Beaucoup. In addition to the steel tanks, each elevator will have a steel working tower, working house and office. The two plants will be completed by October 10.

Despite light export demand for both wheat and flour, houses with foreign connections are optimistic over the future outlook. Sam Plant of the George P. Plant Milling Co. says many importers have been in the market at prices below present quotations, and that sooner or later export buying should develop on an extensive scale. Mr. Plant expresses the opinion that considerable more flour will be exported this year than wheat.

The fact that Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., St. Louis was recently injured by being struck by a grain of corn thrown on the Merchants' Exchange floor, has caused Secretary Eugene Smith to post the following: "Notice is hereby given that hereafter anyone indulging in such practice will be deemed guilty of improper or disorderly conduct, and shall be liable to fine, censure, suspension or expulsion as the Board of Directors may determine."

The Des Peres Milling Co. was incorporated in St. Louis last week to take over the business and mill of the S. & S. Flour Mills Mo. The new company is capitalized at $20,000, paid up. Joseph Ismert, formerly at Pinckneyville, Ill., is president of the company; George D. Reichert, vice-president, and W. T. Bledsoe, secretary. The mill has been lately remodeled and now has capacity of 500 bbls. Crest, a soft wheat patent and carnation, a hard wheat patent, will be principal brands featured by the new company. Jack Frost is a soft wheat brand to be used in the South.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis on August 9 were just 135,000 bu., or exactly one half of the receipts on the corresponding date last year. The movement to this market has been disappointing and with further rains in the country interfering with harvesting and marketing, the milling and grain interests are really in doubt as to when the movement will reach normal proportions. So far this crop season, St. Louis has received less than half the new wheat which came in a year ago for the same period. Elevator stocks are much lighter than a year ago, accounted for by the small receipts.

Many millers and grain dealers think the Government crop report issued yesterday is too optimistic. Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., St. Louis, declares that the figures showing 659,000,000 bus. of winter wheat compared with 668,000,000 bus. a month ago are too high. The Kansas report, Mr. Hezel declares, showed a loss of 23,000,000 bus. for the month, and conditions in Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri have been such, owing to excessive moisture as to lower the crop materially. Mr. Hezel believes that the winter wheat crop has been damaged at least 50,000,000 bus. by wet weather.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 9, 1915.

The flour market was unchanged, not many new sales reported. Mills report that local orders and old sales are keeping them running better than three-fourth full time, but unless the situation opens up they will have to drop back to half time runs. Prices for Kansas patents show quite a range, but the best grades range from $5.80 to $6 Kansas City rate points. Mills all report no new export business, and while they are getting numerous inquiries from the East very little business has resulted.

Cash wheat is strong, owing to the light receipts. Local mills, Minneapolis and Kansas City continue to be the strong bidders for this wheat. Exporters are 8c to 10c out of line.

Feed continues about the same and is still in fairly good demand. Mills selling bran at $1@1.05 and shorts around $1.25 basis Missouri River points.

WICHITA NOTES.

L. E. Moses of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., who has been visiting in the East for the past two weeks, is expected home this week.

Receipts on the Wichita Board of Trade for the month of July were considerably below that of a year ago only 1,107 cars stopping in Wichita, against 2,435 a year ago.

John Kroutil of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., was a visitor in Wichita last week. Mr. Kroutil says the Oklahoma wheat turned out fine and while the crop is not as large as anticipated it nearly sets a new mark for Oklahoma.

Geo. Fleischman, rate clerk of the Public Utilities Commission at Topeka, has resigned and will become secretary and traffic manager of the Wichita Traffic Bureau, Sept. 1. He will take the place of Martin E. Casto who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis.

The chief inspector at Galveston in a letter to the secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, states that hereafter all samples of wheat taken from cars will be saved for 30 days so that dealers can get returns on cars and if the grades do not suit them they can appeal and they will re-examine the sample.

Henry Swader, elevator man at the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan., was instantly killed by a fall from the top of a 70-foot bin in the elevator. His son and another employee ignorant of the accident dumped two loads of wheat upon the body. Some time later they began a search and finally found the body after the wheat was emptied from the bin.

P. B. Kimpler and son, P. W. Kimpler, Ellinwood, stopped off in Wichita last week on their way home from Kansas City. They report that nearly all the wheat in the vicinity of Ellinwood is cut, but threshing has been delayed until much of the wheat fell down and quite a loss was sustained. The wheat is light in weight and color but of a good milling quality.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has reopened the Oklahoma-Memphis Case, upon petition of the railroads, and the hearing is set for Oklahoma City, Sept. 13, before Examiner Wilson. This case was tried about a year ago and a decision rendered against the railroads' attempt to raise the rate from Oklahoma points to Memphis from 20c to 22½c, C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers League fought the case and will oppose it again.

J. H. CAIN & SONS
Manufacturers and Distributors
Hard and Soft Wheat Flours
Jacksonville, Ill.
Write us

New York

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

Flour buyers continued their policy of holding off and the only business done was an occasional small lot for immediate shipment and also some spot offerings. The price situation was about as demoralized as ever, some mills asking as much as 50c per bbl. higher than others. The stronger wheat market during the first half of the week did not stimulate buying in the least. Local flour stocks are down to a minimum and none of the trade is booked up at all and it is therefore only reasonable to expect that if the break does come, there will be some large buying.

Old wheat spring patents during the week sold as low as $6.30, jute and the general range was from $6.30 to $6.75, jute, for mill shipment and spot. Business was very restricted, being confined to an odd car or two. New spring patent for last half September-October shipment was held at $5.25 to $5.50 jute, with business practically at a standstill.

Old wheat Kansas straights were held at $6.10 to $6.50 jute according to quality, these prices being only on spot flour as mills had none to offer. New crop straights for last half August-Stepember shipment were offered from $5.25 to $5.50 jute. There was some business turned over on old wheat straights on spot, but little new was sold.

Several cars of new wheat Oklahoma straight which arrived here this week were sold at $5.95 jute. The quality of the flour was very good and compared favorably with old crop.

Spring wheat clear was strong although demand was not active. Fancy brands were quoted at $6.10 to $6.35 in bbls. Kansas clear was without feature as there seemed to be no demand and light offerings. Prices were nominally held at around $5.40 to $5.50 sacks.

Prices on soft winter wheat straights were about unchanged with business at a standstill. Old crop was quoted at $5.50 to $5.75 in wood and new crop at $5.15 to $5.40 in wood.

Mill feed prices were firmly held at last week's prices with offerings very moderate. Demand was slow. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.60 to $7; new wheat, $5.50 to $5.75; straight old wheat, $6.40 to $6.75; new wheat, $5.15 to $5.40; clears old wheat, $5.90 to $6.10; low grade, $4 to $4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.35 to $6.60; straight, old wheat, $5.50 to $5.75; new wheat, $5.15 to $5.40; clears, $5 to $5.20; low grades, $4 to $4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent old wheat, $6.50 to $6.75; straight old wheat. $.610 to $6.50; straight new wheat, $5.25 to $5.50; clears, $5.40 to $5.50; low grade or low clear, $4.25 to $4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $30.75; flour middlings, $33; red dog to arrive, $36; oil meal, $35 to $35 50; city bulk bran, $24.50; in sacks, $26; middlings, $24.50 to $36; red dog flour, $37.

The Minneapolis Market Record says: Millers are keen after cash wheat and are paying as high as 43c over September for choice North Dakota Bluestem. A fair sized line was offered by a line elevator company at that figure and taken by a country mill.

Illinois

Chicago, Aug. 9, 1915.

Dullness continued to be the chief feature of the flour market. Chicago family business was very quiet all week with a very unsatisfactory volume of sales. Buyers are looking for a decided reaction and will not buy except in small quantities. The bakery trade purchased some old flour. Whatever demand there is represents the urgent needs of buyers for immediate use. It is a situation that is most puzzling with terminal stocks.

Most of the large Northwestern mill agents report business very quiet for the week. Demand for new flour is fair, but little old flour is being taken. Northwestern first clear is scarce. Second clear is in good demand.

Grinding of new wheat flour is pretty general in the Southwest and sales for immediate shipment have been good, but little flour has been sold for deferred movement. The quality of the new Southwestern flour is satisfactory, and while buyers do not look favorably upon present values, they are of necessity purchasing their immediate requirements in this direction.

Southwestern clear, both old and new are extremely scarce. Some mills seem to have quantities of old clear to offer, but prices are considered prohibitive. Second clear and low grade are offered rather freely in this market and some good sales were effected during the week.

Rye has been quite active. There There seems to be a shortage of both patent, white and dark rye.

The volume of business on durum products was small. Very little new flour sold and volume of old is decreasing daily. Manufacturers and jobbers in this market appear to have enough durum products to tide them over until the new crop makes its appearance.

Demand for new soft wheat flour was brisk. The large cracker manufacturers have not as yet entered the market.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Special brands, $7.50; standard patents, $6.40 @6.60; first clear, $5.60@5.80; second clear, $3.90@4.10.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (new in jutes)—Patents, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.35@5.50; clear, $4.25@4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (new in jutes)—Patents, $5.25@5.50; straights, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.10@4.50.

Durum (jute)—Patents, $6.10@6.20; straights, $5.80@5.90; clear, $4.25@ 4 50; No. 1 semolina, $6.35@6.45; No. 2 semolina, $6.25@6.35.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.75; middlings, $28; red dog, $34.50@35.

Rye Flour (jute)—White, $5.75@ $6; dark, $5@5.20, blended rye, $5.25 @5.50.

Coast Flour (new)—Patent, $4.95@ 5.10; straight, $4.75@4.85.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Rumsey & Co., of Chicago has opened a branch house at Jacksonville, Ill., with E. T. Leonard in charge.

Henry L. Little of the Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co., Produce Exchange. New York, spent several days in Chicago last week, en route to the Northwest.

F. S. Lewis & Co., Chicago, has opened a grain commission business with offices on the fifth floor Board of Trade Building. The president of the company, Fred S. Lewis, is very well known in the trade. T. J. Sullivan is secretary-treasurer.

M. Miller, Petrolia, Kan., has purchased the mill in Guthrie, Callaway County, Mo., from D. J. Lynes and C. J. Hayden for $6,500. Mr. Miller will overhaul the plant and start operations as soon as possible.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 9, 1915.

Higher and irregular prices last week did not tend to stimulate flour trade, in fact just the opposite effect was had on the market throughout the state. Buying was altogether for single carlots and represented immediate requirements of the trade. Few bakers purchased any flour at all, even on the small declines recorded toward the close. Large jobbers say they can get along fairly well with their current stocks and will not restock heavily for some time yet, or at least until the market has declined to their views.

Buyers throughout Iowa are bearish. Kansas mills made some sales a month ago at around $5 per bbl. for new crop straight, bulk, delivered, while current prices are on a basis of $5.75 per bbl. in sacks. The trade with old contracts are ordering out this low priced flour and their competitors do not feel like buying heavily at 75c higher than the quotations at which old contracts were made. This is one of the principal adverse factors in the market and is probably the cause for a great deal of the bearishness prevailing.

Kansas patents sold during the week at a range of $6.90@7.25 per bbl. for old flour in sacks, delivered. New flour was generally offered at $1 per bbl. less, this being the prevailing difference throughout Iowa. Nebraska mills are practically on same basis as Kansas, but few mills in that state are quoting old flour. Kansas mills are sending out the "last call" for old flour sales and mills in the state will probaby be grinding new wheat exclusively after Aug. 15, according to reports received by local jobbers.

Spring wheat mills are not very active for old flour trade, but are offering new flour for shipment to the close of the year at a range of $5.90 to $6.50 per bbl. for best patents in sacks delivered. Old spring wheat patents are quoted up to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks.

Iowa mills are beginning to grind new wheat, but the movement will not be large enough for some time to warrant mills grinding new wheat exclusively. Iowa is quoting same prices as Kansas on new wheat flour.

Bran was weak all of last week, but standard and flour middlings were fairly steady. Mills offered bran somewhat more freely, but still reported an excellent demand for shorts and middlings, which took most of their output. Bran sold at a range or $20 to $21.50 per ton while standard middlings were quoted up to $26.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.90@6.25; straight, $5.75@ 6.10; fancy clear, $5@5.50; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7@7.25; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $31.50@33.

IOWA NOTES.

Hopley & Son will erect an elevator of 10,000 bus. capacity at Griswold, Ia.

The American Popcorn Co., Oskaloosa, Ia., will erect an elevator of 175,000 lbs. capacity. It will be of crib type.

Corn is very backward in Iowa, but is making satisfactory progress. However, there are still many fields in the state in which tasselling has not started.

George M. Miles of Omaha has purchased the Gilley & Gustoff mill site at Coon Rapids, Ia., and will start work on a new mill of 100 bbls. capacity as soon as high water recedes. He plans to have mill in operation by Oct. 1.

Buffalo

Buffalo, S. Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

Demand for flour is small at present, with prices unchanged from a week ago. Some pressure to sell has developed and nominal quotations are being cut to quite an extent. Mills are now running on a light basis. Shipping directions on old flour are coming in very slowly and the only interest taken among buyers is in new flour. Receipts of new Kansas flour are still delayed and are likely to be for another week.

The feed market is also rather quiet, though a comparatively good demand exists for spot shipments of bran and middlings, which are scarce. Much delay is reported by buyers and mills are unable to fill orders with their customary promptness. Prices are higher than a week ago, except in red dog which is lower. Gluten feed holds firm.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; pastry, $7@7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.25 to $6.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; standard middlings, $30; red dog flour, $37; oil meal, $33.50; gluten food $26.80.

BUFFALO NOTES.

David E. Stott, of Detroit and George C. Morgan, of the Addison Milling Co. Addison, N. Y., were recent visitors in Buffalo.

The receipts of flour in Buffalo by lake for July were 842,870 bbls. Receipts of feed by lake in July were 221,290 sacks. Wheat receipts to Aug. 1 were 22,771,734 bus., a drop of 25 per cent from the corresponding period of 1914.

The New York State Retail Grocers' Association held a convention at Niagara Falls last week, with an attendance of about 100 delegates. George L. Flanders, of the state department of agriculture, asked the grocers' aid in enforcing pure food laws and resolutions were passed opposing the factory-to-consumer plan of salesmanship.

NEBRASKA ENTHUSIASM.

(Continued from page 9.)

brick yard and other Cooper interests all looked prosperous. The mill is in a fine country with lots of grain and one of Nebraska's oldest and best established concerns.

I will have to finish the week's events and visits with Beatrice and Crete for I am writing at Wilber before calling to see John Zwoneschek. I wrote him up last week and I may not escape from Wilber alive. They have a fine band at this town and I sat on the hotel porch and listened to a Creatore concert for nothing.

Black Bros. were operating with Mr. Baker in the mill and Mr. Schaeffer in the office and W. W. Black in the First National Bank keeping in general touch with both mills at Beatrice and Blue Springs. W. C. Black was in California and C. L. Aller in the Yellowstone Park on his way home from the coast. H. A. Butler was looking at a ball game in the evening at Doane College Campus and I did not see Mr. Bullock of the Crete Mills as Wilber and its brewery was down the line a short evening drive. The Crete Mills were suffering from too much water in the river, a common complaint these days.

It is time to get my just deserts from Mr. Zwoneschek and if I survive and the new Ford don't kill me I will have something to say about Western Nebraska and Colorado next week.

W. B. BURNS.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9, 1915.

Buyers continued to take hold rather sparingly, as they look for lower prices when the new wheat movement is in full swing. Local and country mills are beginning to operate on a longer schedule, filling August contracts made some time ago. Sales for quick shipment are light and all current business is for small lots. Prices were strong all of last week, but no material changes in quotations were made.

New Kansas flour has not arrived yet, but is expected this week. Kansas mill agents have sold new flour for August shipment, but are doing very little for delivery after that date. Bakers here are about out of supplies of old flour and are ordering out on new crop contracts.

Local mills and plants at interior points are doing a family trade altogether. Cracker bakers have not yet entered the market, while large jobbers in the South have no faith in the present level and are waiting for lower quotations. Their stocks are low, but are making purchases only when necessity requires.

Spring wheat flour demand is fair. Buyers are holding off and are not showing much interest in new spring wheat flour quotations calling for shipment after Sept. 15. Old stocks in Cincinnati are light.

Rye flour prices were steady to strong last week. Trade is taking supplies for immediate needs only.

Millfeed prices were mostly unchanged. Country mills are disposing of most of their output to mixed car trade.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent $6.35@6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.05@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.30; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.50@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@23; middlings, coarse, $25.50@26; middlings, fine, $27@28.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of wheat in Cincinnati last week established a record for that market, amounting to 243 cars. Quality of the grain was poor, a large percentage of the arrivals grading below No. 2.

Receipts of flour in Cincinnati last week amounted to 18,762 bbls., compared with 17,922 bbls. last week and 18,236 bbls. last year. Shipments were 16,823 bbls., compared with 16,332 bbls. last week and 16,087 bbls. last year.

John Dorsel of the Dorsel Milling Co., Cincinnati, O., believes flour prices would decline $1 per bbl., if the European war would end. He believes the effect of the opening of the Dardanelles would be to this extent.

The Lederer Milling Co., flour jobbers of Cleveland, O., have purchased a building on the river front and will install machinery for a 500-bbl mill. Work will be rushed and the plant will be in operation before the close of the year.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. H. Beltz, Minneapolis, Minn., elevator door hanger; A. D. Johnson, Cambridge, Minn., bean sorting machine; J. M. Will, Oakes, N. D., harvester attachment for tractors.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1915.

Flour trade still hesitates in the Southeastern territory so far as any anticipation of future requirements on the part of buyers is noted. Business for quick shipment is brisk, and mills are having no difficulty in disposing of their output. It is believed that there will be active buying on contracts as soon as the market becomes better established. Present prices are looked upon to some extent as the result of delays in the harvesting and marketing of wheat, and there is a strong contingent of the trade that is confident of a lower level as the full effect of the large wheat crop is felt. There has been no material change in the price of flour in this market the past week.

Wheat continued firm, with tendency to a higher level, being quoted at $1.14 to $1.16. The movement of Tennessee wheat has continued to run below the usual volume, and farmers are holding the cereal on a large scale for higher prices.

Active demand is mentioned for millfeed, with prices up about $1 per ton. Shipments of wheat bran to eastern points are mentioned, some important sales being made there as well as in other territory.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.65; standard, $5.25; family, $5.35; low grade, $4.65; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis cotton or jute)—Patent, $7@7.30.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—wheat bran, $22@23 per ton; middlings, $26@27 per ton.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville have been dwindling, amounting to 4,500 bbls. last week.

The report of the Department of Agriculture of Tennessee for August says that the wheat crop in Tennessee this year has been disappointing. The report fixes the average yield at 10 bus. per acre, against 19 bus. last year, showing a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. The acreage was larger than last year.

The Department of Agriculture of Tennessee has inspectors busy investigating shipments of mill products of the State. Millers are being notified to promptly tag and stamp products, in accordance with the pure food statute. Pure wheat goods only require a stamp stating weight and contents of package, but mixtures must be tagged and stamped.

Total receipts of grain at Nashville last week amounted to 255 cars. Stocks were: Wheat, 361,000 bus.; corn, 154,000 bus.; oats, 36,300.

GENERAL NOTES.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new plant of the Peterson Milling Co., Peterson, Minn., which will have capacity of 100 bbls.

The Tell City Milling Co., Tell City, Ind., has installed a grain drier to handle the wet and tough wheat farmers are marketing. It has capacity of a car a day.

Flour imports by New Zealand in 1914 amounted to 221,180 centals, or about four times the imports in the preceding year, when the total was 59,544 centals.

Arthur Cummins purchased the elevator and mill of the New Haven Mill Co., New Haven, Ky., at public auction last week and will overhaul the property and operate it.

A. D. Goodman, vice-president and manager of the Duluth Universal Milling Co., Duluth, Minn. died suddenly July 28. Mr. Goodman did not complain of feeling ill until late at night, but he died from a stroke of apoplexy before a physician arrived.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 9, 1915.

Conditions in the flour market were unsettled last week. Prices were irregular and there was little buying. Local flour jobbers are waiting for lower prices. Stocks continued light and some bakers were compelled to order on account of supplies being near the vanishing point. There was no export business except a few sales to Mexico for the Red Cross relief. Sales made were mostly straights and clears of Kansas and extra fancy of soft winter wheats, with some low patents from hard spring wheat territory.

New Kansas flour was quoted at $5.40@5.60 sacked for patent and $5@5.10 for clears. Old wheat flour was in demand at $6.25@6.50 for patents. Old clear was freely offered at $5.20@5.30 for old crop. Country trade improved somewhat.

Minneapolis mills were less irregular in their values and demand was a trifle better. Old wheat patents ranged from $6.70@7 in cottons with 95 per cent at $6.50@6.70 per bbl. New wheat flour offered at 75c to $1 per bbl. less.

Soft winter wheat flour was in good demand in small lots. Stocks were low, especially in the country. No quotations were received on old wheat flours, which is practically out of the market. New high patents for August shipment were quoted at $5.65@5.75.

Millfeed prices were up 5@7c over the previous week for September delivery, although there was little change for immediate shipment. First half of August delivery was at $1.10 per 100 lbs. while last half of August first half September was quoted at $1.18@1.20.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 9, 1915.

Inquiries are coming in a little more frequently and a number of sales are resulting, making a noticeable improvement in flour over last week. A great deal of wheat is moving, also, but much of it is in poor condition. Patents are quoted at $4.80@5.

Demand for feed holds good, with prices firm.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@5; straight, $4.50@4.70; clear, $4.25@4.45. Quotations are in jute, wood 20c higher.

Mill Feed—$22@23 a ton, f. o. b., in bulk. $23.50@24.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

E. L. Donahue has been elected a member of the governing committee of the Indianapolis Board of Trade to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Dr. J. H. Taylor as vice-president.

The following have been elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade: Robert Bell, Lafayette; T. S. Blish, Seymour; Clarence D. Cutsinger, Edinburg; W. A. Lamson, Chicago; and L. C. Ewing, Louisville.

The flour mills at Evansville are working on a 24-hour schedule now and more than 20,000 bbls. are being turned out weekly. The Akin-Erskine Milling Co., Igelhart Bros. and the Phoenix Mills are making 4,525 bbls. a day. Most of this is going to southern points, although the Akin-Erskine company has been filling a large contract to go to Europe via Baltimore.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Knsas City, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

Practically steady prices were quoted all of last week in the corn products market. Trade of Kansas City and Missouri River mills was in smaller volume than for some time, the Southern states taking less for prompt shipment. Instructions on old contracts were obtained without difficulty and, on the whole, average operations of Missouri River mills were about the same as in the preceding week.

Price changes in the local market were mostly downward, although net changes did not amount to more than five cents per bbl. Some mills continued to quote meal and other table goods at same prices ruling a week ago, but most sales made to the South were at 5c lower quotations. Cream corn meal sold during the week at $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. in 24s cotton or paper sacks, Kansas City, prompt shipment. Standard meal sold down to $3 per bbl. in sacks, Missouri River.

Mills were limiting most quotations to 30-day delivery. In some instances sales were made for 60-day delivery and perhaps a little longer than this period, but with the old crop corn season nearing its close, there was not much of a tendency to book for more than 60 days, with a majority of mills unwilling to take orders for more than 30 days.

Hominy grits sold in mixed cars with other corn goods at 10c per bbl. higher than cream meal, or at a range of $3.30 to $3.40 per bbl. in small sacks. Other corn goods also sold at 5c per bbl. less than a week ago.

The usual trade outlets predominated among the buyers last week. Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Alabama were the largest purchasers. In mixed cars with flour and other grain products, corn goods sold in fair volume to Missouri, Oklahoma and other nearby states.

Corn feeds sold in fair volume. The usual summer demand is now prevailing for chop, which is quoted at a range of $1.39 to $1.43 per 100 lbs., Kansas City, in straight carlots and packed in new sacks. Corn bran is nominally held at 95c per 100 lbs. This feed is in unusually light supply and offerings are eagerly taken by local dairymen.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.20@3.30 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.30@3.40; No 2 yellow corn crop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.39@1.41 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 95c per 100.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 9, 1915.

Considerable irregularity was shown in the corn market this week. A much smaller volume of business was done. The more conservative traders in this market are bearish, claiming present weather is favorable for the growing plant, and that with sunshine to follow, the corn will improve still further, and the outcome will be surprising to many who have believed all along that the yield will be a short one. White corn meal is quoted at $1.85@1.90 in 100-lb. sacks. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. sacks.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 19, 1915.

Corn goods prices were up last week 10@15c per bbl. over the week previous, in sympathy with the increases in prices of all coarse grains. The demand was much improved especially for table goods. Dealers were restocking actively and the inquiries both from the country districts and for export were encouraging. Some dealers expect a larger demand than for many years and are preparing themselves accordingly. General restocking should begin in September. Heavy export demand for Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua is noted, on account of the failure of the corn crops of those countries. Ruling prices basis New Orleans in carlots, in bbls., in cotton and jute sacks were: Cream meal, $4.10@4.15; standard meal, $3.90@4; pearl meal, $4@4.10; grits, $4.15@4.20; hominy, $4.25@4.30; unbolted meal, $27@27.50 per ton; chops, $1.55@1.60 per 100 lbs.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

Demand for corn goods was very light with prices firmly held.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.75; hominy, $4.10@4.25; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.96@1.99; grits, $1.97@2; flakes, $2.25.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9, 1915.

There was a break of 3c in cash corn prices this week, and corn product were lowered in sympathy. Most buying is being done by the South. Local buying still continues light. White shell corn was in good demand, with the corn millers taking the bulk of the arrivals, owing to easier prices. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1915.

Corn has ruled steady in this market, being quoted 86c to 88c. There has been a fair demand for corn products, with mills running at seasonable output. Corn meal is quoted $1.90 to $2 per bag in 96-lb. bags.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

A pretty fair demand for hominy has been present during the past week and offerings are scarce. Other products are holding well at about the same prices as a week ago. Trade has been fair, but much complaint is made of the high prices now prevailing. Quotations are as follows: Hominy, $30.75 per ton; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $2; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.05.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

The corn products market was steady last week. Trade was influenced largely by steady markets in cash corn, and slightly better buying by regular trade sources, who have held off as long as possible, and were forced to purchase necessary supplies at current quotations. The South took more than an average line of meal and table goods, and immediate territory bought rather freely of meal. Mills refuse to book extensively for future shipment, however, as the low corn supplies in distributing points, make holders of corn cautious in offering until the future of the new crop becomes more assured. Quote corn meal at $3.65 f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3.95.

Dr. T. S. Tupper, of Atlanta, Ga., father of V. S. Tupper, general manager of the Nashville Roller Mills, died suddenly in this city while on a visit to his son last week.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 9, 1915.

Spring wheat mills made extensive sales of new flour last week for deferred shipment. Northwestern quotations are averaging about 50c per bbl. less than Kansas on new wheat flour and spring wheat mills are booking for 60 to 120 days. Kansas mills have been asking for extensions on August contracts and some sales have been cancelled.

As yet no new Kansas flour has been received in the local market. Reports from interior points indicate that very little is moving for Pennsylvania points. Spring wheat mills advise local trade that they will be able to start shipping new flour Aug. 25, but general grinding in the Northwest is not expected to start until well into September.

Harvesting conditions have been rather unsatisfactory. Something unusual has been the cutting of rye, oats and wheat at the same time. Buckwheat will be ready for harvesting soon. There is some wheat still uncut, but the area is small.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.90 @7.15; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.35@6.60; low grade, in jute, $3.50 @3.75; new flour about $1.30.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.30 @5.60; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; extra, $4.05@4.15.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.45 @5.70; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.70@4.75.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.50@ $5.15.

Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $34.25@34.75; flour middlings, $32.25@33.25; middlings, $28.50@ 29.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $33.25@33.75; middlings, $31.25@31.75; bran, $26.25@ 26.75; winter middlings, bulk, $29.50 @30.50; bran, $26@27.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The flour and feed warehouse of J. H. Spears, Reynoldville, Pa., burned last week. It was a complete loss. Damage is estimated at $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

Visitors on Philadelphia Bourse last week were: A. M. Atkinson, Minneapolis; G. Robinson and E. W. Ebert, Minneapolis; J. T. Snow, London, England; J. C. Ewing, St. Paul; J. S. Beard, Springfield, O.; O. H. Bowen, Birmingham, Ala.; W. K. Ewing, St. Louis; J. R. Watson, G. F. Saunders and W. O. Mumford, Chicago

C. F. Prouty, secretary of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers was a visitor in Wichita last week. He reports the Oklahoma corn crop to be fine and says new wheat is turning out good despite the rains.

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The **Solomon Valley is Famed for the Products of Our Mill**

Ask about Our O K Flour. It will satisfy the wants of your trade.

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Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

FANCHON

A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.

THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.

The Moses Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

Where the Best Turkey Wheat Comes from and a Mill That Makes a *Better* Straight for Eastern Trade
The Barton County Flour Mills Co.
Great Bend, Kansas

Wakefield Mill & Elevator Co.
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas, Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade. Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Kansas City, Missouri.
Gentlemen: We are in the market for all grades of mill and seed SCREENINGS. Send us a sample of what you have for sale and "get wise" to their value. Yours truly,
JNO. M. HOGAN COMPANY.
214 Postal Bldg.
P. S.—We are also in the market for mill feed.

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Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.
Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

Mixed Cars a Specialty
Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed
The Plymouth Millers,
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Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
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Compare our Variety—also prices with that of other mills.
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Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
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Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

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Exclusive Corn Millers
GRITS
CORN MEAL
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FEED, ETC.
Write for Prices
Daily Grinding Capacity
7,500 bu. Corn
Head Office:
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9, 1915.

Old wheat flour was steady to strong in price last week, but new quotations were slightly lower, reflecting declines of three to six cents in new wheat. Best old patents are quoted up to $7.20 per bbl., Omaha, while same grade new wheat flour is offered at $6.20 for August-September shipment.

Flour trade is still feeling the effects of the delayed wheat movement Business last week was in small volume and principally to regular trade. Demand from Eastern markets was almost entirely lacking. Mills are not doing much on deferred shipment contracts, partly due to unwillingness of buyers to contract ahead.

Local trade in the state is fair. Most mills are now quoting new wheat flour for prompt movement, but there are still a number of mills operating on old wheat. Buyers believe that when wheat moves more freely, the market will go lower, therefore are in a waiting attitude This is the case not only on state business, but also in Iowa and nearby states.

Mills in Omaha are quoting local bakers' trade at $3.60 per 100 in sacks in small lots of old wheat flour. Purchases are being limited to very small amounts for current shipment.

Millfeed is in fair demand. The market has a weakening tendency, accounted for by the outlook for longer operations of mills. Omaha jobbers are offering $19 to $19.60 per ton for bran in carlots delivered Omaha and $26 to $27 for shorts, which are scarce. Interior mills have generally advanced quotations about 5c per 100 lbs. on bran and shorts and are quoting bran at $22 and shorts, $26 to $27 at mill door.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $7.10@7.20; straight, $6.90@7; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $5@5.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis. New flour is $1 per bbl. less.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $19@19.60 per ton; standard shorts, $26@27; middlings, $28@29.50. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $26@27.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

According to an opinion rendered by Judge W. G. Hastings, Dean of the State University Law School, the Public Warehouse Law passed by the last Legislature is constitutional.

Elevator operators in Nebraska are refusing to purchase wet wheat. They are discouraging farmers from threshing in fields where the grain contains an excessive amount of moisture.

The Rushville Milling Co., Rushville, Neb., was placed in operation Aug. 2, following a shutdown of several weeks. Nielson & Riley, new owners, overhauled the mill, installing new machinery throughout.

Julesburg, Neb., wants a 50-bbl. Midget mill. A committee is trying to organize a stock company with a capital of about $10,000. Farmers and business men in Julesburg are encouraging the plan and will subscribe to stock.

Omaha elevator stocks are the lightest in the history of that market. Wheat stocks are 14,000 bus., compared with 420,000 bus. last year! corn, 109,000, compared with 252 000 last year; oats, 7,000, against 213,000 last year.

The new mill being constructed by George Hotchkin at Minden, Neb., is being rushed and will probably be ready for operation within 60 days. The elevator section of the mill will be completed to receive new wheat within a fortnight.

The plant of the Harvard Milling Co., Harvard, Neb., was placed in operation last week by the new owner, C. F. Hardy, formerly of Tecumseh, Neb. The mill has been thoroughly overhauled. Old wheat will be milled probably for a month and then the company will start grinding new wheat. The movement by that time is expected to be in large volume.

J. E. Olsen, for ten years manager of the Elmwood Mill & Elevator Co., Elmwood, Neb., resigned last week on account of ill health. Mr. Olsen will probably rest for a year and is planning to purchase a mill then. He will be succeeded by Otto Ring as manager of the Elmwood Mill and Elevator Co. Mr. Ring has been assistant manager of the company for several years and is thoroughly acquainted with its business.

Creditors have taken over the plant of the Wahoo Mill Co., Wahoo, Neb., and have shut the plant down. It is estimated that the loss to the stockholders and other creditors of the mill will be between $20,060 and $30,000. The creditors will have a meeting soon and will decide whether to sell the assets of the mill company or continue it in operation under a receivership. L. C. Millienz and his son operated the mill for the Wahoo Mill Co. which was an incorporated organization. Mr. Millienz formerly operated a mill at Ithaca, Neb., which also failed several years ago.

The movement of new wheat in Nebraska showed a big increase for the week. Omaha receipts increased, but continue to be less than half of the movement last year. Elevator men in the state are advising farmers not to thresh damp wheat and some are refusing to buy grain containing an excessive moisture content. The movement from farms is being delayed somewhat by bad conditions of roads, but weather conditions in Nebraska last week were fairly bright. Rains were general early and local showers fell on several days. However, on the whole, the week was fairly dry and threshing is progressing under the best conditions of the season to date.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is a new member of the National Industrial Traffic League.

The mill and elevator at Afton, Okla., have been purchased by Morgan Cox and are now being operated under the style of the Cox Bros. Milling Co. The mill has been idle for more than a year, but it was completely overhauled before operations started.

Bordick & Sons are working on plans for the erection of a 50-barrel mill at Clovis, N. M., to be ready for operation within 60 days.

W. P. Drake, representative of F. W. Stock & Sons, millers of Hillsdale, Mich., in New York, has returned after a ten days' business trip to the mill.

The Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co., Twin Falls, Idaho, is erecting four elevators at Berger, Amsterdam, Murtaugh and Marshfield, Idaho, each with a capacity of 30,000 bus.

Two additional grain firms have located offices in Hutchinson, Kans. They are the J. B. McClure Grain Co. and the Morton Grain Co., both of which operate country elevators.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

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Woodmen of the World Building,
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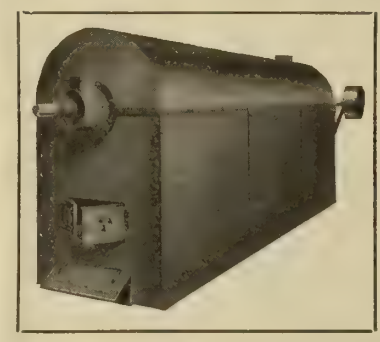

It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

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Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

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OUR FIRST INFANT.

The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

Excepting meal, the alfalfa products situation is exceedingly strong with the price tendency upward. Grain mixed and molasses alfalfa feeds are particularly strong, notwithstanding the fairly weak tendency in the alfalfa meal market. This, of course, is due to the "war position" of blackstrap molasses, which is advancing to a high level. The demand for mixed alfalfa feed products is termed good for this period of the year and is somewhat better than the trade at this time last year.

Alfalfa meal was offered more freely last week than for some time. However, there is a scarcity of No. 1 and choice meal in the local market and manufacturers here report being unable to obtain enough of these grades. No. 2 meal however is in liberal supply and easily available at a range of $16.50 to $17.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, delivered Kansas City, while No. 1 is quoted at a premium of $1 to $1.50 per ton over No. 2 or at a range of $17.50 to $18.50 in new sacks. Choice meal is practically unavailable at any figure, with the nominal range up to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags.

Colorado mills are grinding on longer schedules now than at any other time on this crop. Weather conditions, to, are better in Wyoming and Kansas, consequently mills throughout the Western milling section are operating longer hours. The surplus meal being turned out is in larger volume and large amounts are moving to this market. So far very little meal has been put in warehouses here or at other points, for jobbers still expect lower prices and will probably not begin to warehouse any meal for 30 days.

Eastern demand for meal is good. Most of the surplus meal arriving is being shipped to Eastern manufacturers, who are in urgent need of meal to fill old orders for mixed feeds. To some extent, mixed feed manufacturers are storing meal.

Mixed feed demand comes principally from immediate Southwestern states and from the South and Southeast. Local mixers are not selling anything East, because their prices are out of line. The Southern and Southeastern demand is rather light but is normal for this time of the year. Demand in nearby states is better than at this time a year ago, due to condition of pastures and the light supply of good hay. Local manufacturers expect a good demand for mixed feeds from nearby states for some time, or at least until the supply of roughage increases. Missouri is probably the best buyer.

Manufacturers are still limiting sales of mixed feeds to 30 and 60 days, due to the continued advances in molasses and their inability to contract blackstrap ahead. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds is quoted at a range of $24 to $28, with grain dry mixed feed commanding a premium of $1 per ton. Molasses alfalfa feed is quoted at $19.50 to $20 for standard and $20.50 to $21 for No. 1 in sacks, Kansas City.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked—Choice $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21; standard, $19.50@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $12@12.50; No. 1, $10.50@11.50; standard, $9@10; No. 2, $6.50@8.50; No. 2, $5@6.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1915.

There was a firm market in alfalfa products last week. Trade was in fairly good volume, but sentiment as to the future market was rather mixed and most orders received were for immediate or quick shipment. Weather in the West showed some improvement over the preceding week, and indications are that grinding will increase from now on. Much hay still is arriving in heated condition and the second cutting while better than the first promises to be off color in considerable quantities. The scarcity of molasses is being felt decidedly in the market. Manufacturers are contracting for very little alfalfa products ahead, as there are several factors in the situation which might cause higher prices, especially as the current demand for supplies is good, stocks are small in all directions and country mills are receiving such small supplies of good dry hay that they are barely running half time. Grain mixed feeds were firm with meal, as were alfalfa molasses grain feeds. Practically no contracts are being made ahead. Spot new alfalfa meal is quoted at $18.50@19 for No. 2 and $20.50 for No. 1; and to arrive at $17.25@19.50, respectively. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain is quoted at $24@28; without grain, $22.50@25.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9, 1915.

The fine weather has tended to bring down alfalfa products, as the demand both locally and from the southern section has been reduced. Prices are off slightly. Most orders were of a hand-to-mouth character. New hay is being offered here now at $4 a ton below the old hay prices. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@24.50: alfalfa meal, $25@26.50; molasses feed, $26.50@27.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 9, 1915.

Excessive rains continue to restrict alfalfa meal receipts, and while the week just closed showed a slight increase over previous periods, yet it was not enough to make for any material betterment. Demand was not heavy and prices practically unchanged. The mixed feed trade was featured by continued bullishness in the price of mollasses which sent the price up about a dollar a ton. The dry mixture also advanced somewhat. Choice meal is quoted at $20 to $21 per ton: No. 1, $18 to $18.50: No. 2, $16.50@17.50; molasses mixed feed, $28.50@29.50; dry mixed feed, $27.75@28.50; alfalfa molasses feed, $21@25.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

Alfalfa feeds are selling fairly well, especially mixed feeds, as buyers naturally turn to them in view of the high prices for straight grain feeds at present. Straight alfalfa feed is easier than a week ago, but mixed feeds have advanced. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.75 and molasses grain mixed feed at $32.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 9, 1915.

Prices for alfalfa and mixed feeds generally were up 50c@$1.50 per ton last week over the last week's quotations. This was due to the active demand, the increases in the prices of black-stran molasses and the scarcity of good alfalfa. Black-strap is up almost 3c per gallon because manufacturers of alcohol are buying it up at fancy prices to fill contracts for powder factories. Some mixed feed dealers predict that they will have to use a substitute for black-stran until the war is over, on account of its scarcity. Others say the new sugar mills in Honduras and Cuba will keep down the prices. Molasses mixed feeds now range from $26@36 per ton and may go higher. Alfalfa hay is quoted at $15@18 per ton, according to quality and grade. Choice pea green alfalfa is scarce, much of the western crop being off-color and damaged by rains. Alfalfa meal is in strong demand and is quoted at $22@23.50 per ton.

The "War" Situation in Molasses.

Blackstrap molasses has advanced to a range of $16 to $20 per ton, delivered Missouri River points, according to time of shipment, or $3 to $7 per ton higher than the prevailing prices a year ago. That prices have just started upward seems to be the opinion of alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers in Kansas City and St. Louis, who are among the largest users of blackstrap molasses for feed mixing purposes. Another feature of the molasses market is the inability of feed manufacturers to contract their needs ahead for any length of time, even at a premihm of $1 per ton over the current quotation. This is resulting in a very unsatisfactory situation in the alfalfa mixed feed industry. Mixed feed manufacturers are so uncertain about their future supply of blackstrap molasses that they do not really know whether they will be able to buy their needs later, therefore they are limiting all sales of alfalfa mixed feeds to the supplies they have on hand.

What is the cause of this unprecedented market for blackstrap molasses?

And what are the chances for a remedy being found?

The first question may be answered by "war influence." The answer to the second may be said to be, "Time will only tell."

Blackstrap molasses contains a very large percentage of alcohol and alcohol is a necessity in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is said that the European governments at war have placed orders in this country for more than 100,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder. Manufacturers in this country, it is stated, have in turn contracted for more than 90 per cent of the prospective output of cane blackstrap molasses of the South and of Cuba. Whether this estimate is too high, of course, may be questioned, but it is given credence by alfalfa feed manufacturers. Powder manufacturers with large profits on orders are able to pay much higher prices than mixed feed manufacturers, therefore they have contracted for most of the prospective output.

Beet blackstrap molasses is not suitable for the use of powder manufacturers, because of its high water content, therefore the supply of this commodity will not be affected, except for the influence of the advancing prices of cane blackstrap.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, has issued a bulletin on the feeding value of prairie and alfalfa hay.

Plans are being considered for the erection of an alfalfa meal mill at La Salle, Colo. It is said Omaha capitalists are interested in the project.

With so much spoiled hay in the alfalfa milling sections of Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, there is little questioning over the predominance of No. 2 alfalfa meal in the current receipts at principal markets. The big premium choice hay is bringing also accounts for the scarcity of choice meal, Kansas City and St. Louis reporting that grade unobtainable at any figure. No. 1 is also rather scarce, but receipts at the different markets show a few cars of this grade. However, more than 85 per cent of incoming supply of meal grades No. 2 or less, while about 12 per cent grades No. 1 and about 3 per cent choice, or about one in every 33 cars.

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Second Hand Bags
For All Purposes
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NEW YORK, N. Y., 7 and 9 Front St.
Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as second miller in mill up to 300 barrels. Have had several years' experience and can furnish good recommendations. Would be willing to do anything when mill not running full time. Address E. L. Kibler, Smith Center, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a competent, practical man. Life experience with every kind of wheat, commenced as a bound apprentice. Can put your mill on a paying basis and give best of references to that effect. Or, will rent a small water mill. John J. Taylor, 3089 Vine st., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Young married man, at present engaged in brokerage business, desires change of location account health of family. Am good accountant, fair salesman and all around office man, also first-class telegraph operator. Would make good combination operator and office man for some mill. Willing go most anywhere north. Address Box 487, Baton Rouge, La.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 150 bbls. Have had long experience and can keep mill in good repair. Have also had experience with "Midget" Marvels. Can get best results from them and install them, if necessary. Want best wages you can afford. Box 68, Cedar Point, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

WANTED—Position, by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED — A young man with stenographic and clerical experience in flour mill or grain concern. State salary expected: give references, list of positions held last five years. Southern Illinois Mill, Box 312, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—Bran and flour packer, roller mills, reels, cleaners, dusters, dryers, bag or freight carrier, and lot of other machinery we want to clean out. E. C. Hogan & Co., 1935 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—The well-known, up-to-date, 50-barrel roller mill and corn mill, planing machine, rip saws, band saws, feed mill, all attached; located right in town. Running every day in the week and doing good business. Also 80 acres of land four miles from town, two-horse farm in cultivation. Plenty of timber. For price and terms see A. N. Plunkett, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—A steam roller mill, about 60 bbl. capacity, in one of the best locations for a small mill in the northwest. We buy all our wheat direct from the farmers and sell our output to the local and home trade except the clear flour which we ship East. Everything is up-to-date including Corliss engine and the Alsop Process. Reason for wanting to sell, poor health. Cottonwood Roller Mills, Cottonwood, Minn.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, small flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000. Served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Good Manufacturing Co., Appleton, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED direct. Samples and grower's price on request. J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

WANTED—We are in the market for Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. L. D. King, Covington, Ga.

WANTED—Always in the market for all grades of flour in straight or mixed cars, millfeeds, etc. In daily touch with the Louisiana jobbers. Merchants Flouring Co., Lafayette, La.

FOR SALE—Eureka oat clipper, practically new. No use for same here. Capacity 120 bushels per hour. The Farmers' Co-operative Association, Hays, Kan.

PARTNER WANTED—Kansas mill, 100-bbl., nearly new, good trade, making good profits. In order to secure more working capital will sell an interest to partner or organize stock company. Abundant wheat of fine quality, steady trade and a large territory. Will need from $5,000 to $10,000 and can satisfy prospective buyer that this is a good proposition. Address Box 311, care Milling and Grain News.

FINE NEW FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Exchange—Widow owning fine new flour and feed mill; unincumbered; fine location; will exchange all or half interest for hotel, farm or income property. This is a sure money-maker, but have no relatives adapted to milling business. Address Mrs A. Holman, Alexandria, S. D.

FOR SALE—Complete mixed feed plant and grain elevator, situated on the I. C. & Frisco railroads, with about ten thousand bushel elevator capacity, can be bought at a bargain, and building that it is in can be rented reasonably. Address Paul Damman, Memphis, Tenn.

GENERAL NOTES.

Stocks of flour in Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 12,300 bbls., against 12,900 bbls. a week ago.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. branch in Buffalo, is taking a business trip to the South this week.

A grist mill with capacity of about 80 bbls. will be erected by the Peoples Ice Co., Columbus, Miss. It will be managed by J. T. Searcy, Jr.

Nashville received 347 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 292,600 bus.; corn, 145,500 bus.; oats, 83,500

The flour mill at Barnesville, Minn., which has been idle for some time, burned to the ground recently, entailing a loss of $5,000. It will not be rebuilt.

A company has been originated at Harlem, Mont., to erect a flour mill of 50 bbls. capacity. Work will start at once and the mill will be in operation probably within 60 days.

Charles Burkhart of Macon, Mo., plans to begin operating the new elevator he has erected at that point within the next week. Mr. Burkhart has been in business at Macon many years.

The Attorney-General of Ohio, it is reported, has ruled that only the half-bushel measure may be used in the state in testing wheat. So far as known, only the two-quart measure is in general use.

E. M. Kelly, president of the Nashville Grain Exchange, has been recommended for Mayor of Nashville to succeed H. E. Howse, who has been ousted for alleged misconduct in office. Mr. Kelly is head of the Liberty Mills. He declares he cannot accept the office.

The Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., has completed plans for erecting elevators at Glenns Ferry, Minidoka, American Falls, Pocatello, McCammon, Arimo and Twin Falls, Idaho, to be completed before the heavy wheat movement starts in their vicinity.

Movement of new wheat in Iowa is gaining in volume, but is still light. Threshing of new wheat is making slow progress, because of rains. However, several mills in the state have already started on new wheat and report the movement to their elevators in excess of their needs and are shipping the surplus to market.

The Emerson Gin Co., Emerson, Ark., which is now erecting a complete cotton mill has also decided to erect a small flour mill of 50 bbls. capacity in conjunction. Farmers near Emerson have agreed to plant sufficient wheat to keep the mill in operation most of the year.

Charles R. McClave, manager of the Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewiston, Mont., who left for a trip of investigation to the Orient several months ago, is expected to return by Aug. 15. Mr. McClave's company does a large export flour trade with several countries of the Orient and Mr. McClave looked into the possibilities of enlarging this trade.

W. H. Burns, formerly with the Terminal Elevators, has become associated with B. C. Christopher & Co. He purchased the membership of F. J. Lingham of Buffalo, N. Y., for $5,250, including the transfer fee of $500. The addition of Mr. Burns to the Christopher staff makes the company's representation on the Board of Trade the largest of any company operating in Kansas City. Six members of the Christopher company hold memberships.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia.	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.

CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847

ST. LOUIS, MO.

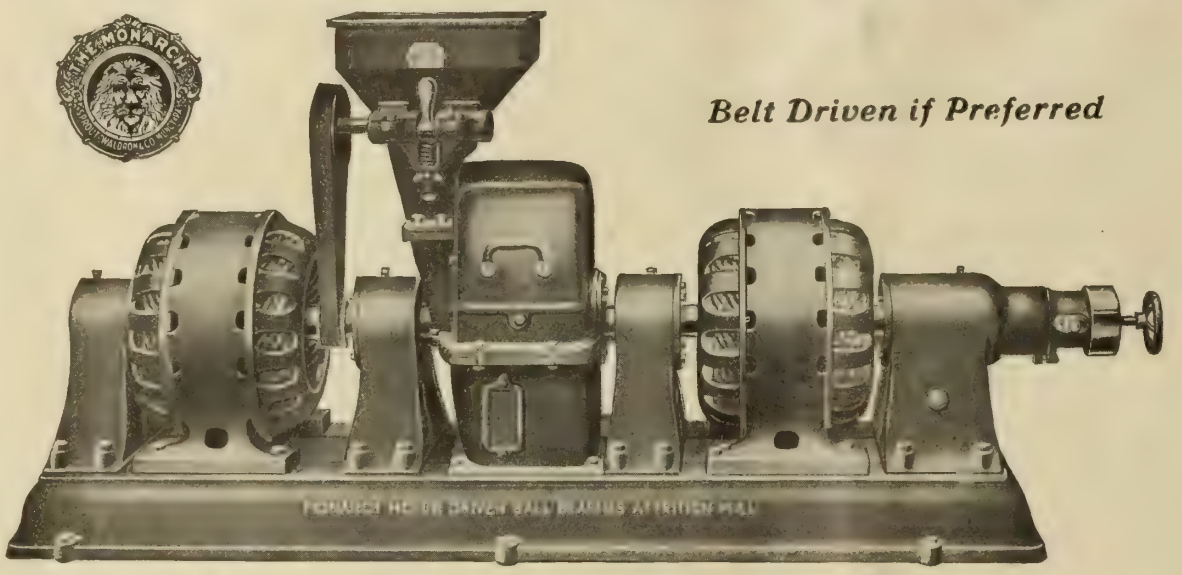
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847

KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

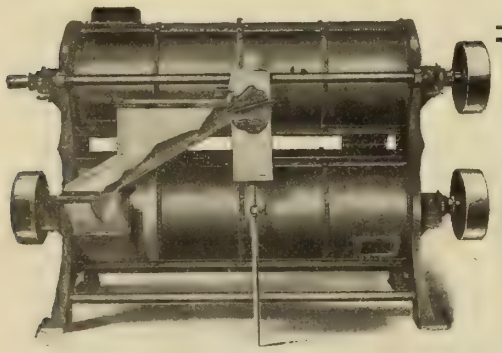
"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St. Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322



WHEN you see it at work—when you see it actually "producing"—when you see it cleaning wheat as you have never seen wheat cleaned before—then is when you realize why the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is the criterion of wheat cleaners.

If interested in knowing how to bring off-grade grain back to sound milling health, send for Bulletin No. 93.

AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915 | Number Twelve

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will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
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WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

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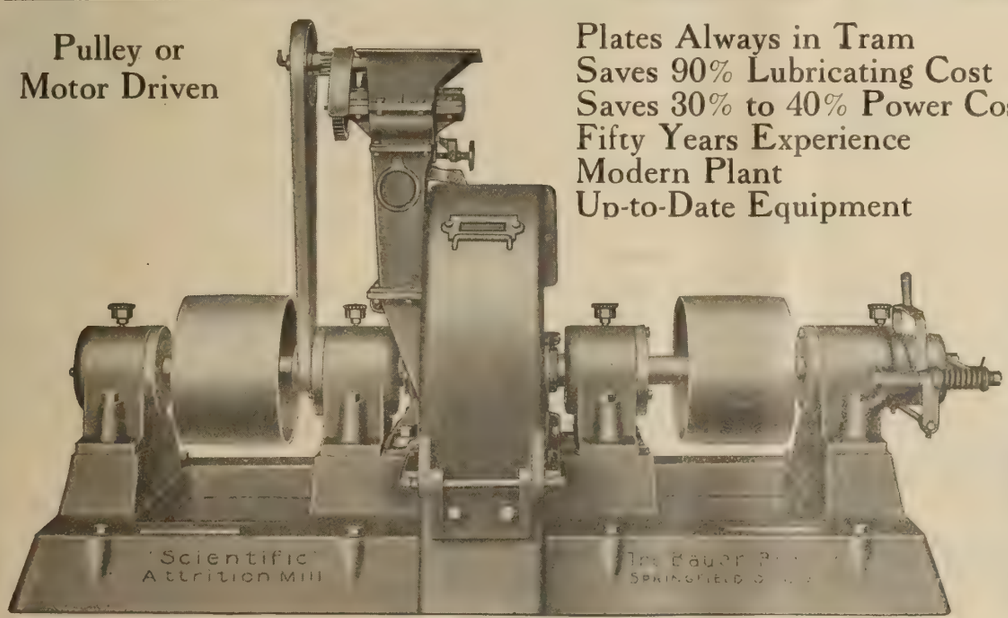
Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

"SCIENTIFIC" Ball Bearing Attrition Mills and Single Disc Grinders

Pulley or Motor Driven



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Fifty Years Experience
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We Know How
Superior Design
Produce Best Machines

We specialize in Attrition Mill Building.

Buy the "Scientific" Attrition Mill. It is the best.

Ask those who have tried other makes---then bought the "Scientific."

Write for descriptive matter showing details of construction and learn why the "Scientific" has always been the leader.

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Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

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Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Important to Winter Wheat Millers

MANY recent reports show that our Granulating Machines have increased the capacity of the mills from 33⅓% to 100%, using same rolls, bolts and power and making a far better and easier baking flour and better yield.

The Granulating Machines are sent on trial to replace any other machine or device, and guaranteed to pay over 200% per cent per annum in any mill over 50 barrels capacity.

Send along with your inquiries, copy of your flow sheet and we will mark it up to show you how to use these machines.

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YOU ARE

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90% OF IT

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We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Send Your Rolls Now!

Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

Experts on Grinding and Re-Corrugating

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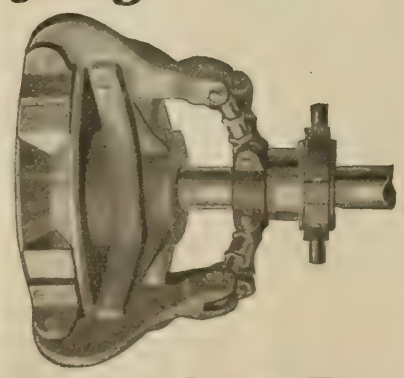

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Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
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Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
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"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
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Capacity 600 Barre s
"Best-Yet" Flour
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THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
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Write us for quotations
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Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

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Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

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BETTER BREAD FLOUR
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Manufacturers of
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Established 1885
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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

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The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—

No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

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We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
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FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly---made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
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1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
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T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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HONEY BEE FLOUR HIGHEST PATENT

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
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Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

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3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

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Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

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Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

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"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
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Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

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THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

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Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

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Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

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The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

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Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
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Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**
All Grades—Send Samples.
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Established 1890
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More Wheat Moving

Chicago and St. Louis Have Largest Receipts of Year—Kansas City Outlook Not So Favorable.

More favorable weather has materially increased the movement of winter wheat to market, and unless further rains fall the delayed harvest should be quickly rushed to completion and unusually heavy receipts follow. Much wheat still is to be cut and threshed in Kansas and Nebraska, while east of the Mississippi River there is considerable that remains to be cleaned up. Reports on spring wheat are universally favorable and indications are for a record crop and an unusually early harvest. Corn is making progress, with the exception of Iowa, where rains and low temperatures have operated against seasonable growth.

* * *

Chicago Wheat Movement.

Receipts of wheat in Chicago are beginning to approach normal proportions. Monday, Aug. 16, that market received 1,368 cars, a record number for a single day on this crop. The cash market was slightly weighed down in price by the excessive arrivals, but the development of a good export demand later steadied values. About 1,000,000 bus. were worked

* * *

New Spring Wheat Movement.

Both Chicago and Minneapolis counted a car of new spring wheat among their receipts last week. One of the cars was velvet chaff and of rather poor grade. The consignments originated in the southern part of South Dakota, where threshing is well under way and harvesting more than 75 per cent completed. Chicago received its first car of new spring wheat on Wednesday and Minneapolis on Thursday.

* * *

The Cancellation Puzzle.

The wheat market early last week took a decidedly bearish turn on the report from Chicago that foreigners were cancelling export sales. Later it was learned that contracts to Italian buyers amounting to 2,000,000 bus. had been canceled, but by whom it was not known. There is a belief in the market that the cancellation story was circulated to bear prices and that the sellers, not the buyers, were compelled to cancel the sales because they were unable to buy the wheat to fill the contract. It is understood on good authority that cancellations were only temporary and that sellers will be compelled to deliver the wheat when the movement increases on an agreed cash differential.

* * *

Hard Wheat Best for Kansas.

"In all of Kansas except the eastern quarter hard wheat should be preferred to soft wheat," says L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Because of the favorable yields made by the soft wheat this year, many farmers in different parts of the state have written to the college concerning the advisability of planting soft wheat in place of hard.

"The reason that soft wheat turned out well this year," says Prof. Call, "is because of the rainy weather encountered. Soft wheat has a stronger straw, and does not lodge as easily as does hard wheat. Upon the bottom lands in the eastern fourth of Kansas soft wheat can be grown successfully, but upon the uplands in the eastern part of the state the hard wheat will prove as good as the soft wheat.

"It would be a serious mistake for the farmers in the eastern three-fourths of the state to plant soft wheat. Hard wheat makes a much better flour and the reputation of the state as a producer of wheat rests upon the hard wheat crop. If soft wheat is grown it is apt to become mixed with the hard wheat at the elevators, and prices at the terminal markets will be reduced.

"Although soft wheat has an advantage in a wet season, it has many disadvantages. During the last eight years in the experiments on the college farm practically all of the varieties of soft wheat have shown winter killing. In but one year did the hard wheat winter kill. Soft wheat is not free from damage by the Hessian fly. In many places it seemingly was not damaged in the Eastern states, where soft wheat is grown, but it has been damaged severely at times by the insect."

* * *

Southwestern Receipts Light.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

Kansas City has received only 6,800,000 bushels of wheat since July 1, the opening date of the new crop year, compared with an aggregate of approximately 17,000,000 bushels in the corresponding time of 1914. This great contraction in the movement of the new winter wheat crop in the face of a production generally recognized as the second largest on record in this territory is, of course, due almost entirely to excessive rains. Interest in this slump in receipts, which is typical of the decreases in arrivals at interior points, is growing. Whether it means a rush as soon as the climatic conditions become favorable or whether it will be followed by slow marketing on the whole crop remains to be seen.

A little rain fell in scattered parts of Kansas in the last 24 hours, Kansas City getting a few sprinkles today. The last week, however, has been more favorable for threshing operations, although still witnessing scattered precipitation. The better weather, however, did not stimulate threshing work as generally as might have been expected. The disappointing effect of the slightly better weather was shown in today's receipts of wheat in Kansas City, which amounted to only 363 cars, compared with 267 last Monday and 705 the same day a year ago.

The September price was bid today to the country on No. 2 hard wheat for 20 days' shipment. This offer by Kansas City dealers is from 12 to 26 cents below the prices which prevailed today for No. 2 hard in the cash market, one car of new selling up to $1.32.

The new crop receipts continue to include a larger proportion of No. 4 wheat than any other grade. No. 4 is quoted between $1.02 and $1.18. The general cash market receded 1c to 5c today, and prices are now at the lowest level of the year. This may make many farmers less eager to sell, for almost all feel no pressure to unload as they did a year ago, when bankers were loaned up or eager to strengthen the financial position of the Southwest. Today bankers are eager to find employment for funds at good rates, such as farmers pay, for the interest rates at large financial centers are extremely low and the supply of loanable funds redundant. In connection with the holding tendency of farmers, however, it is pointed out that the growers are watching the market closely and may change their views. But a change in their views will not be felt in receipts until the weather improves.

Wheat growers are happy over the abundance of moisture in the soil, which augurs well for fall plowing and seeding operations, but some are already nervous over the muddiness of their fields, which precludes their working them now.

Missouri Rate Settlement.

At a conference at Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday, between the Missouri Public Service Commission, Missouri railroads, Merchants Exchange of St. Louis and Missouri Grain Dealers' Association, compliance with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission recently issued, that discrimination created between state and interstate rates on grain and grain products within Missouri should be eliminated, was provided for by the Missouri Commission prescribing certain rates which the railroads accepted as satisfactory for state and interstate shipments. When approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission these rates will be the sole rates in effect within the state of Missouri.

The rates are substantially the old schedule of interstate rates that were in effect before the statutory rates became effective, except that where the old rates were unduly high some modification has been made by reducing them. The rates are likewise made applicable to both St. Louis and East St. Louis, without a bridge toll, and will absorb switching at points of origin and destination necessary to take care of the required terminal services, as well as permit milling in transit or rehandling of the grain at an intermediate point within Missouri without additional charge.

This is a settlement of a long-standing controversy between the state of Missouri and the carriers, beginning with the schedule of rates prescribed by the Missouri Legislature in 1905, which the carriers contested in the various courts eight years.

Georgia Bleaching Regulation.

Beginning October 1, all flour sold in Georgia must be marked if bleached and the method of bleaching must also be printed on outside of sack. Commissioner J. D. Price of the State Department of Agriculture promulgated a ruling last week to this effect. It was originally planned to have the new ruling become effective immediately, but flour jobbers and millers in the state protested, claiming it would take them at least 60 days to dispose of the flour and sacks they have on hand. So an extension to October 1 was given millers and Commissioner Price states that active enforcement of the ruling will be in the hands of his department from that date on.

Flour shipped into Georgia must be marked whether electrically or chlorine bleached in letters at least one inch in height. Shippers will be prosecuted unless they comply with this ruling.

Utah Millers' Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Utah Millers and Grain Dealers' Association, H. H. Blood, of Kaysville, was elected president; E. E. Rich, Salt Lake City, vice-president; D. H. Nader, secretary, and R. Mabey Holt, treasurer.

Demoralized Exchange

Pounds and Francs to New Low Levels—Exporters Demand Payment in Dollars and Cents.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

New low levels were reached by foreign exchange in the local market today. The maximum depreciation in pounds sterling was 4¾ per cent below normal; in francs 19 per cent below normal; in Italian lires 25 per cent. In the money markets the pound sold for only $4.64; 6.02 francs equaled a dollar, and a dollar purchased 6.48 lires. These were the quotations while rates were at the lowest ebb during the early afternoon.

In the last hour of the business day the presence in Wall street of J. P. Morgan for the first time since the attack on his life, six weeks ago, and an informal conference of bankers to consider the exchange situation, sent rates upward.

Sterling closed at $4.67½, one-half point higher than it opened and a point and a half under Saturday's close, which established a new low record at the time. Francs gained three points over the low record, selling at 5.99 to the dollar at the close, and lires rebounded a point, closing at 6.47.

What to do to remedy the situation engaged the attention of bankers with international connections at their informal conference late today. It was decided to do nothing chiefly because the remedy lay across the ocean with the foreign buyers. They and not the American sellers, it was clearly established, were the sufferers, and theirs, it was the consensus of opinion, should be the task of setting the money markets to rights.

How this would be done was the object of keen consideration and some speculation. It was generally believed that the present abnormal situation would not be permitted to continue long. The obvious remedy seemed to be to sell American securities held abroad, and when this contingency was studied the situation seemed to be pregnant with peculiar possibilities. A great many millions of American securities, payable, of course, in dollars when due, are held abroad, chiefly high-class railroad bonds and preferred stock of a selected list of American industrials. Should these securities be sold at the present exchange rates in foreign markets they would fetch far more than the purchasers paid for them, due entirely to the depression of exchange.

The establishment here of a big foreign credit estimated conservatively at $500,000,000 was thought to be absolutely necessary if exchange rates were to be restored to anything like normal figures.

The assertion that dollars and not pounds sterling had been the financial standard on all contracts for which war supplies had been accepted in this country came as a distinct surprise. Aside from marking the temporary passing of London's control of the world's treasure chests, it relieved anxiety on behalf of investors in so-called war specialties in the stock market, who were confronted with the prospect of a large shrinkage in prospective profits due to prevailing low rates of exchange.

The M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, has opened a sales branch in Chicago, which is in charge of G. G. Keith.

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A Milestone in Rates.

With the Western rate case out of the way, the unsettled railroad rate situation is clearing at least. This case, which ranked second in importance to the Eastern rate controversy of last year, added greatly to the uncertainty of shippers in recent months, and it is gratifying to millers and others interested in grain and grain products to know it has been disposed of with the opening of the new crop year. In view of the recent tendency of the Interstate Commerce Commission to declare for higher railroad tariffs, it was predicted up to the eve of the announcement of the decision that advances would be allowed, so the opposite action by the members of that body, which represents serious reflection, is the more welcome.

However, the most important point in the case, as far as millers were concerned, was decided in favor of the railroads. Millers in the Southwest regret that the minimum carload weight on flour was advanced from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., but are already at work advising their trade that all orders for interstate shipment will hereafter be in 40,000-lb. lots. That there is a large number of jobbers and single-carlot buyers who will be unable to buy in carlots until they can make necessary arrangements to handle the increased amount of products is generally acknowledged, and it will take these buyers probably a year to add the warehouse space and capital involved. For this reason millers would have preferred a decision giving receivers 12 months to acquaint themselves with the conditions of the increased minimum.

So far as the exact meaning of the Western rate decision to grain products and grain shipping interests is concerned, the best idea may be obtained from the estimate of what the proposed increases would have yielded carriers. The estimates have varied widely, being placed as high as $5,000,000 additional in revenue annually to carriers of the West. However, the figures are nearer $2,500,000 or $3,000,000, according to the testimony of most experts offered during the hearings which preceded the decision of last week. The decision means much more than that, however. It should serve to remind railroads that it is time for more activity in the operating departments of their business and time to check the expensive activities of their experts in preparing applications for advances in rates. There is also hope for additional results from the decision, because Commissioner Harlan makes in it recommendation for uniformity in state and interstate rates. As the state railroad commissions of the West were conspicuous and effective in the hearings on the Western case, there should be less difficulty in persuading them to agree with the Interstate Commerce Commission to a readjustment of rates in order that more uniformity may be assured.

Millers and their various organizations have labored untiringly in recent years with the object of assuring for the flour and grain industries just treatment in railroad matters. Their work in this field long ago earned for them greater rewards than those with which they have been compensated. The Western rate decision, however, will spur them on, for it marks a milestone in the rate fabric of the country and may even prove to be the prelude to a period, still distant, when transportation irregularities and uncertainties will no longer be a source of concern to those engaged in the milling and kindred industries.

No Ban on Mill Lights.

A correspondent of Milling, the British milling weekly, records the following court case:

"The lighting restrictions on the Northeast coast were responsible for two interesting cases in the local courts during the past week which show how careful one must be in carrying out the law relating to such. At the Grimsby Police Court, on the 27th, Thomas Rodgers, a well-known miller of Waltham, also his wife, was charged with a breach of paragraph 26 of the Defense of the Realm Act. In reply to the chairman, Lieut. Horn said the alleged offense was one of lights shown at the mill, which constituted a guide or a landmark. Defendants were remanded on bail until Saturday, pending further instructions from the competent authority. The solicitor for the accused said he could not, of course, oppose the remand, but he submitted that the arrest of his clients was a high-handed procedure on the part of the military authorities."

This report, although not important itself, is significant of some of the difficulties under which foreign millers are operating. In the British islands these difficulties are doubtless few in number, compared with the extraordinary limitations under which those in such countries as France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with their governmental requisitioning of supplies of breadstuffs, are working. Aside from the fact that Thomas Rodgers, the British miller who permitted a light to be shown at his mill at night, was evidently enjoying a full-time run, there is nothing about his position which Americans will envy. Such a restriction as that of keeping all lights dim or putting them out entirely at night, which is a precaution against German Zeppelin air raids, is not likely to add anything to one's comfort. This case, together with the loss of business associates and employes on battlefields, the new importation difficulties and, in some instances, virtual governmental control of one's business or threats to control it, which have just materialized in France, presents no picture of conditions which will make any American miller relish the idea of preparedness or any other influence for war.

America has already had, so a liberal share of its population feels, a surfeit of accounts of war in all its phases. The country, however, has either lacked adequate information as to the influence of the present terrible conflict on the business interests of the belligerents or has overlooked this for the more spectacular developments. This seems to be the case, because there is now a growing and well-organized movement to persuade business men to stimulate the American nation's preparedness for war. In other words, there is a tendency to promote a military spirit among business men. To offset this it is necessary for business men to remember that war does not make a belligerent prosperous, even if it benefits the country or countries that maintain peace. The United States should not put itself in a position which might necessitate restrictions on lights at night in mills whose operators are able to obtain enough orders to run full time. All business, including that of the miller, depends on production in the end. And civilization itself rests upon production. Anything promising to conserve the producing element should be encouraged. Everything else, including a campaign promoted with the object of frightening this country into feverish military activity, should be stifled by millers and by other business men.

Difficulties From Wetness.

The continued scattered rains of the last week over a large part of the grain-producing territory have helped make winter wheat millers and producers more restless, but these two interests must bear in mind that this extraordinary season is not interfering with their plans alone to an extent that is really serious. The abnormal weather of this summer is being felt in so many lines of business that millers and wheat growers would find it easy to obtain unlimited help to bring a change for the better if it was humanely possible to achieve such a result. From this fact there is basis for hoping that perhaps millers who now feel that they will have to do a business of a year in 11 months will find conditions auspicious enough to make them successful in such an endeavor.

Millers know well what the excessive rains have wrought in agricultural districts, excepting perhaps that they are not fully cognizant of the tremendous damage which has resulted to alfalfa-producing districts. In Kansas alone, with an area in excess of a million acres devoted to alfalfa, the first two crops have undoubtedly been reduced in value $2 to $7 an acre, if not much more. This is a loss which will be felt in the purchasing power of the country later. In urban districts the excessive rains have affected business of retailers and manufacturers almost as much as that of the miller. For example, it has been a poor season, indeed, for the distributors of summer wearing apparel. It has been a poor season for builders, who can make little progress in outdoor work when rains fall. The slackness of the business of these two classes of urban employers has been felt indirectly by thousands of consumers and also by bakers and grocers.

In the case of builders there is possibility that they, too, will bend every energy in succeeding months to counteract the checks in their business brought on by the extremely wet season. Perhaps, too, patrons of retail establishments who have economized in some directions recently will be enabled to spend more freely in the later season of this crop year. If this is felt in trade the grocery and bakery business will be stimulated, for a quickening of retail distribution of manufactured products means more employment, increased consumption and more freedom in piling up stocks of flour and other staples. Millers will thereore find some ripe fields for unusual activity on their part if only climatic conditions become more normal.

One other hopeful phase of the wet season should not be overlooked by those who are now undergoing its difficulties. The extraordinary rainfall has put the soil in the winter wheat belt in a condition which will make the effect of periods of drouth in the next few years less damaging than in the dry seasons of the last half decade, which have been numerous. This is an insurance for the grain grower and for the miller that may compensate both for the forced delays in the tasks which they are accustomed to performing in the months of June, July and August.

Spain Needs Flour and Wheat.

Latest estimate on the Spanish wheat crop makes the yield 128,000,000 bus. Early figures pointed to a crop of 152,000,000 bus. A crop of 120,000,000 bus. was harvested last year. Wheat this year will be of low quality, due to wet weather at harvest.

On Cancelled Orders

Elton J. Buckley Discusses Question of Brokerage—Points Out Three Methods.

The following letter, received from an Indianapolis, Ind., reader, raises an interesting point regarding the payment of salesmen. Of course, the law is the same, whether it be a salesman on the road, or a retail salesman who goes among customers to get orders, or a clerk behind the counter who gets a commission on what he sells:

"We are having an argument with one of our salesmen which may require us to change our whole method of doing business, but before going to such length we feel like submitting the question to you. We employ several outside men, who are paid by receiving a share of the profits on their orders. There has been more or less friction between us over whether anything was due them on orders which were canceled, but the matter has never reached a head until the present time. One of the salesmen now demands to receive regular commission on all orders he sends in which we accept, whether they are afterward canceled or not. He states that he has been told by a lawyer that he can collect those from us. You can see that it would not be good business for us to pay a salesman for obtaining orders which we do not fill, and we could not afford to do that and would not. We are desirous of avoiding all controversy with our salesmen, however, and hope you can throw some light on the matter."

This is another complication arising from the loose and indiscriminate habit of cancelling orders, which obtains more or less all over the United States. I can tell this correspondent how he can solve his difficulty with his salesman, but he will probably not adopt it, because he will not consider it good business to do so. All he needs to do is to refuse to accept cancellations of orders. If he will do that, and will stand by it, all the orders his salesmen get, which are accepted, will be filled, and the salesmen will, of course, get their pay.

But he will probably not do that, so let us see what his status is under the present method.

As I have explained, all courts would probably read into every ordinary contract of purchase today the custom allowing cancellation at will. That is, if a seller who had previously allowed indiscriminate cancellation suddenly refused to accept cancellation of a given order, without warning, the court would say: "Mr. Seller, you can't do that. All your previous relations with your buyer allowed cancellations, and you must therefore change those relations by notice that henceforth you will not allow cancellation. Until you do that you cannot strictly hold him to his orders."

Moreover, the courts would also hold a salesman charged with notice of this custom. A salesman who does business right in the midst of the cancellation custom, who sees his own customers cancelling orders time after time and getting away with it, of course knows that any order he gets may not be filled. My judgment is that he could not collect commissions on canceled orders, for his employer is entitled to expect—unless the salesman tells him different—that he is going along with the cancelling custom like everybody else, and that he will for himself treat as actual orders only such as the buyer stands by.

Therefore, where employer, salesman and buyer have been going along under the prevailing custom the employer could not hold his customer to an order without first warning him, nor could the salesman hold his employer for commissions on canceled orders without first warning him.

Particularly is this the case with a salesman who has never heretofore claimed commissions on canceled orders, or who if he has claimed them has not enforced his claim.

But if a salesman warned his employer that hereafter he would not be a party to any cancelling of orders, that the orders he obtained were obtained in good faith, that the employer could enforce them if he would and that if he chose not to do so the salesman would still expect commissions, then I believe the salesman could collect every cent. The employer could no longer plead custom of the trade, for the salesman had notified him that he would no longer be bound by custom of the trade.

The only thing for an employer to do in such a case would be one of three: 1---take the same attitude with his customers and refuse cancellations; 2—pay commissions whether orders are filled or not; 3—discharge the salesman.

I think I should say that if there were no custom of the trade to change it a salesman's commissions would be due and payable the minute he had obtained an order and his employer had accepted it. He would not even need to wait until it was filled

(Copyright by Elton J. Buckley.)

Foreign Trade Notes.

The Canadian winter wheat crop is officially placed at 33,957,000 bus., compared with 20,837,000 bus. last year.

Official estimates make French import needs of wheat 40,000,000 bus. The government has officially authorized importation of all requirements.

Advices from Italy indicate that the grain crops are again short and that importations of 44,000,000 bus. will have to be made to fill requirements to next year. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

Cable reports declare the crop in Sweden has suffered materially from drouth, and now at harvest the weather is wet, interfering seriously with harvesting and threshing operations. Both wheat and rye are much below the average.

Broomhall estimates the wheat crop of New South Wales at 60,000,000 bus. Last year the crop was officially placed at 12,800,000 bus., making necessary heavy importations. However, the crop this year will be ample for domestic needs and will allow for exports, too.

Nebraska's Newest Mill

The Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., boasts of the first "daylight" mill building in the state of Nebraska. The new plant of the company was completed only a month ago and replaced a wooden structure which burned to the ground last fall. It is of reinforced concrete material and is fireproof throughout. Has capacity of 400 bbls., all new machinery of the latest type. Its construction is on the "daylight" plan. A. C. and E. M. F. Leflang own and operate the company.

Raise in State Minimum.

Railroads in Nebraska now have a case before the rate body in that state asking for an increase in the 24,000-lb. minimum to the interstate minimum. The case was started before the Western Rate Advance Case hearing, but the Nebraska commission held at the time it would be governed by action of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the minimum question. That railroads will push the matter now that the national commission has allowed them to raise the minimum to 40,000 lbs. is the opinion of Nebraska millers, but how large an advance in the minimum will be granted them is questionable. States surrounding Nebraska have a carload minimum of 24,000 lbs. on interstate business.

Kansas railroads attempted several years ago to secure an advance in the minimum carload weight from 24,000 to 30,000 lbs., but were defeated by millers. Now there is talk among railroad representatives that a petition will be filed carrying a raise to 40,000 lbs. in the minimum.

An advance of 16,000 lbs. in the different interstate minimums would mean the loss of many carlot shippers to millers, for there are a great many flour buyers in the Southwest who are barely able to handle a 24,000-lb. car.

Committee on Flour Standards.

President Mennel of the Federation has named the following committee on Definitions and Standards for flour to co-operate with the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture in helping the government to formulate flour grades:

A. C. Loring, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; Harry Snyder, Russell Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; W. C. Crocker, Washburn, Sohlberg, Acme Milling Co., Okla-Schlberg, Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Ok.; Robert H. Clark, Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; L. E. Moses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Andrew J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; E. M. Kelly, Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; E. C. Andrews, Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. M. Powell, B. Stern & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Lingham, Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.; W. E. Meek, Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill.; Thomas L. Moore, Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va.; Fred C. Shane, Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. J. Hamilton, W. A. Coombs Milling Co., Coldwater, Mich.; B. W. Marr, Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. L. Sparks, Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and H. K. Schafer, Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.

Grants Higher Minimum

Interstate Commerce Commission Allows Increase to 40,000 Pounds—Grain Rates Unchanged.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1915.

All proposed advances in grain and grain products were refused Western railroads in the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission last week in the Western Rate Advance Case. However, the Commission held that railroads justified the increase in the minimum on grain products from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. In this connection the Commission said:

"The existing minimum on shipments of grain products is 30,000 lbs., and tariffs under suspension propose to increase this to 40,000 lbs. As to these products generally it is not denied that the proposed minimum can easily be loaded, though it is argued that small dealers usually do not purchase and at times would not purchase a car loaded to 40,000 lbs. Some special grain products of a higher value than grain products generally can be loaded to 40,000 lbs. with difficulty, and possibly some cannot be loaded that heavily. Such special products, however, take rates applying to the products generally, and their light loading, if maintained, would be a fact tending to furnish a reason for a higher rate basis. That it is convenient or desirable to have light loads that small shippers may get carload rates is not a transportation reason sufficient, when the carload is a normal unit of shipment, to prevent the carriers from utilizing somewhat more fully their equipment. As we said in Georgia Fruit Exchange vs. Southern Railway Co., 20 I. C. C., 623, 630:

" 'The minimum carload weight is a factor in the carload rate, and in connection with the rate per 100 lbs. determines the carload earnings.'

"Economy of operation is promoted by heavier loading, and the whole public benefits by economies that reduce the cost of transportation, and where the carriers are seeking to increase carload minima to a point short of what can be reasonably and generally loaded we are not warranted in refusing to permit the establishment of such minima. The carriers have justified the proposed minimum weight on grain products.

"In Central Freight Association territory the present minimum is 40,000 lbs. On intrastate shipments the minimum varies. In North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa a minimum of 24,000 pounds applies, while in Minnesota the minimum is 26,000, and in Colorado, New Mexico, Wisconsin and Illinois 30,000 lbs. It is urged that different minima interstate and intrastate will result in unjust discrimination against the interstate shipper. This is a question not here involved. Different states in the territory affected by the tariffs suspended maintain different minima, and we could not therefore fit the interstate minimum to each. To do so would result in state regulation of interstate commerce."

New Wm. Kelly Mill Completed.

The Wm. Kelly Miling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., resumed operations August 9 following a shutdown of two months. During the idle period, the capacity of the plant was increased from 500 to 1,000 bbls. Power was changed from steam to electricity. The elevator capacity of the mill was also increased considerably.

Another Southeastern Mill.

The Esther Roller Mills, Esther, N. C., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $20,000. Principals in the company are Eli P. Freeman, E. H. Wood and C. C. Suggs. The company will erect a mill of 100 bbls. capacity.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

Irregular fluctuations in wheat, with a final decidedly bearish tone in that market, made the last week one of continued limited business in flour with mills of Kansas City and the Southwest. Buyers continued to take flour only in small lots to meet immediate needs. The attitude of buyers was again bearish, and this view of the market, of course, was supported by developments the latter part of the week. Deliveries of wheat at interior points were still disappointing, and this made the millers' side of the trade about as uncertain and unsatisfactory as that of the purchasing element.

The principal domestic business done during the week was with bankers and with the family trade in one and two-car lots. Most of the sales of new crop flour for prompt shipment reported were on the basis of around $5.50 for 95 per cent, jute, Kansas City. A few Kansas mills refused to quote for prompt shipment. Quotations of $5.50@5.65 were made for September-December shipment, but no business was reported. Scattering offerings of old crop flour moved principally for blending purposes. One interior Kansas offer of 80 per cent, jute, at $6.20 found no buyer. As a reflection of the unusual situation in the trade, there was a difference of about 50c between quotations on immediate shipment and for delivery the latter being available at a discount.

Trade with the East was disappointing. The idea of Eastern buyers, according to some reports of millers, are as much as $1 out of line. There is increased competition with the spring wheat section on deferred business in the Eastern markets.

Judging from reports of millers and jobbers, this appears to be the attitude of buyers: Before the development of the extraordinary wet period new crop 95 per cent was quoted down to $4.50. Now the market is approximately $1 higher. Wheat prices show no settlement, and until the new crop movement of that grain reaches proportions sufficiently heavy to show that values are on an established level only buying for immediate requirements is advisable.

Export trade was extremely light. Only relatively few cables were exchanged. The export situation, so far as the meager advices on this branch of the market indicated, did not reflect any sudden lack of foreign interest in American offerings to the extent that was claimed on wheat in speculative wheat centers, particularly Chicago.

A fair business was reported with the South in soft wheat flour for prompt shipment. Purchasing for future needs was about as quiet as in the preceding week, however. Soft wheat flour quotations continue about 10c to 20c less than hard wheat values. New crop patents are quoted at about $5.75 per bbl.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August shipment, $5.50@5.80 per bbl.; new crop straight August-September, $5.05@5.20; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.70@4.10.

Steady Market in Mill Feeds.

Steadiness ruled in the market for mill feeds during the past week, but this was due largely to the limited offerings. Demand showed no improvement, the East being a very moderate buyer. Local buying was light, partly because of the beginning of the feeding of new corn. Demand continued almost entirely for immediate needs at the basis of prices prevailing, as the Northwest was reported offering deferred deliveries in the East at lower prices than those prevailing in Kansas City.

Bran continued to sell at 95c per 100 lbs. in straight carlots. Jobbers reported mills slow to make any offers on deferred shipment, largely because there was no improvement in the flour trade situation.

Prices of shorts showed no change. If anything, there was a decreased amount offered, as mills were reported caught up on sales of flour. Gray shorts are quoted at $1.25 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City; broken, at $1.15 per 100 lbs., and white at $1.30@1.33. White shorts are still available only in mixed cars.

Scarcity ruled again in the market for fancy white middlings, with the market about steady. One interior offer to sell on the basis of $1.45, Kansas City, was refused, and the market was quoted nominally largely at $1.30 @1.40.

According to the reports of country mills, which are doing a business in prompt shipments almost entirely, the immediate Southwestern demand was slightly under that of the preceding week, while the sales to the East showed a little improvement.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.15@1.20; gray shorts, $1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.60@1.65.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on old wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80; first clears, $4.70@5.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.90@5.95 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.95@5.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.35.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Folowing are prices of old wheat flour and other mil products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $6.20@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6@6.20; bran, $1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $6.20@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.25@6.50; bran, 95c@$1; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25 @1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.35@6.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, $1 per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills last week was 54,600 bbls., compared with 57,200 bbls. in the preceding week, 35,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 49,800 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. All mills were in operation, but several were running only 50 per cent of full time.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week increased slightly, but were less than half the arrivals of a year ago. Total receipts were 965 cars, compared with 822 cars in the preceding week, 2,046 last year and 1,624 two years ago. Despite the increased receipts, elevator stocks increased only 12,932 bus. and now amount to only 135,889 bus., compared with 4,148,158 bus. last year.

With better weather the outlook for the week, receipts at Kansas City and at points in Kansas are expected to increase. However, mills in Kansas are short of wheat and have not been able to purchase enough grain to cover sales. Minneapolis and Kansas City continue active bidders for supplies in the country. Several Kansas City houses have contracts with Eastern mills to fill and are offering premiums for cash wheat at country points, as the supply in Kansas City is inadequate for their needs.

The Southwest believes the wheat situation will clear up as soon as Northwestern buying falls off. New wheat has already started to move in the spring wheat states, both Chicago and Minneapolis receiving the first car of new wheat last week. However, Kansas mills would like to see Chicago prices go to a natural level, for it is impossible to work any flour East with the present basis.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week fell off sharply, amounting to 93 cars, compared with 214 cars last week, 142 cars a year ago and 232 cars in 1913. Light receipts caused advancing prices.

Oats receipts were 65 cars, against 25 in the preceding week, 149 in 1914 and 301 in 1913.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan., shut down its plant last week and is overhauling the mill preparatory to starting on new wheat.

W. H. Burns was elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. Mr. Burns will be associated with the Terminal Elevators.

Quality of wheat being marketed by farmers in Kansas at this time is very poor, but is expected to show big improvement as soon as stack threshing starts.

Farmers near Hope, Ark., are considering the organization of a stock company for the erection of an elevator and a small mill of 50 bbls. capacity.

William Zimmerman, for 25 years employed in the operative department of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan., resigned last week and will make his home in Topeka.

The Golden Rod Milling Co. has been incorporated in Tulsa, Ok., with capital of $35,000. Principals in the company are David Hammet, S. S. Robinson and L. E. Roberts.

J. F. Hefley, former manager of the Weatherford Milling Co., Weatherford, Ok., died at his home there last week. Mr. Hefley was a very successful mill manager, but illness compelled him to retire and resulted in his death.

E. J. Clancy, of Little Rock, Ark., has made the Chamber of Commerce of Bartlesville, Ok., a proposition that he will erect a flour mill of 50 bbls. capacity, an elevator and a feed mill if a bonus of $1,000 is paid him when the mill is in operation.

Southwestern millers would welcome an early decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of trans-continental railroads to reduce the present rate on flour from Kansas points to California terminals from 75c to 65c. A reduction of 10 cents per 100 lbs. in the terminal rate would mean largely increased business to the coast.

C. Hitz, of C. Hitz & Son, millers of Girard, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City early last week, said that not much wheat has been threshed in Crawford County. "Most of the grain is stacked and stack threshing will not begin until late in August and perhaps not until early in September. Farmers, anyway, want higher prices and producers in position to hold their wheat will do so."

The majority of mills in Kansas are now running on new wheat. Movement of the grain is still much below normal for this period of the year, but mills are receiving enough wheat to run better than half time. With the price of wheat high, there is no tendency to store the grain and millers will probably not start pouring wheat in their elevators for a month to 60 days, at least not until the full effect of the spring wheat movement is felt on prices.

The Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., has been incorporated with capital stock of $100,000. The principals in the company are: S. P. Kramer, H. D. Yoder, W. H. Lynn and F. E. Kramer, of Topeka, and T. H. Blake, of Edwardsville, Ill. The company recently purchased the Hackney mill at Topeka and is increasing its capacity to 1,200 bbls. The mill will probably be placed in operation within 60 days, as work of installing new machinery is already started and is being rushed.

H. L. Kunce has resigned as manager of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., effective Sept. 1, and will become associated with the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., as general salesman for the Southeast. Mr. Kunce is familiar with trade in the Southeast and has a large acquaintance throughout the territory of which Memphis is the gateway. He will be succeeded by H. J. Walter as manager of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co. Mr. Walter, former assistant sales-manager of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., resigned Aug. 14 to take the new place.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade are beginning to wonder whether they have not over-estimated damage by the continuous wet weather. Grain men had considered the Mohler report placing the wheat crop of Kansas at 115,700,000 bus. altogether too high, but with the government report a week later placing the crop at 108,600,000 bus. the trade has the opinion that private estimates showing the crop at 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bus. are too low. Without doubt rain damage has been severe, but this has made overestimation of the damage all the more likely. There are still quite a few millers in Kansas who believe that Kansas will save at least 100,000,000 bus., for stacked wheat has escaped injury from rains and will probably thresh out well.

The Santa Cecilia recently cleared from Portland, Ore., with 769 bbls. of flour for a New York concern and with 49,000 bus. of wheat and 100,000 bus. of barley, which will be reshipped for export from New York.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

Limited offerings by mills and higher wheat values reflected in higher flour prices in the early markets last week. Later there was a shading of values when wheat developed decided weakness. Saturday's market showed an easy tone, with price concessions necessary to make sales. Unusual harvest conditions and light wheat arrivals in the Southwest caused Kansas mills to hold prices especially stiff, with offers of new flour very limited. Old patents and straights were practically unobtainable, although in request at wide premiums. Soft flour was offered more freely, but at higher prices, and the trade, both foreign and domestic, was not disposed to pay the advance.

At the moment the trade is in an uncertain state . Expectations are for a decided increase in new wheat shipments, while reports that cancellations of orders by the Allies for 2,000,000 bus. of wheat for September shipment had been made and that other cancellations might follow seem to forecast less urgent foreign buying for some time to come, whereas a year ago prices of both wheat and flour were rising in a sensational manner on war buying, based largely on business of exporters.

Millers reported a better Southern inquiry for flour than in some time, but trade there again is facing uncertainty relative to the marketing of the next cotton crop, as England is talking of declaring cotton contraband and considering purchasing the American cotton crop herself and commercializing it. Stocks of flour in first hands now are the lowest in years, and sooner or later replacement buying must appear. Many millers expect this buying as soon as the grinding at the mills is sufficient to supply flour in a liberal way.

Export bids were mostly out of line and the only sales reported were a few lots to Mediterranean ports. Domestic sales included one car soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $5.85 wood; one car soft patent (by Missouri mill) at $6.10 wood; old Kansas straight at $6 jute and 95 per cent and patents on orders at $6.25@6.30 bulk; new hard clear at $4.50 jute; Nebraska straight, August, at $5 bulk; Kansas straight early in week at $4.80 bulk; Minnesota patent (October shipment) at $5.30 jute; soft low grades at $3.60@4.10 jute.

Output of flour at the following mills was 80,050 bbls. last week, against 69,000 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 8,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 17,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 2,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 5,250; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—New patent at $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.75@4.85; extra fancy, $4.50@4.60; clears and low grade, $3.75@4.25

New Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, quick shipment, $5.75@6; straight, $5.50@5.65; clear, $4.35@4.60; second clear and low grade, $3.75@4.25; old patents and straights, 75c to $1 per bbl. more than foregoing figures.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patents at $6.75 for old and $5.30@5.55 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.03; soft bran, $1.08@1.10; mixed feed, $1.12@1.15; middlings, $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $28.50 per ton; corn bran, $18.50@22; oat feed, $20; new alfalfa meal at $17 for No. 2 and $19@19.50 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.10 and middlings at $1.40.

Mill Feed Is Stronger.

There was an easier feeling in mill feed last week, although trade was limited and prices not much changed from the preceding week's close. Mills were not in a position to offer bran liberally, but the trade held off purchases, owing to expectations of increased wheat receipts this week and the fact that the wet weather has made the flush movement of winter and spring wheat to market at the same time seem inevitable. Outside mills reported trade dull, with market sentiment bearish, and conditions made buyers take only necessary supplies. Mills show more disposition to book future business, but buyers are not inclined to restock and probably will not do so until the influence of the new crop has been discounted. The South took bran and mixed feed for regular customers, and some orders were received from the East, where stocks are running low, and it is thought a good demand must develop there in the near future. The only sale reported as the week closed was one car of hard bran on direct order at $1.08½. Soft bran was quoted at $1.08 nominally. Middlings were slightly easier at $1.30@1.50.

Large Cash Offerings.

Cash wheat was ½ to 2 cents lower in St. Louis Monday, following a steady market early last week, but a break of 3c to 4c on Saturday. Millers and elevator interests absorbed considerable amounts of both grades on the decline, but receipts of wheat which exceeded last year's arrivals for the first day on the new crop, and expectations that the movement to market would be unusually heavy from now forward, restricted buying which ordinarily would have been heavy, as there are empty bins to be filled, owing to recent high premiums and the late harvest having cleaned up supplies of old wheat to an extent never before known in the history of the grain trade. Export demand continued light, as was indicated by cancellation of foreign orders for September shipment of American wheat.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

H. K. Dean, of the Dean Mill Co., Ava, Ill., has applied for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

C. H. Brewer, St. Louis salesman for the Bemis Bag Co., left Aug. 15 for a 10 days' vacation on a Missouri farm.

The barge Endeavor of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. is carrying 34 carloads of bran to St. Louis. Part of the feed is for local consumption and the remainder will be shipped East.

T. H. Blake, of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., has become interested in the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., a new company which is remodeling the Hackney mill and increasing its capacity to 1,200 bbls.

The defeat of railroads in the Western Advance Case means that the proposed advance of one cent in the rate on flour and grain from Kansas City to St. Louis will not go into effect. The present charge is nine cents per 100 lbs.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, returned yesterday from Chicago. He says that the trade generally is bearish on wheat, corn and oats, and predicts that wheat will sell at 90c and corn at 50c.

The Albany Roller Mills, Albany, Mo., resumed operations last week, after a shutdown of several months. R. L. Whaley is owner and manager and George Nelson is the head miller.

A 50-bbl. mill is being constructed at Chaffee, Mo., by Mr. Rigdon. The mill building is four stories high and is fireproof. An elevator of 10,000 bus. has been built in connection. The mill will be ready for operation by Sept. 15.

E. C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis; W. L. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and W. E. Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., will represent the soft wheat milling interests in the Millers' National Federation committee on definitions and standards for flour.

The Hezel Milling Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., is constructing a new warehouse at a cost of $15,000. The building will have a capacity of about 30 cars of flour. Charles Hezel, Jr., says that the additional room is being constructed with the intention of the mill entering the export business on an extensive scale.

William Pollock, of the William Pollock Milling & Grain Co., Mexico, Mo., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Pollock believes that Europe will need much American flour next year, even if the war should end suddenly. He is highly optimistic over the outlook for the milling business.

Isaac Markward, pioneer miller and wealthy citizen of Warrensburg, Mo., was found dead in his bed at home the morning of Aug. 9. He died a natural death. He was 67 years old. In 1878, with W. A. Hartman, he built the Magnolia Mills at Warrensburg, and retained his interest until his death. He was born in Shippensburg, Pa.

The past week showed more normal wheat receipts in St. Louis than any other week on the new crop. Total arrivals of wheat amounted to 862,821 bus., compared with 734,994 bus. in the preceding week. Shipments were 518,215 bus., against 714,880 bus. in the preceding week. Local elevator stocks amount to 184,440 bus., of which 39,980 bus. is No. 2 red wheat.

H. H. Unkefer, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., says flour trade is improving. "The South and Southeast were better buyers last week and business generally seems to be picking up," said Mr. Unkefer. "Export demand is also larger and general trade seems to be buying on a fair scale. Wheat movement in our vicinity is small, farmers having completed very little threshing."

St. Louis and Southern Illinois millers are not doing much in the export line, but are looking for foreign business to show improvement. Some few sales were made last week, and the reported cancelling of export wheat contracts did not extend to flour sales, for local millers have been filling export orders per contract and have not had any requests from foreigners for extensions or basis for cancellation.

Stack threshing of wheat has already started in some sections of Missouri and Illinois, but will not become general until Sept. 15, from reports received from mills. Milers expect wheat to show up much better in quality as soon as stack threshing starts, as their advices indicate that farmers stacked the best wheat early and threshed the grain that would show damage in stack. Most of the receipts of wheat at country points has graded No. 3 and less, but with stack threshing general an increasing amount of No. 2 wheat is expected to be marketed.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1915.

Flour trade was without important feature in this market last week, beyond small changes in prices to conform to the wheat market. About the middle of the week the mills advanced prices, but were compelled to restore the old basis at the end of the week, leaving no material change as the net result. Southern buyers continue to place orders for quick shipment, but are holding in abeyance the booking of any contracts. The mills have practically no business booked for shipment during the fall months, which is an abnormal situation for this time of the year and practically without precedent. The price of cash wheat has ruled about steady, notwithstanding the flurry caused by the European cancellations. Farmers continue to hold the grain on a large scale in this territory, and mills have much lighter supplies than usual at this time of the year. No. 2 red wheat is quoted at $1.17 at Nashville. Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 60,000 bbls., an increase of 11,500 bbls.

There has been an active demand for bran the past week, and some of the mills report being sold ahead for 10 to 15 days, with prices a shade higher.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in cotton bags)—Best patent, $5.60; standard, $5.40; half patent, $5.30; low grades, $4.60; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patents, $5.50@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (cotton or jute)—Best patents, $6.75@6.90.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. bags)—Soft winter wheat bran, per ton, $22@23; mixed feed, $24@25; shorts or standard middlings, $27@28.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Frankfort Milling & Elevator Co., Pierre, S. D., has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000. Principals are W. J. Jones, J. O. Bahde, George Haag and C. J. Rou.

Recent visitors on the Buffalo Corn Exchange include the following: J. D. Gibby, Salamanca, N. Y.; Charles S. Clark and J. M. Anderson, Chicago; Charles E. Thompson, Boonville, N. Y.; E. W. Cody, Auburn, N. Y.; J. Keefe, Boston; C. H. Bourne, Birmingham, Ala.; M. M. Low, Philadelphia; C. E. Adams, Kansas City; A. W. Goetz, Jr., Minneapolis.

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New York

New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

The flour situation during the past week showed no change from the rather chaotic condition which has been in evidence for some time past. The rapid changes in the wheat market were not stimulating and business represented odd cars here and there of particular brands which the trade needed to fill requirements. The situation as a whole is certainly a decidedly mixed one and the whole trade appears to be up in the air, as it is impossible to figure what future values may be. Mills do not appear to be offering freely on new crop stuff on both winter and spring, although some of the Northwestern mills are rather anxious for business for quick shipment.

It is quite apparent that the trade here must be pretty well down to rock bottom on supplies, and therefore a good buying wave should make its appearance as soon as buyers can find out where they "are at."

Spring patents, old wheat, sold during the week as low as $6.35 jute, and the general range of prices was from $6.35 to $6.75 in jute. Some sales were effected, but not of any volume, at $6.35 to $6.45 jute for immediate shipment from the mill. New spring patents were offered at from $5.25 to $5.60 in jutes for September-October-November shipment, with business on same, however, very restricted, as the trade is not doing anything as yet on new crop.

Old wheat Kansas straights on spot were quoted at $6.30 to $6.50 in jute, and some odd cars were disposed of. Quotations on new crop straights for immediate shipment from mill were prohibtive, some mills asking as high as $6.60 in jutes. However, for September shipment some Southwestern mills were offering 95 per cent straight at $5.35 to $5.60 in jutes, but no business of consequence was turned over.

Spring wheat clear was held at $5.85 to $6.20 in jutes. The demand on same was not quite as active as it has been, and, although prices were somewhat higher, mills were offering more freely.

Prices on Kansas clear was practically nominal, as there was very little offered. Spot was quoted at $5.60 to $5.80 in jutes.

Soft winter wheat flour was firmer and old wheat straight on spot was quoted at $5.60 to $5.85 in wood and new wheat for mill shipment at $5.35 to $5.50 in wood.

Prices on mill feed were firmly held at previous week's limits and offerings on same were rather light and demand only fair.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.60@7; new wheat, $5.50@5.85; straight, old wheat, $6.40@6.75; new wheat, $5.15@5.40; clears, old wheat, $6.10@6.40; low grade, $4@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $6.45@6.70; straight, old wheat, $5.60@5.85; new wheat, $5.35@5.50; clears, $5.20@5.40; low grades, $4@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, old wheat, $6.60@6.80; straight, old wheat, $6.30@6.50; straight, new wheat, $5.35@5.60; clears, $5.60@5.80; low grade or low clear, $4.25@$4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $30.75; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $37@37.50; city bulk bran, $24.50; in sacks, $26; middlings, $25.50@36; red dog flour, $37.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915.

There were no material changes in the Chicago flour market for the week just closed. The bakery trade has shown a slight improvement, but transactions as a whole were still being curtailed, due to the wide difference in views between buyers and millers. The city family trade is buying in very small quantities. There is little disposition on the part of the large consumers, however, to anticipate other than actual needs. Most jobbers here were reluctant to book ahead at prevailing terms and millers were at considerable disadvantage, owing to the advanced premiums for the cash article.

Shippers came into keen competition with millers for the current receipts, and until marketings become freer millers are not hopeful of any material betterment in the volume of trade. Production is fair, most of the city mills running full time on old business. Bookings for export were light, although it is understood that bids were receivd from abroad during the week for several good-sized lots for September-December shipment, but terms were not acceptable.

Reports from the spring wheat section show business on both old and new flour for immediate shipment very quiet. A large volume of new flour has been sold for September shipment, however.

Trade in Kansas flour is anything but satisfactory. Rains continue to hold back the free movement of new wheat and premiums for cash wheat over the option have advanced, necessitating the naming of practically prohibitive prices. The trade in general show no faith in present values of Southwestern flour.

Rye is firm. Patent white rye is in good demand, is scarce and bringing good values. The lower grades of rye flour are not in such great demand, as there is a surplus of these grades on the market at the moment. New rye has not as yet begun to move.

Soft winter wheat mills are not doing much in the Chicago market.

The durum market has displayed quite a bit of strength the past week and practically all of the old durum has been cleaned up. Quotations on new durum products are above the views of buyers.

Mill feed has developed easiness, as the acute supply situation has been somewhat modified by the larger operations of the winter wheat mills, as well as a falling off in the general demand.

Chicago Market Prices.

Old Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.30; standard patent, $6.50@6.75; first clear, $5.50@5.75; second clear, $4@4.25.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.75@6; straight, $5.60@5.80; clear, $4.50@5.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.50; straight, $5.15@5.25; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Old Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.95@6.05; straight, $5.45@5.55; clear, $4.20@4.40; No. 1 Semolina, $6.15@6.25; No. 2 Semolina, $6.05@6.15.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $27.50@27.75; red dog, $32.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.20@5.50; dark, $4.30@4.60; blended rye, $5@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.35; straight, $5.15@5.25.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The M. C. Peters Mill Co., of Omaha, Neb., has opened an office in Chicago. G. G. Keith will be in charge.

C. B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is making an extended trip in the East, covering New York City and New England states.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 16, 1915.

Flour prices followed the wheat market closely the past week, closing values showing a net advance of about 20c per bbl. Trade was in fair volume, with sales about the same as in the preceding week. Kansas mills are not offering any old crop flour, reports to mill agents indicating all mills are grinding new wheat. The government report issued early last week was a rather adverse factor in the flour market. Large jobbers seem to believe that this report is an indication of lower prices in the future, and therefore are buying to cover immediate requirements. Other factors in the market, too, in their opinion, point to lower quotations on flour. With this bearish attitude prevalent among all large buyers, including jobbers and bakers, mills are not attempting to bring pressure to make sales for deferred shipment. Most business done in the state last week was for 30 days' movement, and in some instances sales were made for 60-day delivery.

Iowa mills are beginning to grind new wheat. Average operations in the state last week were better than 50 per cent of full time. Mills report a demand from the East and meeting with good local inquiry. Nearby states are also taking flour in good volume, stocks of carlot dealers being low. Iowa mills are quoting same prices as Kansas and the Northwest, and in some instances 10c per bbl. lower.

Kansas mills are asking up to $6.25 for new wheat flour in cotton sacks, 30-day shipment. For 60-day delivery quotations are about 10c per bbl. less, and in instances where mills are discounting the wide premiums cash wheat is bringing they are offering flour for September-October at 25c per bbl. less than for quick shipment.

Northwestern mills are active for new crop business, accepting orders for delivery into 1916. However, the cash wheat situation is rather discouraging to buyers, and most of the trade is waiting for the new crop spring wheat movement, claiming its effect on the market will be bearish. Consequently, they are not doing much on the new crop, while Kansas mills have an advantage on quick-shipment flour.

Mill feeds were steady all of the past week. Buyers are taking as their supplies need replenishing, and this demand about cleans up the market. Mills are not offering very freely, mixed-car demand taking a large part of their output of feed. Kansas mills do not appear to be over-supplied, for they are offering feed rather sparingly. Bran is quoted at $21.50@22 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. Standard middlings are worth up to $25, while flour middlings are quoted at $31.50 to $32.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.90@6.25; straight, $5.75@6.10; fancy clear, $5@5.50; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7@7.25; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@22 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@25; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Winter wheat harvesting is making fair progress in Iowa. Rains fell several days the past week, but were not heavy. The movement of new wheat in the state is much below normal for this time of the year, but is increasing in volume.

Corn is making a fair growth, but higher temperatures are needed. The plant is somewhat backward, but there is prospect of a large crop if favorable weather prevails for the next 30 days.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16, 1915.

New Kansas flour arrived in the local market the past week and first baking tests showed up well. Trade was slow last week on all flour, with prices irregular and following the wheat market closely. Most buyers are bearish and are taking only small lots to cover immediate needs and will probably not buy heavily for some time. There is still some reselling of old Kansas flour at about 60c premium over new flour quotations. However, the aggregate of old Kansas flour in local warehouses is light and not much is moving to this market, as most buyers have cleaned up old contracts.

Local and country mills are operating an average of a little better than half time. Light wheat receipts and the poor quality of the grain moving are combining to keep down operations. Flour demand is in light volume, although current orders absorb about half-time output of mills.

Spring wheat mills are active for new flour business, but are not doing much in old flour. Quotations on new flour are from 50c to 80c per bbl. less than quotations on old flour of same grade. Northwestern mills are making quotations for shipment up to the first of the year and will accept business for later date on basis of 5c per month storage charges after Jan. 1.

Local mills report soft wheat flour trade to the South in fair volume. However, business is much lighter than at this time last year.

Rye flour was unchanged the past week. Buying is in small lots and principally from local warehouses.

Mill feed trade increased slightly in volume at steady prices. Bran is particularly in good demand and offerings the past week were heavier than for some time. The South is the principal buyer, but is taking only for immediate needs.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.35@6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.05@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.30; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.50@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23@23.50; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $27.50@29.

OHIO NOTES.

Fully 3,000 members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce took part in the outing held on Aug. 12.

Spring wheat mills advise Cincinnati trade that they will start grinding new flour beginning with Sept. 1.

Receipts of flour in Cincinnati the past week amounted to 18,625 bbls., compared with 17,256 bbls. in the preceding week and 16,989 bbls. last year. Shipments were 15,262 bbls., against 17,625 bbls. in the previous week and 18,982 bbls. last year.

Plenty of new wheat is arriving in Cincinnati, but the quality is poor and mills are bidding a premium of several cents per bu. for kiln-dried wheat. In some instances millers are paying as much as 5c per bu. more for dried wheat than for current receipts. There is still some mixing of old and new wheat, but local supply of old grain is disappearing.

The Waterloo & Cedar Falls Union Mill Co., Cedar Falls, Ia., has started erecting two small dams to conserve its water power supply. The dams are being erected in two creeks, which draw their supply from the river furnishing power for the mill.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16, 1915.

The flour market keeps in the same quiet way, not many new sales being reported. While mills are getting enough orders to keep them running, they do not have anything like the orders on their books at this time they have had for years. Mills are finding it hard to get wheat, and unless receipts pick up there may be quite a demand for the cash wheat over what there is now. Mills are buying just enough to keep them running. None is laying in any large stocks of wheat and all are wondering if the options will come up to the cash wheat or the cash wheat will come down to the options. Good Kansas patents show an advance and are bringing from $6.20 to $6.40, basis Missouri River points. There is practically no export demand, and with Chicago 10c under Kansas City and Wichita paying more than Kansas City there is not much chance for any Eastern business. Millers all figure that the outcome of the spring wheat crop will control the situation in the Southwest.

Cash wheat has been on the decline all week and sales have been reported as high as $1.35, basis Kansas City, for No. 2. There is a very wide range in prices for No. 3, ranging as much as 5c a bu. and sometimes more. Most of the wheat arriving is No. 3, but of a good quality. Exporters are out of the market, being 8c to 10c out of line. Most of the wheat is being bought locally and to go to Kansas City or Minneapolis. Cash prices in Oklahoma are advancing and dealers are working that state pretty hard, trying to pick up some No. 2 wheat for their contracts.

The feed market does not show much change from last week, bran bringing around $1 and shorts from $1.25 to $1.30. Corn is in excellent condition and everyone is predicting a fine crop.

WICHITA NOTES.

J. H. McNair, of the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan., is taking a pleasure and business trip to the Pacific Coast.

J. W. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., stopped off in Wichita on his way home from St. Louis and Illinois.

There were 253 cars of wheat in Wichita this week, against 442 a year ago. Receipts are very light in the Wichita market, and so far have never equaled a day of last year. Rains over the southern half of the state will stop receipts for a few days.

Charles Wilson, 22 years old, while working on the top of a cement grain bin at the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., fell to the bottom, a distance of 50 feet, and died shortly after. He was working for the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., of Kansas City, which is building two large cement grain bins for the Security Flour Mills Co.

J. C. Wasser, formerly supervisor of the inspection department at Wichita, but now head of the Kansas City department, spent the week in Wichita, looking up a new inspector for Wichita, as J. W. Chess was transferred to Lawrence. H. W. Hutchinson will become supervisor at Wichita. Mr. Hutchinson is well known throughout the state, having been a grain buyer and operator for 25 years, and knows the trade thoroughly.

Topeka millers advise that they are not getting hardly any Union Pacific wheat and are having to depend on the Rock Island and Santa Fe for most all of their supplies. Only a few cars have moved over the Union Pacific so far this year on the line west of Topeka. Heavy rains have kept the farmers and threshers out of the fields and millers do not look for any large movement from this section for some time.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1915.

Northwestern mills again did a large business in new crop flour for shipment from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 at prices 25c to 35c under new crop Kansas offers. Spring wheat mills, however, are not doing much in old flour for quick shipment, although they appear anxious for this business. The irregularity in prices for quick shipment was a factor tending to keep sales down to a minimum. Most buyers in the state carry fair stocks of flour and are able to buy new crop goods at such a large discount under old flour that they are planning to start on new flour as soon as it starts moving.

Kansas mills are out of line, temporarily at least. For September-October they are quoting around $6 for best patents in cotton sacks, while spring wheat mills are quoting $5.75. Northwestern old wheat flour is held at $1.50 per bbl. higher than new crop.

New Kansas flour is moving on old contracts. From the few reports received, indications are that quality is good and better than anticipated. Buyers are ordering out and in some instances are complaining over the fact that some mills in the Southwest are asking for extensions on contract periods. However, generally Kansas mills are advising trade that they are in position to ship as per contract.

Mill feeds were mostly steady the past week. Western mills are not offering much, although the trade says the Southwest has been offering somewhat more freely.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$7.05 @7.25; straight, $6.75@6.95; clear, $6.50@6.75; low grade, in jute, $3.55 @3.85; new flour about $1.50 lower.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 @5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.30@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.75 @6.05; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.75@ 5.05.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.50@26.50; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25 @32.25; middlings, $31.25@31.75; bran, $27.75@26.25; winter middlings, bulk, $30.50@31.50; bran, $24.75@ 26.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Emery's Flour Mill, Johnsville, Pa., burned to the ground last week, entailing a loss of $8,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Philadelphia trade is not doing much in exports of new flour, principally because they have not been able to buy much of this grade for quick shipment. Foreigners do not appear interested, but exporters declare their advices indicate buying will be heavy as soon as spring wheat crop movement starts.

Reports from the 101 ranch, in Oklahoma, indicate that the wheat yield will be about 150,000 bus. short of what they expected. Some of the wheat is not in shape to thresh and some not worth threshing, as the cost would be about 40c a bushel. On all of the land that has been in wheat this year it has been removed and corn and cane planted. Corn was planted thick and is making a rank yield. It will be used for ensilage. There are two tractors at work in the 101 fields and both are working 24 hours a day. Each tractor is plowing 70 acres per day and they figure it costs them about 30c per acre to plow the land, using fuel oil.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

There is no material change in the price of flour, as wheat brings about the same that it did a week ago, but the condition of the weather has had much to do with the trade. It is about impossible to get a regular supply of Kansas flour here, as the shipments are very irregular. Some shippers and dealers in it are withdrawing quotations for prompt shipment. Eastern flour buyers are not stocking up much. Less flour has been booked lately than the average. When bakers could buy for $5 a barrel they were in the market, but now that it is higher they are waiting for a return to that price.

At the same time the spring wheat mills are not urging sales, as they are short of wheat and will continue so till the new crop is in.

Mill feed is strong. It is coming through from the West very irregularly, as it appears that the mills there are not running at a high rate.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; pastry, $7@7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.25 to $6.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24; standard middlings, $29.50; red dog flour, $36; oil meal, $35; gluten feed, $29.50.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The Ralston Purina Co., Buffalo, N. Y., is building a 30-car tank for the additional storage of molasses in the molasses feed trade, in which the company is heavily engaged.

There is considerable Western New York wheat still in the field, and with not a single all-clear day yet in August it is in danger of much damage. Some fields are yielding heavily.

The best-posted members of the mill feed trade are of the opinion that the prices are too high and they look for them to go pretty low as soon as the flour mills begin to run on normal time.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange include the following: C. W. Randolph, Toledo; Thomas Ronald, Boston; H. C. Ellis, Chicago; Fred Gage, Fulton, N. Y.; C. Colton, Oswegatchie, N. Y.; L. E. Ward, Bangor, N. Y.; O. L. Nelson, Minneapolis; J. A. Haglan, Duluth; F. S. Selleck, New York.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. W. Trullinger, manager of the Shenandoah Milling Co., Shenandoah, Ia., has resigned and will become associated with Duane Redfield in a coal and flour business. They will probably erect a small mill of 50 bbls. capacity. Mr. Trullinger was associated with George Replogle, owner of the Shenandoah Milling Co., for more than 30 years.

The Charles Herendeen Milling Co., of Danville, Ill., has built a bakery annex which will cost approximately $30,000. The plant will be one of the largest in Illinois and will handle bread by a new process, the object of which is to keep the loaves fresh for a much longer period of time than has heretofore been possible, thus minimizing stale bread losses.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

Trade of Missouri River corn millers last week was in just fair volume, sales aggregating practically the same as in the preceding week. Prices were mostly unchanged during the week, the market having an irregular tendency. The South is the principal buyer at this time, but is taking only for quick shipment. Buyers are not at all disposed to stock up on the present market and will probably not buy in large amounts for some time to come, according to advices received by local mills.

Instructions on old orders are being received satisfactorily. Consumption of corn meal in the South is larger than at this time a year ago, and jobbers are having no difficulty in moving stocks. Consequently, they are ordering out as per contracts.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were the best buyers in the local market last week. Nearby states are not taking corn goods in any volume, limiting all purchases to small lots in cars with flour and feed. Nothing is sold east of this market, with the exception of a few cars to Southeastern states. Kansas City mills are out of line in this section.

Cream corn meal sold at a range of $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. in 24s cotton or paper. Standard meal sold generally about 20c to 25c per bbl. less, or at a range of $3.20 to $3.25 per bbl. in small sacks. Other table goods were quoted practically the same as a week ago. Hominy grits sold at 10c premium above cream corn, or at $3.30 to $3.40 per bbl.

Southern corn goods buyers are displaying a great deal of interest in the growing crop. They look for a big crop this year and lower prices later. Consequently, they are buying for their current wants only.

Corn feeds sold in small volume the past week. Chop demand was almost entirely from local territory. A few shipping orders were received from the South and Southeast, but demand from these sections fell off. Some sales were reported to nearby states and Arkansas was a buyer in the local market. Chop prices were unchanged from a week ago. No. 2 yellow chop sold up to $1.43 per 100 lbs. in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City, and other grades sold at usual discounts.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.41@1.43 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

There is a sort of artificial strength to the corn feed market which the trade hardly expects to hold, as there will soon be grass feed as flush as in June. All spot stuff is rather scarce, but otherwise the feeling is easy. Quotations: Hominy, $32 per ton; corn feed meal, $33.50; cracked corn, $34; granulated corn flour, $2 per 100; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.05.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16, 1915.

The cash corn market displayed a firmer tone this week and corn products were also higher. There is a good demand for all varieties, with the Southern section taking the bulk of the output. Local buyers continue to take hold for immediate requirements only. Corn meal especially was in good request and advanced five cents. Total receipts of corn this week amounted to 142 cars, with most of it going into the hands of the corn millers. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1915.

The situation has shown little change in the market for corn products, prices ruling about steady, with seasonable demand. Corn is some easier at 84 to 86 cents. Corn meal is quoted at $1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

Corn goods prices were firmly held, with only a very light demand in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.7g; hominy, $4.10@4.25; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.96@1.99; grits, $1.97@2; flakes, $2.25.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915.

The corn market displayed quite a bit of strength the past week. Local distributors report demand as unusually good. Stocks are known to be generally light, and, while the new crop is a long way off, little stringency is anticipated, as Argentine shipments will take care of the Eastern coast requirements and the Southern states will be in position to cover their own needs as well as shipping some into the Central West. The market is extremely firm at the moment. White corn meal is quoted at $1.80@1.85 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow corn meal, $1.75@1.80 in 100-lb. sacks.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

Corn products were steady last week. A firm market in cash corn was a steadying influence on values, as were assertions that the new corn crop was being seriously damaged by rains over a wide area and that no wide decline in the cash corn market was likely. Trade with the South in meal and table goods was fairly good for this season, and nearby customers purchased rather freely for current needs. Mills are not inclined to offer supplies ahead until the future is more encouraging from their standpoint. The East took supplies in a rather liberal way. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Lancaster Milling Co., Lancaster, Tex., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000 and will build a mill with 75 bbls. capacity.

The American Flour & Feed Co., Oneida, N. Y., has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000 to do a general flour and feed jobbing business. The Baker Mill and Grain Co., Baker, Ore., has let contract for the erection of a warehouse and elevator to cost $10,000.

Joseph A. Crees, operating one of the few remaining burr mills in Iowa, at Grand River, was instantly killed last week when one of the burrs burst, striking him in the forehead and crushing his skull. The mill was running full time when the accident occurred. Mrs. Crees was also in the plant, but was uninjured. The pieces of the stone burr was hurled in all directions and caused damage amounting to about $1,000 to the mill.

Keeping Quality of Corn Meal.

Investigations on the keeping qualities of corn meal, recently completed by the experts of the department of agriculture, show that stone-ground meal, which on account of its rich oily flavor is so desired in the palatable muffin, hoe-cake and pone, spoils much more quickly than meal made in the modern mill by the rolled process. For this reason the stone-ground meal should be eaten as soon as possible after milling. In this respect it is like milk and cream which are usually consumed within a few hours after being produced, and which under the most favorable conditions can be kept in their natural state for only a short time. The roller mill meal is, in its keeping qualities, more like butter which can with proper care be kept in good condition, not indefinitely, but for a reasonable length of time, says a bulletin of the department of agriculture.

The palatable, characteristic taste of the stone-ground meal is largely due to the oil contained in the germ of the corn. As the whole kernel of corn is ground in the stone or French burr mill this oil is pressed out in the process and imparts its flavor to the meal. In the roller mill process the germ is taken from the corn before rolling by a machine called a degenerator, and but little of the oil gets into the meal. The germ, if allowed to remain in the meal, causes it to spoil quickly. So the very thing that imparts the desirable flavor to the meal will also injure its keeping qualities. In some cases in stone-ground meal the germ is removed by bolting after grinding. This improves the keeping quality over that of unbolted meal but does not make it equal in keeping qualities to the meal made by extracting the germ before milling.

The keeping quality of corn meal is also greatly affected by heat and moisture. Other things being euqal, the drier the meal the longer it will keep. It is the custom in larger mills and smaller ones to artificially dry the meal after milling. In wet sections of the country, or in wet weather anywhere, dried meal will very quickly absorb moisture from the atmosphere. Any kind of corn meal will keep much longer in cold weather than in warm weather. It should, therefore, be stored in a dry, cool place.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: B. P. Bushnell, Reeder, N. D., sack; B. DeBoer, Corsica, S. D., grain spout adjuster; S. D. Felsing, Crookston, Minn., machine for cleaning grain; D. L. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn., corrugated rotary sieve.

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The Moses Mills
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1,000 barrels daily

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New Connections Wanted
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Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
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Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
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Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 16, 1915.

Dullness is the chief characteristic of the Nebraska flour market. Irregularity in wheat values is an adverse factor in the market and is tending to keep down both old and new flour purchases. Arrivals of new wheat in the local market are grading 3 and 4 mostly, while old wheat receipts are being snapped up by local mills. New wheat flour is still quoted at about $1 per bbl. less than old wheat flour, which is bringing a range of $7.20 to $7.40, Omaha points. Some small sales of new wheat flour were made at $6 per bbl. last week, but most sales were at $6.20 to $6.40 per bbl. in cotton sacks.

There is little evidence or sign of any immediate improvement in trade. The East is not offering at all and millers are operating mostly on local trade, which is keeping them running better than half time. Some business is being done to Iowa and Western states, but this is in smaller than normal volume. Buyers everywhere appear to be taking for immediate needs only, being imbued with the bearish spirit.

Omaha mills are still grinding old wheat flour and are not quoting new freely. Local jobbers are selling new flour to the less than carlot buyers here.

Bran ruled lower again. Jobbers offered $18.80 to $19 for bran in carlots, Omaha, and were able to obtain all the supplies needed. Demand for feed is slowing up somewhat, and with mills running heavier the market is oversupplied. Shorts, however, are steady and scarce and in good demand, selling at $26 to $27, Omaha. Interior mills are asking $22 for bran at mill door and in mixed cars, and $26 to $27 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $7.20@7.40; straight, $7@7.20; first clear, $5.70@5.90; second clear, $5@5.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis. New flour is $1 per bbl. less.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $18.80@19 per ton; standard shorts, $19@19.60 per ton; standard shorts, $26@27; middlings, $28@29.50. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $26@27.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Glencoe, Neb., reports average wheat yield at 28 bus. to the acre and oats at 45 bus. in territory surrounding that point.

Black Bros., operating mills at Beatrice and Blue Springs, Neb., have purchased the elevator at Burlington and will overhaul and operate it.

The new engine being installed by the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., weighs 110,000 lbs. It is of Diesel type and has capacity of 225 horsepower.

The new Minden mill is nearing completion and will be in operation sooner than originally announced. The building has been completed and machinery is being installed now.

After a five weeks' shutdown while new machinery was installed, the Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., have resumed operations. Taylor & Jones are the owners. The mill now has capacity of 125 bbls.

S. E. Cogswell has resigned as manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Central City, Neb., and will take the management of the Edger Mill Co., which is erecting a mill of 50 bbls. capacity at Central City.

Work will soon start on the new mill at Western, Neb. The plant will have capacity of 50 bbls. and will also be equipped to grind corn products and feedstuffs. A company is being formed to build the plant.

Paul Jaeggi, manager of the Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb., reports continuous rains interfering seriously with threshing progress. "Flour business is very slow," writes Mr. Jaeggi, "but with the wheat movement increasing and better threshing conditions we look for improvement in flour trade."

It seems to be the general opinion in Omaha that the Nebraska crop was not as badly damaged as reported. G. B. Powell, chief of the inspection and weighing department of the Omaha Grain Exchange, says of new wheat: "Nebraska wheat this year is superior in quality to that from any other part of the wheat belt, excepting sections in Oklahoma, where crop conditions were parallel to those in the Cornhusker State."

The Crowell Lumber & Grain Co., Omaha, has purchased 10 country elevators in Northern Nebraska and will operate them. They are located at Bancroft, Emerson, Thurston, Pender, Concord, Coleridge, Wayne, Wakefield, Randolph and Magnet. The Crowell company, with its 10 new plants, will operate this year 26 country elevators, in addition to its terminal elevator at Omaha. This makes it one of the big line elevator houses of Nebraska.

Farmers in Nebraska are holding wheat for higher prices and stacking is more general in the state than ever before. The high prices producers received during the past crop year have spoiled them and they do not at all appear interested in present values, which range above $1 per bu. However, holding is not interfering seriously with the movement, for there are many growers not in position to hold their grain for higher prices and are marketing as soon as threshed.

Rains fell in parts of Nebraska the past week, but generally threshing proceeded under favorable conditions. The movement of new wheat in the state is increasing in volume, but is still much below normal for this period of the year. However, with better threshing conditions the movement may be expected to increase from this date on throughout the state. Omaha received more new wheat the past week than any other period of the new crop. Country elevators throughout the state also report larger marketing by farmers. However, a number of mills continue to report insufficient new wheat with which to start new crop grinding and are still using old wheat stocks.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

Price tendency in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds the past week continued on a strong basis, alfalfa mixed feeds showing particular strength. The supply of alfalfa meal was about in the same volume as a week ago, with the proportion of choice and No. 1 meal in the supply very small. Colorado is the principal shipper at this time and Wyoming is second. Kansas and Nebraska are contributing very little to the supplies at this market. Most of the output of meal in Kansas is moving Southeast and South direct, while Nebraska has not much of a surplus to dispose of. Oklahoma is shipping her meal to Southern points.

Demand for meal is in good volume and local handlers are having practically no trouble in disposing of the receipts. Because of the scarcity of No. 1 and choice, No. 2 meal is in good demand. A rather wide differential prevails in quotations of No. 2 and No. 1 and choice meal, indicating a larger than normal supply of the lower grade.

Alfalfa meal prices were 50c higher in a few instances, but mostly sold unchanged. No. 2 meal sold at a range of $16.50 to $17.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River, quick shipment. For delivery from mills within 30 days, buyers were able to shade these prices about 50c per ton in some instances, but most mills are sold ahead and refuse to quote a lower basis for deferred shipment.

Eastern demand for meal was in good volume last week. Mixers east of the Missouri River are eager bidders for No. 1 and choice meal, but are taking a large amount of No. 2 meal because of the scarcity of the better grades. Choice is quoted nominally at a range of $19 to $20 per ton in sacks. No. 1 is held at $17.50 to $19, with the demand larger than the supply. Local handlers report that they are unable to fill the demand for choice and No. 1 meal, while most mills are sold ahead on these grades and are offering No. 2 only. The short supply, of course, is due to the poor quality hay being marketed in milling sections of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. Reports from mills to local jobbers would indicate that the quality of hay moving is showing some improvement and perhaps will be near normal in a month to 60 days.

Mixed feed dealers report active trade for this season of the year. Best demand is in immediate Southwestern states, but there is a good inquiry from the South and the Southeast, which has light stocks of all feedstuffs and is consuming more alfalfa feeds now than a year ago. In Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas sales are also in larger volume than 12 months ago. Not much feed is moving East from this market.

Alfalfa mixed feeds were strong, but not much change in prices was made. Grain mixed is quoted to a top of $28.50 per ton, while alfalfa grain mixed molasses is held at $24.50 to $28 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City. Alfalfa molasses feed is worth from $19.50 to $21 per ton, according to quality.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—Choice, $21.50@23; No. 1, $21@22; No. 2 alfalfa, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

New Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@13.50; No. 1, $11.50; standard, $10@11; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1915.

There was an easier tone in the alfalfa products market last week. Business was fairly active, however, and regular trade sources bought meal in a manner to indicate that any pronounced decline in prices would bring in orders from dealers and jobbers to replace stocks. Weather was more favorable over the West and Southwest and Colorado was offering meal more freely. Prices still feel the effects of high-priced molasses, however, and there is no grounds for belief that any relief from this score is in sight. New hay arrivals are slightly improved in grade, but indications are that a large percentage of the second cutting will be off color. The South took some meal for current needs, as did the East, where a better demand is expected in the near future, as dealers have let supplies run down close to the vanishing point for this season of the year. The position of the market is a puzzle to some well-informed dealers who, while failing to restock at present prices, find mills wary about offering supplies for later shipment, excepting at quotations relatively strong as compared with present values. Quote No. 1 new alfalfa meal at $19@19.50; No. 2 new at $17. Alfalfa molasses meal, without grain, at $20@22; with grain, $25@28.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 16, 1915.

The alalfa products market was quiet and unchanged this week. Most sales recorded were for small lots. Grain mixed feed seemed to be the only grade to show a fair demand. The local trade especially is buying extremely small quantities, while the Southern buyers take hold more freely. New hay is being offered on a large scale now, and prices are breaking right and left. This, the trade says, will tend to bring down the prices of alfalfa products. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25.50@26; alfalfa meal, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $27.50@28.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1915.

The alfalfa market is dull, taking the same weak turn as hay, on the big growth of pastures. For a short time, when all hay was pretty nearly used up, the prices went high, but that is past now. No. alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa grain mixed feed at $30 to $31.50

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915.

Alfalfa meal receipts were freer during the past week than for some previous weeks. However, the greatest supply received was of No. 2 and the lower grades and there was an actual scarcity of No. 1 all week. Choice alfalfa was not available at any price. Alfalfa values remain practically unchanged, although the tendency of the higher grades was upward and the low grade meal rather weak.

Molasses alfalfa mixed feeds were decidedly strong in tone, due to the steadily advancing market in molasses. Demand for mixed feeds is in fair volume and is better than at this time a year ago. Choice meal ranges in price from $21 to $23 per ton; No. 1 is quoted at $20@22 per ton; No. 2 is quoted at $17.50@18. Molasses grain mixed feeds are quoted at a range of $25@28 per ton and are decidedly strong. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $20 for standard and No. 1 is held at $21@22 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa mill at Otto, Wyo., operated by the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, was placed in operation for the season July 28.

M. L. Pierce has disposed of his interest in the Hardin Alfalfa Products Co., Hardin, Mont., and will engage in other business. Mr. Pierce formerly was interested in the Superior Alfalfa Products Co., Superior, Neb.

Receipts of alfalfa meal in Memphis, Tenn., during July amounted to 2,740 tons, compared with 1,540 tons in the same month last year and 500 tons two years ago. This is an indication of the increased consumption of alfalfa meal in the Southeast.

Should farmers and business men of Garden City, Kan., subscribe to enough stock, the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., will erect an alfalfa mill at that point at a cost of about $30,000. The increase in alfalfa acreage near Garden City has been rapid in the past few years.

July receipts of hay in Kansas City amounted to 2,183 cars, compared with 2,517 cars in July last year and 2,204 cars in July, 1913. The small receipts were due altogether to the excessive rainfall in the territory contributing to the hay receipts at Kansas City. During the entire month, Kansas City received only 480 cars of alfalfa.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., is investigating conditions around Garden City, Kan., and the adaptability of that point for an alfalfa meal mill. Should local business men promise sufficient support and subscribe to stock in the Otto Weiss company, it is not at all unlikely that a mill will be erected at that point, probably of 50 tons daily capacity.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City have shown material increases in the past few weeks, but the quality of the hay has been unchanged. Much of it is in heated condition and is finding a poor demand. Quality hay is meeting with good sale, both from local and shipping trade. However, with low-grade hay predominating the market alfalfa has had a weak tone. The large supply of other hay has also tended to weaken the alfalfa market, having a sentimental influence on prices.

The South and Southeast are buying little alfalfa mixed feeds and less hay this year than for some time. This is due, of course, to the increased area sown to corn and other feeds in the principal cotton states. Kansas City, which is an alfalfa-distributing point for the South, has sold less hay to the cotton states on this crop than for some time. And there is indication that the demand from the South will continue to fall off, for the South is on the eve of harvesting its largest corn crop and will also gather a large crop of oats and drouth-resistants.

After being held up for more than two weeks by a dispute with the Burlington as to the proper location of the site for the alfalfa mill at Lovell, Wyo., construction work was resumed last week. Although the disputed strip of land is only two feet wide, it will necessitate rebuilding the entire foundation and will delay the opening of the mill by a month. However, the mill at Garland, Wyo., which is also being built by the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., will be completed and in operation within 30 days, if present plans materialize.

The Albion Alfalfa Mill Co., Albion, Neb., will be incorporated soon and will reopen the alfalfa mill at that point, which has been idle for several years. D. J. Gates, a large alfalfa producer, purchased the plant last week at an auction sale and will start overhauling it immediately. He plans to have it in operation early in the fall, or as soon as the necessary repairs can be made. The territory around Albion has a large crop of alfalfa this year and there will be a large surplus for the mill, which will make possible its operation through the entire winter.

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Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as second miller in mill up to 300 barrels. Have had several years' experience and can furnish good recommendations. Would be willing to do anything when mill not running full time. Address E. L. Kibler, Smith Center, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a competent, practical man. Life experience with every kind of wheat, commenced as a bound apprentice. Can put your mill on a paying basis and give best of references to that effect. Or, will rent a small water mill. John J. Taylor, 3089 Vine st., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Young married man, at present engaged in brokerage business, desires change of location account health of family. Am good accountant, fair salesman and all around office man, also first-class telegraph operator. Would make good combination operator and office man for some mill. Willing go most anywhere north. Address Box 487, Baton Rouge, La.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 150 bbls. Have had long experience and can keep mill in good repair. Have also had experience with "Midget" Marvels. Can get best results from them and install them, if necessary. Want best wages you can afford. Box 68, Cedar Point, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of from 40 to 300 barrels' capacity or second in larger. Have had over 30 years' experience on all kinds of wheat; milled in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. Can give good references and come at any time. Please state the size of mill and wages paid in first letter. Ole Brown, Box 135, Arkadelphia, Ark.

WANTED—Position, by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—A position as head miller in mill from 50 to 200 bbls. capacity. Have had 15 years' experience in milling. For the last year I have been in the baking business, but I don't like it and am anxious to get back at milling. Strictly temperate; do not use tobacco in any form. Address G. A. Preston, 417 Fort street, Port Huron, Mich.

HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED — A young man with stenographic and clerical experience in flour mill or grain concern. State salary expected; give references, list of positions held last five years. Southern Illinois Mill, Box 312, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED—For Illinois and Missouri territory. Competent man can secure steady position and satisfactory territory. In writing give experience and mills previously engaged with. Address Box 284, care Milling and Grain News.

MILLER WANTED—Wanted, competent miller to take $1,000 to $2,000 interest in and full charge of mill in northwest Ohio. No other mill for 14 miles. Rich country and splendid opportunity for the right man. Business incorporated. Answer, giving age, experience, references, etc. Continental Milling Co., 1260-53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND MILLER WANTED—For 500-bbl. mill, running steady. Good references and state salary wanted in first letter. Address Box 283, care Milling and Grain News.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—Bran and flour packer, roller mills, reels, cleaners, dusters, dryers, bag or freight carrier, and lot of other machinery we want to clean out. E. C. Hogan & Co., 1935 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—The well-known, up-to-date, 50-barrel roller mill and corn mill, planing machine, rip saws, band saws, feed mill, all attached; located right in town. Running every day in the week and doing good business. Also 80 acres of land four miles from town, two-horse farm in cultivation. Plenty of timber. For price and terms see A. N. Plunkett, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—A steam roller mill, about 60 bbl. capacity, in one of the best locations for a small mill in the northwest. We buy all our wheat direct from the farmers and sell our output to the local and home trade except the clear flour which we ship East. Everything is up-to-date including Corliss engine and the Alsop Process. Reason for wanting to sell, poor health. Cottonwood Roller Mills, Cottonwood, Minn.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, small flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000. Served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Good Manufacturing Co., Appleton, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED direct. Samples and grower's price on request. J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

WANTED—We are in the market for Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. L. D. King, Covington, Ga.

PARTNER WANTED—Kansas mill, 100-bbl., nearly new, good trade, making good profits. In order to secure more working capital will sell an interest to partner or organize stock company. Abundant wheat of fine quality, steady trade and a large territory. Will need from $5,000 to $10,000 and can satisfy prospective buyer that this is a good proposition. Address Box 311, care Milling and Grain News.

FINE NEW FLOUR AND FEED MILL—Exchange—Widow owning fine new flour and feed mill; unincumbered; fine location; will exchange all or half interest for hotel, farm or income property. This is a sure money-maker, but have no relatives adapted to milling business. Address Mrs A. Holman, Alexandria, S. D.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business, lumber yard or other good business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Always in the market for all grades of flour in straight or mixed cars, millfeeds, etc. In daily touch with the Louisiana jobbers. Merchants Flouring Co., Lafayette, La.

FOR SALE—Eureka oat clipper, practically new. No use for same here. Capacity 120 bushels per hour. The Farmers' Co-operative Association, Hays, Kan.

FOR SALE—Complete mixed feed plant and grain elevator, situated on the I. C. & Frisco railroads, with about ten thousand bushel elevator capacity, can be bought at a bargain, and building that it is in can be rented reasonably. Address Paul Damman, Memphis, Tenn.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator & Milling Co., Burns, Wyo., will erect an addition with 20,000 bus. capacity to its elevator.

W. J. Reid plans to erect a small mill of 50-bbl. capacity at Ft. Meade, Fla. Corn meal equipment will also be installed.

C. A. Ketchum & Co., Salem, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in flour and grain and all mill feeds. Capital stock is $8,000.

Mott, N. D., is being considered by a Minneapolis milling company for the location of a 400-bbl. mill. A decision will be made soon.

Receipts of bran in Memphis, Tenn., during July amounted to 45,200 sacks, compared with 67,600 sacks in the same month last year.

W. A. Hennington, Pattison, Miss., has erected a building and installed a mill of 50 bbls. capacity. He is operating it on local wheat.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Cando, N. D., is installing a 50-bbl. mill of Midget make. It will be ready for operations within two weeks.

The Merchandise Brokers' Association held a meeting in Roanoke, Va., Aug. 13 and 14. Several millers and flour brokers made addresses.

The Farmers' Milling Co. has been incorporated in Ogden, Utah, with capital stock of $10,000. William Stimpson, Jr., is president of the company.

The 50-bbl. mill at Drake, S. C., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt by W. B. Drake. Loss of $4,000 was fully covered by insurance.

J. A. Jordan, Newcastle, Wyo., has purchased the property of the Volin Milling Co., Volin, S. D., from its owner, A. R. Young, and will operate the plant.

T. E. Goodman is financing a new mill of 100 bbls. capacity at Riverton, Wyoming. Work has started on the mill and it will be completed within two months.

The Crown mill, Warsaw, Ky., has been purchased by George T. Thompson, who will overhaul the plant and install new machinery. Operations will start within 30 days.

The National Industrial Traffic League will hold its next meeting in Toledo, O., Sept. 9 and 10. Discussion of traffic legislation in the next Congress will be the principal work of the meeting. Routine matters will also be taken up.

The Scroggins-McLean Co. is a new grain firm in Minneapolis. Both Mr. Scroggins and Mr. McLean are experienced grain men, having been associated with different companies in the Northwest. Offices are located in the Flour Exchange.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia.	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

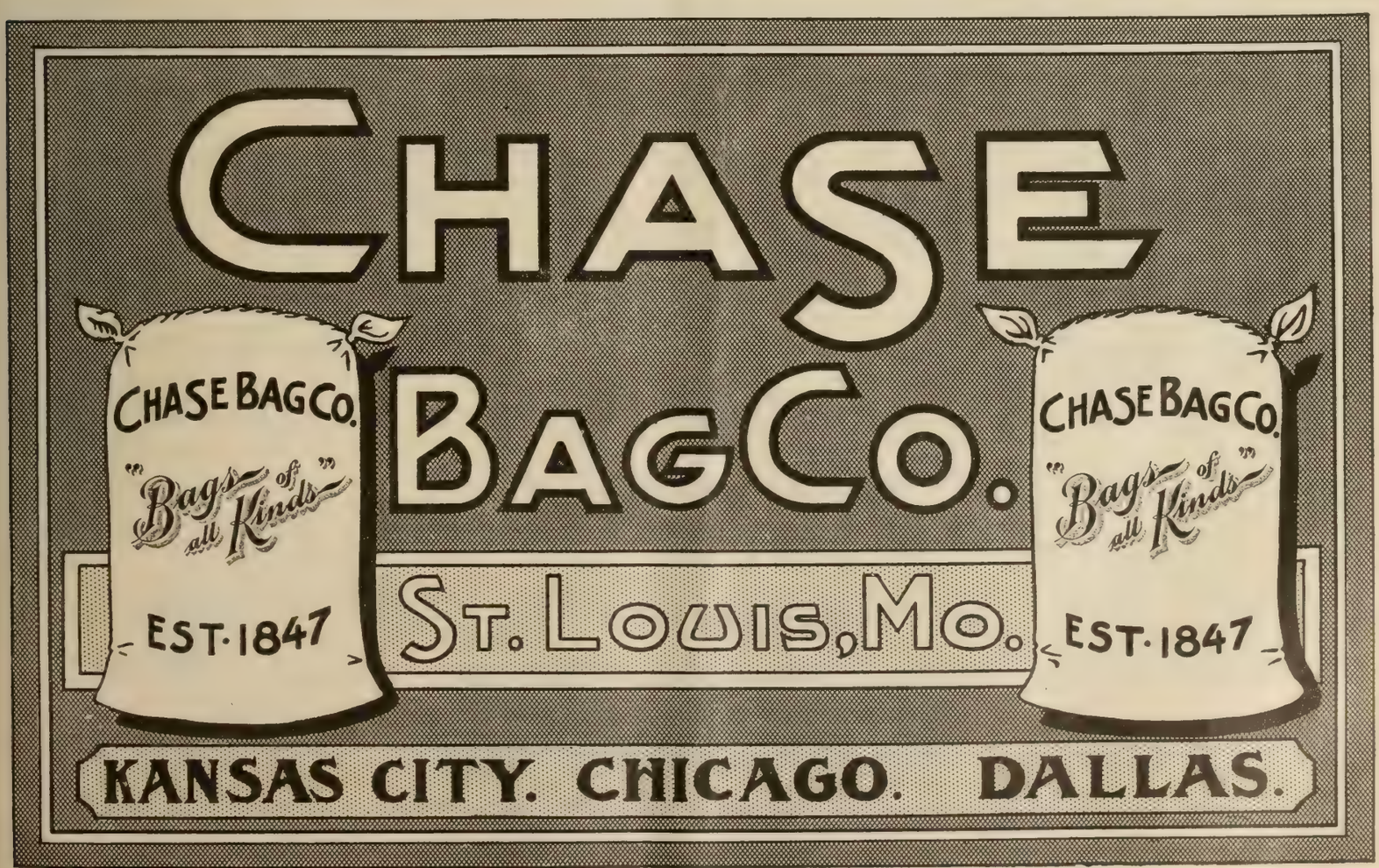
Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

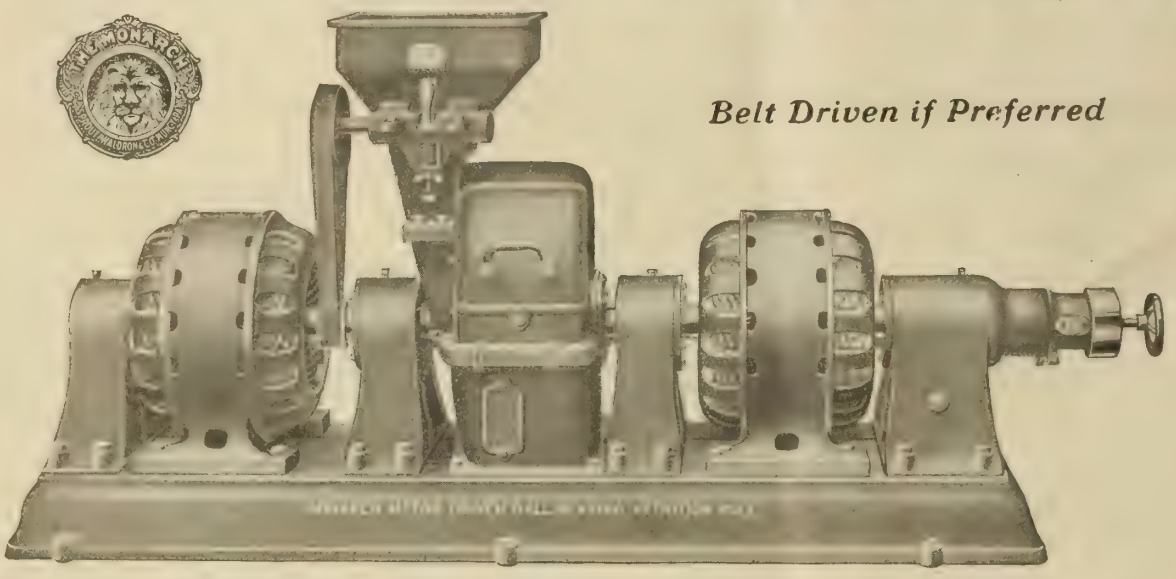
ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Belt Driven if Preferred

A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

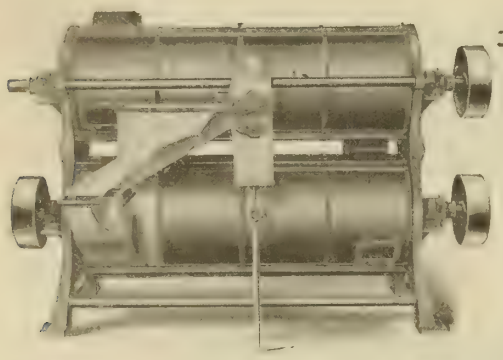
"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St. Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322



WHEN you see it at work—when you see it actually "producing"—when you see it cleaning wheat as you have never seen wheat cleaned before—then is when you realize why the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is the criterion of wheat cleaners.

If interested in knowing how to bring off-grade grain back to sound milling health, send for Bulletin No. 93.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915 | Number Thirteen

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

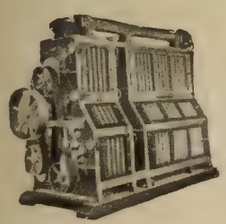
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

50c to $1.00 a Barrel More Profit

That's what you can make with this

"MIDGET" Marvel Mill

Others Have Done It--This Book Tells You It's Yours for the Asking--Write for It



Note What Mr. Dunwoody Did.

He bought a 25-barrel "Midget" Marvel Mill two years ago and installed it at Jasper, Tenn. Made good from the start—good flour and good money. So good that he bought a 50-barrel "Midget" Marvel for Whitewall, Tenn. Then bought a new 50-barrel mill for Jasper. The 25-barrel mill he moved to another place—write him, he'll answer.

The "Midget" Marvel Mill

Note: Grinding tests are conducted by Mr. J. T. Lawler at the San Francisco Exposition in the Palace of Food Products Building, Southeast Corner Court Place, with "The Baby Midget" and three "Midgets" on exhibition.

This Big Factory

This big factory you see here is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the "Midget" Marvel Mill and accessories. Its drafting department — experienced millers and millwrights are at your command to design a new mill or make changes in your old. Have us tell you all about this service and this money-making "Midget" Marvel Mill.

Anglo-American Mill Co.

410 Fourth St. Owensboro, Ky.

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purpos e

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.

SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
A fine short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of Yoa

Aggressiveness in Nebraska

Nebraska is not the largest milling state in this country, but it is counted among the most progressive and its millers are among the most active in the United States. In flour output, there are at least five states that lead Nebraska, but these states are all older than the "Cornhusker."

The milling business is by far the most important manufacturing industry of the state. And Nebraska flour is consumed on two continents. In the United States, its sale extends to all four boundaries and the different Nebraska mills ship flour into every one of the 48 states. The Cornhusker has 225 mills within its limit, ranging in capacity from 25 to 2,500 bbls. And Nebraska is a good indication that small mills can prosper, for more than 80 per cent of the mills in the state are between 100 and 250 bbls. capacity, and these mills show an average of operations that is close to the highest.

For two successive years the state has raised record wheat crops. A year ago Nebraska production was placed at 75,000,000 bus., while the state is now threshing a crop as large. And Nebraska is being favored by better weather conditions than the other winter wheat states, so the quality of the wheat crop being harvested is above the average. Nebraska raises a large surplus of wheat annually, much of which is consumed by the spring wheat mills of the Northwest and by exporters. Nebraska wheat is recognized abroad, exporters being large buyers.

Being aggressive, Nebraska millers are planning to enlarge their business by publicity work. Different millers in the state are using varied means for advertising Nebraska flour in the consuming centers of the East, where its use is being enlarged. This activity on the part of millers of the state speaks well for their enterprise and augurs well for their industry, as well as for the constantly increasing army of wheat producers of Nebraska and for agricultural interests generally. It is a notable fact that the states of the country which rank high agriculturally are prominent in the milling business. Nebraska already ranks high in milling and is also now prominent as a farming state. But Nebraska, being youthful and vigorous and having a record of enviable achievements to its credit, promises to occupy a position of even greater eminence.

It is fitting that Nebraska receive attention just now for the activity of its millers because it is such as to warrant the expectation that a valuable example will be established, an example of profit to the entire winter wheat belt. Now is the time to push ahead for new honors. Nebraska deserves reward for realizing this and availing itself of the opportunity. This foresight has brought Nebraska to its present rank and will assist it materially in climbing still higher.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells=Abbott=Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
150 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

J. E. COSSAIRT,
Platte Center, Neb.
Ask for a sample of our 95 Per Cent Nebraska Flour.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
More Elevators in Western Nebraska than any other mill.
"VICTOR FLOUR" OUR LEADER.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
250 Bbls. Choice Flour.
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as 'Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager — Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. — *Kansas City, Mo.*

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
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Clear Skies Prevail

Last Week Was a Stormy Period, but Weather Map Outlook Is Encouraging.

Further heavy rains in the Central West and Southwest delayed the harvest and movement of winter wheat last week and receipts at primary points were abnormally low, considering the size of the crop. Correspondents' reports indicate that the recent decline in prices will make the farmer conservative in marketing his crop, and the movement to market may be below expectations on this account. Weather for spring wheat continues favorable and harvesting is general in North and South Dakota. Indications are that the crop will more than justify optimistic estimates and will also prove of unusually high quality.

Corn's growth has been further interfered with by wet weather and low temperatures and the crop is so late as to suggest considerable frost damage even under normal fall weather conditions.

* * *

More Rain for the Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24, 1915.

The Southwest again passed through a fairly rainy week, which was augmented by the West India storm moving up from Galveston and over the entire winter wheat belt. Heavy rains fell on several days, but the weather situation is clearing, and today (Tuesday) clear skies prevail over Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Temperatures are moderate and threshing is proceeding rapidly where fields are dry. With a week of dry weather Kansas will start threshing in earnest, but continued rains will be felt adversely.

The wheat continues small in volume and the outlook for larger receipts depends altogether on the weather situation. Milling and grain interests of the Southwest are really wondering just when the movement will increase to normal. With six weeks of the new crop gone, Kansas City elevators contain barely a quarter million bus. of wheat, compared with over 4,500,000 bus. a year ago.

* * *

The Movement at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1915.

Wheat movement on Monday and Tuesday of this week showed a sharp decrease, as a result of the heavy storms of last week. Monday's receipts were 153,411 bus., compared with 300,266 a week ago, or a decrease of about 50 per cent. Tuesday's arrivals were 92,000 bus., compared with 94,000 bus. the same day last year. The movement to St. Louis is expected to increase as the week advances, as the delay is only temporary. Poor train service from Southern Illinois and Missouri points is a factor in the light movement, as many freights have been unable to get into the market from either Western or Eastern points.

The weather map on Tuesday displayed excellent conditions throughout Southern Illinois and Missouri. Where fields are dry enough threshing is being pushed.

* * *

Spring Wheat Harvest Progresses.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 23, 1915.

Cutting is almost general in North and South Dakota and is getting under way in Minnesota. Favorable harvesting conditions prevail in the three states and farmers are making rapid progress. Threshing has started in a few sections, but will not be general for some time. Country mills expect to start on new crop wheat by Sept. 15 at the earliest, and not a few mills in South Dakota have contracts for delivery beginning Sept. 1. That the country movement will be in sufficient volume at that date to warrant starting on new wheat is the report from a number of interior points.

From the reports received here, the spring wheat states are without doubt harvesting one of the best crops ever produced. The wheat berry had ideal weather for filling and the few tests of new wheat made so far indicate high gluten content and just normal moisture in wheat. Correspondents are enthusiastic in their reports on new wheat, stating that this year's harvest will be the best of the past five years.

* * *

Belated Threshing of Wheat.

About 48.2 per cent of the winter wheat crop is threshed by Aug. 1 in a normal year, but this year the threshing up to that date was only 28.5 per cent, according to the results of a special investigation by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture. In Kansas only 5 per cent was threshed Aug. 1, compared with a normal of 38 per cent; in Nebraska, 3 per cent, compared with 31 per cent normal; in Missouri, 44 per cent, compared with 63 per cent normal; in Illinois, 31 per cent, compared with 68 per cent normal.

* * *

Durum Wheat Movement.

In the year ending June 30, 1915, receipts of durum wheat at Duluth, Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis were 21,356,000 bus. and exports 15,231,000 bus. In the preceding year receipts were 20,625,000 bus. and exports 11,785,000 bus.

* * *

Galveston Wheat Embargo.

The Rock Island has issued notice announcing an embargo on Galveston, owing to recent high water and damage by wind. It is believed that the embargo will be removed as soon as normal train service is resumed to Galveston, which may be a week to 10 days. The Rock Island is the only road issuing an embargo notice. The movement of grain and flour to the Gulf is so light that the embargo order will not cause any inconvenience to exporters.

Watching the South.

Southern Illinois millers will watch with a great deal of interest the effect of the declaration of cotton as contraband on prices of the staple. The government at Washington may be expected to protest this action of the allied governments of Europe. This might follow in the announcement by Great Britain that it will purchase the surplus crop of the South, but in this even Great Britain would be able to name its own prices, which might result in unfavorable price conditions. Business in the South for the ensuing year depends largely on the price at which cotton sells, and millers are anxious that the cotton planter be paid a profitable figure for his principal crop.

New Texas Jobbing Firm.

The United Sales Co., Inc., succeeds the Schuster-Sirmans Co., Inc., of El Paso, Tex. C. P. Hostetter, for a number of years with Runkle & Peacock, of El Paso, is a member of the new company and will be active in its sales department. The United Sales Co. will make a specialty of flour, grain and all grain products.

Who Owns "Dainty" Brand?

The Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis; the New Century Flour Co., Chicago, and the Ward Baking Co., New York, claim ownership of the word Dainty as a flour brand and a three-cornered fight for ownership is being waged at this time. The Ward Bread Co. has used the brand "Dainty Maid" for several years and has filed a claim against the Valier & Spies Milling Co., which, however, claims it has sold a "Dainty" flour since 1886. In the meanwhile the New Century Co., Chicago, has filed a brand known as "Our Dainty Maid," and claims its use does not affect the sale of flour by the Valier & Spies Milling Co. under its "Dainty" brand.

The final settlement of the ownership of the word "Dainty" will be watched with interest, for the case will decide whether a mill can claim ownership to a word in its brand. "Dainty" comprises the principal term in three specific brands of the companies claiming ownership.

A Moral.

The burnt child dreads the fire and rarely gets caught again. Not so with many buyers who were scorched in the vicinity of their pocketbooks last year by contracting long-time future deliveries on flour. Many have not yet learned their lesson. Bankrupt millers, others with impaired credit and numerous law suits are the fruits of this policy last season, and the buyer suffers in every case. The miller does not live who can fully protect himself by buying options, and the "fool killer" or Sheriff gets him in the end. It's not good business, and in these war times each transaction should be based on sound business principles—C. E. Williams, manager Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., in a letter to the trade.

To Test Ohio Feed Law.

The Ohio State Millers' Association plans to make a test of the constitutionality of the new feedingstuffs law in Ohio. The statute requires registration and payment of a license of $20 per brand of mixed feeds. The law became effective July 22 and exempts pure bran, shorts and middlings, but when the screenings are added the seller comes under the provisions of the measure. The law requires that outside mills shipping into the state should also pay the registration fee and register all brands.

Full Cargo of Flour.

The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., reports the clearance of what is probably the first full cargo of flour ever shipped from Baltimore for export by steamer. The flour moved on the British steamship Barby and was destined for Dunkirk, France, via London. The shipment consisted of 52,000 140-lb. jutes, or about 37,000 bbls., and represented an old export order. The Gambrill company made the entire shipment, the flour being made at its Baltimore and Ellicott City, Md., plants.

New Mills in Mississippi.

Four flour mills have been erected in Mississippi since Jan. 1, each plant having capacity of 50 bbls. All of the mills are depending altogether on local wheat and are selling most of their output locally. Previous to this year flour has not been manufactured in Mississippi in commercial quantities for 25 years.

Upholds Alsop Patent

Oregon Infringement Suit Decided in Favor of Process Company by Judge Wolverton.

In the case of the Alsop Process Co., of St. Louis, against La Grande Milling Co., of La Grande, Ore., for infringement of process patents, a decision has just been rendered in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon in favor of the Alsop company. A portion of the decision rendered by Judge Wolverton reads as follows:

"The defendant's apparatus is so arranged as to discharge nitric acid and water in fixed proportions upon metal contained in a receptacle for the purpose. This process, it is admitted, produces nitrogen peroxide, the same as the process known to complainant's patent. Then by forcing air through the receptacle and on through a conduit the fumes produced are brought into relation with the flour and the bleaching is accomplished. So that the defendant is using the same agency, evolved by practically the same process, for bleaching flour, and is liable for infringement, unless it be, as defendant claims, that the process is a thing not patentable.

"In this behalf it is stoutly urged that the process lacks novelty, invention and utility.

"It is said that a principle is not patentable, and this is true in legal parlance. But complainant's patent is not of a principle, but of a process. The real invention, or the thing that was really discovered and brought into applied use, is the effect of nascent oxygen—that is, oxygen at the moment when it is passing from one compound into another—upon flour in fine division, which results in whitening or bleaching it. As to this, it has been judicially settled by the court of appeals and the House of Lords of England, and by the courts of France and of this country, that it has the quality or property, not only of novelty, but of invention, and not only of invention, but of utility.

"The issues involved have been thoroughly and exhaustively reasoned and determined by the opinion of Judge Amidon, in the case of Naylor vs. Alsop Process Co., a case decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, 168 Fed., 911, to which reference may be had, and it is unnecessary that I should extend the discussion. I hold, therefore, in accordance with that opinion, that complainant's patent is valid and that the defendant should be enjoined from further infringing it; and such will be the order of the court.

"The same order will be entered in the case of Alsop Process Co., a corporation, vs. Pioneer Flouring Mill Co., a corporation."

The first great patent suit in the United States involving the validity of the patents owned by the Alsop company was finally decided in 1909 by the United States Court of Appeals, which sustained the patents. Since that time, in forcing infringers to make settlement, the Alsop company has brought a great many suits against millers in all parts of the country. Most of these cases, however, have been settled before trial.

The above case, recently tried and decided in the district of Oregon, is the first one actually brought to trial since the decision upholding the patents handed down by the Court of Appeals in 1909.

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The Exchange Problem.

To millers, whose interest in the export business is always great, although that branch of their business is not what it ought to be in volume, the activity of the international bankers of the United States in righting the foreign exchange market is gratifying. It is the kind of activity which will earn for international bankers the general good will their ability merits. Of course, it should and it will bring to the attention of the country at large a better realization of the service performed by the financial minds who concern themselves with international banking problems.

Millers are hopeful that the efforts of international bankers will be crowned with success. Such an outcome will revert to their profit, to the profit of wheat-growers, to the profit of bankers themselves and prove helpful in a large measure to the importers across the Atlantic. That there is hope for improvement is evident from the strong financial position of the United States, a position without precedent in the history of this country. Comptroller of the Currency Williams, in a statement on the wonderful position of this country for financing the annual crop movement brought out these important points:

"The abstract of the condition of the national banks as of June 23, 1915, just completed, shows that, notwithstanding the great reduction in reserve requirements which went into effect with the inauguration of the federal reserve system in November last year, the actual reserves of the national banks on June 23, 1915, are far in excess of the largest reserves ever had at any one time in the past history of the country and amounted to $778,000,000 more than the amount which the national banks are required to hold.

"The reports of the federal reserve banks at this time show that the total amount of bills discounted and acceptances held by these banks amount to approximately $40,000,000, while the supply of gold which the federal reserve banks now have on hand is sufficient to give these banks a further capacity, if the occasion called for it, of more than $630,000,000 additional, provided they should utilize their note-claiming powers to their maximums."

This succinct statement, along with the lower interest rates in American markets than a year ago, means that the United States is in a position to do new financing on a large scale, a scale which can insure a change in the foreign exchange situation that would make food purchases by Europe less difficult in this market, thereby proving generally helpful. Possessing the lending ability and lending are two different things, however. This country has a right, as has every other country that is a lender, to insure absolute safety for its financial transactions. That bankers are now publicly handling the unprecedented problem after a long period of depression in exchange doubtless indicates that they have had a change in mind for weeks, at least. This is encouraging, for it will stimulate confidence among American investors, who must now decide, it seems, whether foreign exchange rates are to continue at a level which will operate against trade in flour and other articles of export or whether it is to be improved to help the milling and other industries.

That the conferences of the last week between American and British bankers are the subject of wide discussion here and in Europe is helpful to all concerned. They are helpful to bankers because they are instilling confidence in investors. They are helpful to millers because they will undoubtedly bring European importers to a better understanding of the position of the exporters of this country and of their correct stand in protecting themselves in adopting new terms of sale.

Winter Wheat Prices.

An interesting contribution to the information of the flour and wheat trade of the winter wheat belt concerning the abnormal market situation of the present season is furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, which has compiled figures on threshing. These figures, which are for the new crop year extending to Aug. 1, show that only 28.5 per cent of the 1915 output had been threshed up to that date, compared with the usual threshing of 48.2 per cent to Aug. 1. The figures, the department announces, are the result of a special inquiry.

In Kansas, where some mills are even now experiencing difficulty in obtaining new crop wheat, and where deliveries generally are still light, the threshings to Aug. 1 were found to have been only 5 per cent of the crop, compared with 38 per cent normally; in Nebraska only 3 per cent was threshed, compared with a normal of 31 per cent; in Missouri only 44 per cent was threshed, against a normal of 63; in Oklahoma 30, against 39; in Texas 77, against 80; in Illinois 31, against 63; in Indiana 46, against 74; in Ohio 28, against 46.

Were a compilation of August threshings to date taken, it would reveal percentages of normal almost as low. These figures, on the whole, are lower than the grain trade generally has estimated. Hence it is safe to assume that not a desire to hold, but inability to thresh is almost entirely the main reason for the failure of receipts on the new crop to reach larger proportions. If the weather from now on proves favorable the country will, therefore, witness heavy arrivals and a restoration of the parity which ought to prevail between cash and future prices in markets like Kansas City, instead of the excessive cash premiums and other conditions so demoralizing to milling interests.

There is also reason to believe that the expanding spring wheat movement will have an effect on the winter wheat belt, for there is even some talk of importing spring wheat into such markets as Kansas City, which has been higher than Chicago or Minneapolis. Unless prices reach a proper level this will be done. Growers are beginning to realize this, and it will be felt in the movement unless the weather puts a further check on deliveries by farmers. The winter wheat belt has the greatest crop and the shortest period for marketing it. Also, it has fewer export sales to fill, so a rightening of winter wheat prices must and will come quickly. Markets now give evidence of such a development.

Shackles on the South.

Millers feel the weight of the extraordinary cash situation, the depressed exchange market and the interference commerce generally is suffering on the high seas because of war activities, but their trials are not as serious as those which are piling up on the South. After a year of suffering from excessive supplies and curbed demand for its main crop, the South must now deal with the new problem created by the announcement that the British Allies have agreed to make cotton contraband of war and they contemplate purchasing the entire surplus of that staple.

This is a serious happening to the South, for it brings to the front the restrictive influence made possible by the methods of warfare today, which seem to take no account of international rules or of earlier declarations as to policy. The South knows well that it cannot depend on Great Britain to lend it much protection, for the interests of the British government are contrary to those of the United States. England is largely a buyer of cotton, while this country is a seller. England will, therefore, want to buy as cheaply as possible, and from this the South will not profit. Nor will any benefit accrue to millers or others who depend on the cotton states as purchasers of their products.

The United States is better able to protect the South now than it was a year ago, which is encouraging to milling interests who enjoy a wide business in that part of the country. The new shackles on the South, however, should not remain without protest and without action that will make American business men more united than ever in safeguarding their interests and in obtaining protests from Washington that will be heeded abroad. It is time for the belligerents to give more consideration to the rights of neutrals and to the injustice of demoralizing commerce in a commodity which affects millions of civilians just for the purpose of gaining what may prove to be a military advantage. Millers stand aghast at the shackles on the South and will be happy when a new order of conduct develops between the powers of the world.

New Mills in the Southeast.

Diversification of crops in the South has resulted in the erection of a large number of new mills in the South and Southeast. However, most of the plants are of small capacity, ranging from 25 to 50 bbls. principally, for local supplies of wheat in different parts of the cotton states are barely large enough to support a 50-bbl. mill. Among the new incorporations and plants formed last week are the following:

W. C. Alford is president of the Bonifay Milling Co., Bonifay, Fla., which was incorporated last week with capital stock of $10,000 to build a 50-bbl. mill. A feed and corn plant will be operated in conjunction.

The Wilson Mercantile Co., Imboden, Ark., has completed its new 50-bbl. mill and has placed it in operation. Local wheat will be used entirely, as a good crop was produced.

J. H. Milner has contracted for machinery for a 50-bbl. flour mill, which he will install at Cleola, Ga. A stock company with $10,000 capital has been organized to operate the plant.

T. A. Allen and W. C. Cocking have completed arrangements for erecting a flour mill at Mena, Ark., with capacity of 25 bbls. daily. It is figured that the entire output of plant will be purchased locally. Sufficient wheat has been produced around Mena to keep plant in operation.

H. L. Souder will erect a 75 to 100-bbl. mill at Albemarle, N. C., and if plans materialize will have plant in operation within 60 days.

The Victor Flour Mills Co., Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated with capital of $100,000. Incorporators are T. Frank Hunt and H. L. Todd.

A noticeable factor in the enlargement of the milling capacity of the South is that most of the plants expect to depend altogether on local wheat. The small mills of 25 and 50 barrels capacity do not plan to do a shipping business, limiting competition to the points where located.

It's Still Raining

The Editor Encounters Some Mud Holes, but "Betty Ford" Makes Good—A Moral.

Missouri Pacific "Fast (?) Mail,"
St. Louis to K. C., Aug. 22, 1915.

The managing editor told me yesterday I would have to "get busy and write more copy" or look for another job. I'll confess two weeks have passed and I believe Wilber, Neb., the last milling center mentioned in these letters. Perhaps I am lazy. Anyway, have had experiences and some traveling in four states, from the Mississippi to the Rockies.

The Misouri Pacific is going to Kansas City on the Alton tracks, a long way from home, and I will go back to Fairbury, Neb., where Mr. Lee and Mr. Seeley operate the Fairbury Mill when they have water power. Too much water and too little power is the rule lately, but here's hoping for more power.

Hebron was a long drive, and William Bozarth and Mr. Carter were found trying to finish a new scale and driveway to handle wagon wheat for the Hebron Roller Mills. They have a good 100-bbl. water-power mill and are located in a good wheat country.

I reached Edgar by supper time and went to Hastings after dark, as the roads were good. Sunday was to take me nearly to Colorado, but George Hotchkin, Mrs. Hotchkin and Miss Hotchkin can tell better than I can why we only reached McCook in the evening. George is nearly through with his new mill at Minden, and the plant will be the best he has ever had in Nebraska. It is conveniently arranged and the president of the South Nebraska Millers' Club will soon be making flour again. Hotchkin is a hard man to beat. He always "comes back" strong for more. He can drive a car and knows more about Nebraska roads and mud holes than I ever expect to learn. Mrs. H. and Miss H. are game. Just ask George about that Sunday from Minden to Oxford via Orleans. By the way, Mr. Smith, don't you know your friends, even if covered with mud? You were headed for the North Pole that Sunday noon.

McCook to Sterling, Colo., on Monday. Across the prairies and through the alfalfa and wheat fields of Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado. The quail and turtle doves were tame as pigeons and rabbits swarmed in the road. A rancher from 40 miles from Sterling made the drive with me. He was a fair driver and a good fellow and told me his experiences homesteading and living in pioneer Colorado. There was lots of wheat, barley and oats being cut, and dry and heavy stuff it was, too. Colorado has benefited by the rainfall that hurt in Nebraska and Kansas. This country never looked better, and I have seen it nearly every summer for 10 years.

I camped in the car between Sterling and Greeley and there was a terrific windstorm and rain that night. Funny thing happened. I "met up" with a camp outfit I had met in the mountains on July 5 west of Fort Collins and had some supper and early coffee and bacon and needed both, for the roads were wet and heavy.

Greeley at noon and a fast drive to Fort Collins, where Mrs. B. and the three little B.'s made Daddy feel it worth all the hard drives to reach "home." Two days of loafing and looking at the mountains and son John and I started for the long trip to St. Louis. Later we were glad Mother and the girls preferred the Pullmans to "Betty Ford," as John soon christened the car.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and then east to La Junta and Lamar took all the next day, and a few bad mud holes delayed us, but did not stop "Betty."

I met Carl Warkentin at Dodge City, going west, and Mr. Goerz told me at Newton that it was tough driving with the "big car" Mr. W. was driving. I notice when it rains you can "Watch the Fords go by" and the big, powerful cars are in the ditch or the garages. Out of Dodge City there were three bad mud holes and a lake near Sylvia, which we went around.

Stopped at Stafford to see Mr. McCord and at St. John to see Mr. Hacker, and noted the many improvements at the St. John Flour Mills since Mr. Lassen and his associates purchased the "Mill on the Trail."

Hutchinson for supper and Howard Sawyer's front porch at his new residence was a delightful change from the New Santa Fe Trail in a rainy season.

William Kelly, Mr. Light and Mr. Malsness were all looking over their handiwork, and it is certainly a fine mill, that new 1,000-bbl. plant of the William Kelly Milling Co. All the Hutchinson mills have been growing larger. The Monarch has 600, Hutchinson Flour Mills Co. a 800-bbl. mill and Larabee Mills a 2,000-bbl. mill. A 600,000-bu. elevator looms up beside the Dutch mill and was just being started up to receive new wheat. Fred D. said it was raining when we left Hutchinson for Halstead, but I didn't know it, except for three big cars stalled in the road that we found a way to get around. A leaky radiator made us take the trolley to Wichita. "Billy" Gehne has a son running the New Santa Fe Garage at Halstead, and the father and son are alike. Both fine men, good mechanics and so dependable it makes you wish for more men like them. Mr. McNair was away on a vacation trip, but, as usual, the mill was running.

It rained again at Wichita—rained so hard I did not see all the mills before the 1 o'clock car went to Halstead, where, to our surprise, it was dry.

At Newton Mr. Goerz was waiting for wheat and the Bramblett brothers, of the Empire Mills, had a new elevator to start and a fine new warehouse being built. Ira Howe, the veteran Topeka miller, has just gone back home to operate the Topeka Flour Mills for Mr. Kramer and Mr. Toder.

I managed to get to Florence by dark, as it rained again. Mr. P. D. Schriver was laid up with a sprained ankle. He is still fighting the Santa Fe for his water power rights, and, being fortified with the law and the equity of the case, will win out in the long run.

More mud, heavy roads and a business engagement at St. Louis on Aug. 20 induced John and I to leave "Betty" at Clements and take No. 114 into Kansas City, where John stayed with Aunt Helene and I went to St. Louis on the Wabash. All St. Louis and its environs will remember the storm of the night and day of Aug. 19 and 20, 1915. Suffice to say the Wabash Midnight Limited was in four feet of water at Delmar Station for five hours and backed out to Ferguson and into the city by the North Side and elevated lines. The office said I could stay two days if I didn't work any, and I tried to get to Kansas City and at high noon on Sunday the Miserable Pacific, operating the "Fast (?) Mail" to Kansas City, as far as Slater on the Alton, after traveling 12 hours in going 200 miles. So railroads as well as motorists have their high-water troubles. We will say nothing of wheat millers and grain dealers in A. D. 1915 during July and August, for there is another day tomorrow and another month in September.

Today (Sunday)—
The sun is shining,
The birds are singing,
God is in His heaven
And the Missouri Pacific still runs.

W. B. BURNS.

Three-Day Opinions

What Millers Think of New Export Terms—No Curtailment in Business Resulting.

E. V. Hoffman, manager of Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City: We do not believe that the new terms will decrease the volume of business possible, since, as a matter of fact, if terms were made on a 60-day basis it would be necessary to add to the price the difference in the price of exchange.

Three-day paper now is selling at about 5c per pound sterling above the rate that can be secured on 60-day paper. This would necessarily increase the price to the buyer by this difference. The whole matter is largely one of sentiment.

The British buyer does not wish to change terms for the reason that he has been educated by our past practice of the 60-day terms, and his principal argument has been that in order for him to compete with British mills it was necessary for him to have as favorable terms as possible. He bases this argument upon the statement that wheat was being sold against ocean bill of lading, with drafts at seven days after sight. This argument does not hold good now, since wheat is being sold only on American reimbursement, cash against ship's documents.

It is only natural that British buyers should complain about any modification in the terms upon which they have formerly been doing business.

This company has no fear as to the credit or the eventual payment of any bills that they may hold against any buyers with whom they are doing business in England. It was not for this reason that we have taken the position that three days were the proper terms, this action being altogether prompted by the rate of exchange and by the suggestions received from our bankers.

* * *

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis: There is not very much, we believe, we can give you on this subject, further than the little experience we have had since the war commenced. We find it necessary to do as a good many other conservative millers have done—make terms in some cases cash reimbursement New York and others three-day sight draft against documents, payable in the United Kingdom. We understand that some of the brokers (we hardly believe any of the millers) are still continuing on the old 60-day basis.

Foreign clients have protested quite strongly against the substitution of new terms for the old 60-day basis which was in force for such a long time. However, in our case they have all finally adjusted their business to these terms, and we look forward to keeping these terms in vogue after the war is closed.

The writer does not see why millers in this country should give terms to foreign customers which they do not even give to their domestic clients. Believe it would be a good plan for all if we kept away from the 60-day basis. Making terms at short time enables us to make closer prices on our product. However, the buyer has the necessity of financing the proposition.

* * *

J. W. Craig, Jr., Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: Since the conference on Friday, July 16, there has been a very limited buying of flour in the United Kingdom. We do not believe that there has been any curtailment of business because of the new terms required.

Perhaps the leading authority on foreign exchange in this country is Mr. Max May, of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York. It is reported that this one concern handled $800,000,000 of foreign exchange last year, and in an interview published about a month ago Mr. May predicted an utter breakdown of French and English exchange.

At the conference in Chicago one miller said he had lost $2,000 by not calculating on a decline. Most of us have been selling French buyers on a basis of dollars and cents, and we see no reason why we should not sell English buyers on the same basis. English exchange is at the lowest point in history. If other mills wish to sell flour for future delivery and take their chances on getting anywhere from 20c to 23½c for a shilling they are quite welcome to the business.

As the writer has pointed out to our correspondents, it is cheaper for them to buy on a fixed basis of exchange than for us to add to our price 5c or 10c per bbl. for loss in exchange which may not materialize. We think the conservative course is to sell in dollars and cents or else in shillings with a fixed basis of conversion, the buyer to profit if a better price is obtainable and to be charged with any discount under the agreed rate.

* * *

C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City: We think that the proposed export terms are workable if the millers will unite in demanding such terms. Otherwise they are not.

* * *

Henry Lassen, president the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.: Under the present war conditions our terms are three days' sight draft. We find this the most satisfactory draft to work under. It has not curtailed our business in any way, for we are selling about the usual amount to our customers. Owing to the uncertain conditions of the lamentable war, this, in our opinion, is the only dependable basis to do business on.

* * *

R. A. Goerz, manager the Newton Milling and Elevator Co., Newton, Kan.: We have as yet done no new export business, simply because we have been unable to buy good, dry milling wheat.

We find absolutely no objections whatever to sight draft, three days' sight or demand draft terms, excepting in the London market. There our buyers insist on 60-day draft terms. However, inasmuch as we have not been able to make any direct offers, we are not able to state whether the new terms resulted in any direct curtailment of export flour business in the London market. As stated, in all other markets we could do business without any objection on the part of any of our customers on the new terms if we had the flour to offer.

* * *

J. F. Enns, secretary Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.: We have been corresponding considerably with foreign buyers, but they insist on 60-day paper and we have been insisting on three days sight. They advise us frankly that they can buy all the Kansas flour they wish on 60-day draft, and for that reason are not interested in our quotations. As to whether this is a fact or not we, of course, do not know.

* * *

O. F. Oleson, sales-manager the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.: Replying to your favor asking for an expression on the "workability" of the export terms providing for sight draft, three days sight and demand draft, beg to say that these terms are not new with us, as we have maintained these terms since the commencement of the war.

As far as we are concerned, these terms have not curtailed our export business more than we anticipated, and this curtailment we attribute in the main to more serious obstacles than terms of payment.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23, 1915.

A continued wide margin of cash wheat over futures, further interference with threshing operations and a bearish feeling among buyers made the past week another one of dull, though somewhat improved business for millers of Kansas City and the Southwest. Buying continued on a hand-to-mouth basis and prices registered irregular declines, with the range on actual sales unusually wide.

Perhaps the most notable development of the week was the report of the temporary withdrawal of a number of mills of Kansas from the market so far as the making of offers on new crop is concerned. It was said that this action, which is extraordinary for this season, was taken because millers who had contracted August flour were experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining deliveries of wheat and were therefore pressed to meet contracts. In view of this situation, together with the great premium of cash wheat over future prices, millers, it was said, decided that the mest course to pursue for the present was one of waiting. Another factor in this was the uncertainty over the condition of new crop wheat.

The buying during the week was only to meet present needs, and, so far as reported, it was as limited in volume as in the preceding week. Prices on Kansas new crop 95 per cent, jute, Kansas City, were at $5.15 @5.45. The competition of the Northwest was reflected here in the report of the sale of car of 80 per cent, jute, on the basis of $5.25 f. o. b. Kansas City. For September-October delivery Kansas mills quoted a price of about $5, but offerings for deferred delivery were made with hesitancy. The wider range of prices in the market was explained by the broadening of the difference between prices of yellow and turkey wheat in the local cash market.

Business with the East was difficult owing to the bearishness of that territory and its intention to obtain much cheaper supplies when the spring wheat movement becomes heavy. Millers of the Kansas City district, however, say the local trade will be helped by the development of the expected big spring wheat movement, for some even declare they will draw wheat from the Northwest and thereby assist in bringing a more normal cash situation here.

In the export field there was nothing encouraging on the whole. Two local mills made reports of some business with England and France, but the advices from the Southwest on the whole indicated that little business is passing.

* * *

Soft wheat millers reported a fair demand for the better grades, but experienced difficulty in disposing of the lower grades. The Central states millers are now keen competitors in the markets of the South. New crop patents are quoted at about $5.65 per bbl.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August shipment, $5.15@5.45 per bbl.; new crop straight August-September, $5@5.20; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.70@4.10.

Weak Tone in Millfeed Market.

More irregularity developed in millfeeds in the last week than in any other week of the new crop season to date. With mills making increased offerings in this territory and with producers in Tennessee and other soft wheat states and also in Oklahoma putting increased quantities on the market, the demand here failed to expand. In fact, after a fair trade the first few days of the week, the buying became rather unsatisfactory, and a weak trend was exhibited.

Locally the trade felt the effects of the accumulating evidence of a huge production of rough feeds, and of improved prospects for corn. In the Southeast brokers reported offers of Oklahoma bran refused, although they were made at discounts under the prevailing price at Kansas City. The East again found a more satisfactory source of supply in the Northwest.

Bran is quoted at 92@93c at this writing, but one broker reports an offer to Memphis on this market basis as refused. Last week the Kansas City price was 95c. It is said Oklahoma is offering on the basis of 90c. Future sales are being made by the Northwest, according to advices to the local trade, at a price which means 87c in Kansas City.

In the market for shorts demand was fair for the week, but price receded. Offerings increased. Gray shorts are quoted at $1.20 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City; brown, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs., and white at $1.40@1.45.

Fancy white middlings were also in larger supply. The market is quoted on the basis of about $1.45, which is unchanged from last week.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, 92@95c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.45; red dog, $160@1.65.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.40@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.40; first clears, $4.40@4.75; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.80@5.85 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.85@5.15; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.35@1.45.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Folowing are prices of old wheat flour and other mil products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $6.20@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6@6.20; bran, 95c per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30 corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $6.20@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.25@6.50; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25 @1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.35@6.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Operations of Kansas City mills the past week increased to about 90 per cent of full time, total output amounting to 59,400 bbls., compared with 54,600 bbls. in the preceding week, 57,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 49,800 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

Southwestern Grain Situation.

The small movement of wheat in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska is becoming a serious factor with mills having August contracts for new flour on their books. That the movement in many sections is insufficient to supply the needs of mills is indicated by the fact that several Kansas mills withdrew from the market and are not quoting at all. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week showed a slight increase, but only amounted to 1,102 cars, compared with 965 in the preceding week, 1,957 last year and 948 two years ago. Eastern points are still buying large amounts of Kansas wheat, but will probably turn to the Northwest as soon as the spring wheat movement is in large volume. In some centers there is the belief that Southwestern wheat prices will not right themselves until the wheat movement in the Northwest affects the market.

An indication of the varied quality of wheat moving to Kansas City is the fact that carlots in that market sold through a range of 47c per bu. For the week, cash wheat showed a decline of more than five cents, but continues to bring large premiums over the future market. Yellow berry sells at about five cents less than dark turkey.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Farmers Mill & Elevator Co., Haskell, Ok., has been incorporated with capital stock of $5,000. Principals are Cleat Peterson, Theodore B. Monical and E. B. Harris. They will probably install a mill of 50 bbls. capacity.

The Rock Island is operating two freight trains daily out of Hutchinson, Kan., carrying flour and wheat exclusively. Much of the wheat moving through Hutchinson is finding its way direct to Minneapolis and other Minnesota points.

Charles Seidl, an employe of the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kans., was caught in a belt at the mill and sustained painful injuries. Seidl became entangled in a belt while soaping it. He will be able to return to work after a short rest.

The Salina Board of Trade has leased the entire second floor of the Farmers' National Bank building, and is receiving regular wire service from Kansas City and Chicago. The three mills at Salina and several grain dealers are members of the organization.

The quartermaster of the U. S. army in Kansas City will receive sealed bids until August 25 on the following lots of flour, old wheat preferred: 45,080 lbs. for Fort Leavenworth; 78,008 lbs, for Fort Leavenworth and 39,200 lbs. for Fort Sill. Quotations are wanted f. o. b. mill.

The name of the Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kans., has been changed to the Baden Mills Co. No change in the ownership or management of the mill has taken place, Ross Stratton continuing in charge of the sales department. The Vilm interests retired from the company more than a year ago, and have had no connection with the company since the retirement of N. M. Vilm, who is now operatin the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.

The colony of Kansas millers on the Pacific coast is increasing. J. H. McNair left last week for the two expositions, and will also visit in Seattle. H. G. Randall of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, left this week for San Francisco, where he will join his family. They will attend the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

Advices to Southwestern millers from the East indicate that there is much less flour held in store and contracted for in the principal markets on the Atlantic Coast, but little is said about a resumption of the demand. Kansas is shipping very little flour East and is doing less business. Practically only sales being made are for quick shipment.

Export trade has shown no improvement. Local mills have been selling small quantities of clear and straight for quick shipment, but no large export sales similar to a year ago have been made. Millers expect the demand to show improvement soon and when export inquiry does pick up millers figure that it will be on a large scale.

Charles G. Smith has been appointed Hutchinson, Kans., representative of the Farmers' Equity Union of Kansas. Twenty-five local unions operating separate elevators are members of the Farmers' Equity Union, and Mr. Smith will handle all of their consignments to the Hutchinson market. Mr. Smith was formerly with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. He will maintain an office in the Rorabaugh-Wiley building and will operate as the Equity Commission Co. About 1,500 wheat farmers will dispose of their wheat through the company.

The plant of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kans., will resume operations soon under the management of B. F. Herren, assistant to H. E. Hanna, who died recently. C. E. Jackson of Downs, Kans., who took over the management at one time, has decided that his mill interests at Downs will occupy too much of his time. Therefore he had to give up the position. Mr. Herren has been an active salesman, and is fully acquainted with the trade of the company. The exact date for the resumption of operations has not been set.

E. A. Witter of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Kansas City, is among the grain men in Kansas City who oppose the recommendation of the government engineer that operations to develop the Missouri be given up. Mr. Witter says the river has resulted in a large saving to his company on shipments of bran from Kansas City to St. Louis. Much export flour has also been shipped via this route, enabling a saving of 1.8c per bbl., which has been the margin at which Kansas City mills have been able to obtain foreign government orders in some instances.

Kansas mills are operating a lighter schedule than a year ago, and there are still a number of mills in the state who have not started on new wheat. However, these plants are idle, because they have not been getting enough wheat to operate on. The movement in Kansas is expected to show some improvement in the next week, but this will depend altogether on the weather. Kansas mills are not running much better than 65 per cent of full time. Kansas elevators do not hold one-fourth as much wheat as a year ago, both mill and line elevators containing less wheat. The big cash premium at Kansas City has been the principal factor in the light stocks, as mills or elevators do not care to hold high premium wheat, particularly when there is such a large demand for the grain.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

Trade in flour was light last week, with much irregularity and unsettlement in prices. Many mills reported the smallest grinding for this season of the year in their history, owing to the delayed movement of winter wheat, and most business done represented contracts booked earlier in the year. Heavy selling in wheat futures on Saturday had a depressing influence on flour quotations, and the drift of the market was lower, with buyers expecting further concessions in the market this week. Trade with regular customers was purely on the basis of immediate needs, for, while stocks are low in all directions, dealers and jobbers refuse to purchase to replace until the weight of the new wheat crop is on the market and some line can be had on expectation of prices for the coming winter. The fact that spring wheat is reaching a record crop at the earliest season in its history and that a flush movement of winter and spring wheat to market is now likely to come at the same time also is a factor in making buyers cautious, especially as the diplomatic outlook with Germany is so clouded as to practically deaden the export shipment of both wheat and flour, and unless Germany shortly changes her policy on the high seas there is every indication that the United States will be forced to sever diplomatic relations with her. The export situation was further complicated by a break in foreign exchange to new low records. No further requests for cancellations were reported, however, but there were no foreign sales made until Saturday, when 1,500 bbls. hard flour was reported elsewhere than Europe, price not given. As the week closed new Kansas straight was offered at $4.75 bulk and soft patents at $4.60 bulk and $4.80 jute. Sales reported were 500 bbls. soft 95 per cent at $4.60 bulk; one car Kansas first clear at $4.80 jute; small lots of old soft patent at $5.50 in cotton sacks; 500 bbls. Kansas first clear for September shipment, 1,100 bbls. soft and 1,000 and 600 hard and soft on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 82,400 bbls. last week, against 80,500 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 17,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,200; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 500.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—New patent at $4.80@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; extra fancy, $4.50@4.55; clears and low grade, $3.75@4.25

New Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, quick shipment, $5.25@5.50; straight, $5@5.15; clear, $4.40@4.80; second clear and low grade, $3.50@4.25; old patents and straights, 75c per bbl. more than foregoing figures.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patents at $6.10@6.65 for old and $5@5.15 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at $1.02; soft bran, $1.05@1.06; mixed feed, $1.12@1.15; middlings, $1.25@1.45; white hominy feed, $28.50 per ton; corn bran, $18.50@22; oat feed, $20; new alfalfa meal at $17 for No. 2 and $19@19.50 for No. 1. At mills to city trade,

Mill Feed Is Easier.

There was an easier tone in the mill feed market last week. Bran was 2c to 5c lower as the week closed, with the trend of values downward on continued declines in cash and future wheat quotations. Regular trade sources took bran only as needed, and, while mills were slightly more active in grinding than the week before, the weight of offerings on the market was not large. It is this that keeps dealers and jobbers from stocking up, however, as they realize that the movement of winter wheat to the mills has been so restricted that once it starts the grinding should be unusually heavy and mill stocks accumulate rapidly. The East bought bran for spot and quick shipment and the South took mixed feed as well as bran in fairly good amounts. Local needs are not impressive, although the continued wet weather in this section helped sellers to some extent. Middlings continue to rule steady, especially on the fancy white grades, which are decidedly scarce in this as well as other distributing centers. Soft bran sold at $1.04, delivered on East Side, and one split car of soft delivered East Side at $1.04 bran and $1.45 for white middlings. One car soft mixed feed brought $1.16.

Cash Wheat Higher.

Cash wheat was steady to 1c up Monday, despite a decline of nearly 3c in futures and a shading of 15c to 17c in quotations for the cash grain in Minneapolis, where the premium has averaged close to 40c. Last week's market was 5c to 6c higher, despite weak futures Light receipts were the only force back of the buying, as supplies of good wheat are so low that arrivals for the new crop have not been sufficient to suppy the needs of the mills. The situation is the most peculiar the trade ever faced, as some time ago mills which had good stocks disposed of them at wide premiums, thinking to buy new wheat to replace them. So far the arrivals have prevented this, and, while the new wheat should move freely as soon as clear weather prevails, clear weather refuses to prevail. Export houses did practically nothing in the market, owing to the uncertain diplomatic outlook and unsatisfactory condition of the foreign exchange market. The market is described by millers as a treacherous one, as premiums must surely fade rapidly if the movement to market assumes normal proportions.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Harry Glenn, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., attended the meeting of the Cotton States Merchants' Association in Memphis, held recently.

That only 31 per cent of the wheat crop was harvested in Illinois up to Aug. 1, compared with 68 per cent normal, is the report of a special investigation of the national Department of Agriculture.

Listen, boys! Ed. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., is said to have cleaned up $60,000 to $80,000 last year in the big movement of wheat up and down during the war trading gyrations in prices. Now he is said to be on the right side of the market again. Guess which side that is?

The Wagner Grain Co., one of the most widely known firms on the Chicago Board of Trade, will shortly open an office on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in the rooms now occupied by the Keusch & Schwartz Grain Co. The latter firm expects to retire from the option trading side of the grain game.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, of the Office of Grain Standardization of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has tested 197 samples of wheat from different parts of Illinois, and the average moisture content has been 14 per cent, with the minimum at 11.8 per cent and the maximum at 18.1. Only 49 per cent of the samples were below 14 per cent moisture content, 31 per cent between 14 and 15 and 7 per cent above 16 per cent in moisture content.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 63,940 bbls., against 53,790 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 2,210,010 bbls., against 2,025,300 bbls. same period last year. Shipments were 82,520 bbls., against 85,825 bbls. the week before; since Jan. 1, 2,740,005 bbls., against 2,485,000 bbls. last year.

St. Louis continues to get more wheat than a year ago. Receipts last week were 995,615 bus., compared with 862,821 bus. in the preceding week. Shipments were 725,420 bus., against 518,215 bus. a week ago. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators amount to 291,974 bus., against 2,921,515 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 38,243 bus. are No. 2 red wheat.

That export flour business shows no improvement has been a source of disappointment, but millers are still hopeful that business will be in large volume within the next 30 days. With the full effect of the spring wheat crop of the Northwest and of Canada felt on prices, it is the opinion that buying will start within 30 days, for the importer in Europe seems to be a believer in lower-priced flour and is waiting for this consummation.

Henry Craft, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., is loud in his praise of St. Louis as a summer resort, as the low temperatures of the recent season have proven the city to be. Mr. Craft has spent much of the summer in the city and has been on the exchange "floor" almost daily. He told the writer that if the flour business this fall is only as good as it was last fall one big mill in St. Louis will have nothing to complain of.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., is out of the city, but the wheat market is following Mr. Carr's predictions very closely. When wheat was 20c higher Mr. Carr told many of his friends on the Merchants' Exchange that credit conditions abroad would sooner or later interfere with American exports and force lower prices for wheat. The recent wide decline in foreign exchange and its influence on export shipments of both wheat and flour show how closely Mr. Carr had sized up the business situation.

The Illinois state crop report for August estimates the wheat crop of the state at 35,752,952 bus. on an acreage of 2,020,076 acres. The corn acreage is placed at 8,976,842. The report says: "Excessive rains and cool weather have retarded growth, but on Aug. 1 the condition was 85 per cent of normal, or 24 points better than a year ago. Oats will average 44 bus. an acre, which makes a total crop of 216,385,700 bus. on an acreage of 4,922,027. Pastures are in excellent condition and are 101 per cent of normal, or 58 points better than a year ago at this time."

Roger Annan, president of the Merchants' Exchange, was away a few days last week. So was Alex Harsh. Both returned in time, however, to view the "dressed up" directors' room. Secretary Eugene Smith has had the room refitted in mahogany furniture, recarpeted and a magnificent six-foot clock installed on the north wall. With the wall of the room painted a soft cream color and dimmed drop lights to blend the whole room into an atmosphere of perfect harmony, there is little doubt that the Merchants' Exchange now can boast one of if not the handsomest directors' rooms on any of the grain exchanges.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co.; Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., and other millers on the Merchants' Exchange expressed surprise at the recent wide decline in the wheat market. With receipts running unusually light for this season and future values more than 60c off from the top of the "war crest" prices of last winter, dollar wheat appeared to the trade to be about low enough, with a world's war on in Europe. The pendulum of speculation invariably swings too far on either side of the market, however, and prices now no doubt will be forced too low, much the same as they were forced too high on the war buying. It is a wise trader who can strike a "happy medium" of prices in the wheat market.

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New York

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

On the easier wheat markets which prevailed during the past week, flour buyers displayed quite a little interest and there was somewhat of an improvement in the volume of business turned over. Mills generally, especially those of the Northwest, were inclined to meet buyers' views and make lower prices, and there appeared to be a little better feeling all around. It is quite evident that the trade has arrived at the point where supplies are so low that buyers are compelled to make some moderate purchases.

Spring patent on spot and for immediate shipment from mills was sold during the week at $6.30 to $6.50 in jute. Some mills were holding their prices considerably above these figures, but, of course, did not get any of the business. On new crop late there were some fair sales made at prices ranging from $5.10 to $5.25 in jute for September - October - November shipment, and it was reported that several mills are as low as $5 jute. There are quite a few buyers who have stated they would be willing to stock up on new crop at $5 jute, and it is therefore expected that if prices reach this level there will be some good buying done.

The situation, insofar as Kansas flour is concerned, did not show any particular change during the week, although some mills were disposed to make lower prices for September shipment. Old wheat on spot was held at $6.25 to $6.50 jute, with the amount available limited. On new crop straights there was a wide range of price in evidence. Some mills were reported to have made quotations as low as $5.25 jute for September shipment, and some are holding as high as $6 jute. Business on same, under the circumstances, was limited, and from present indications, if the situation does not right itself shortly, it is quite evident that Northwestern flour will again have the call in this market.

Spring wheat clear was rather steady at the last week's limits, with a moderate demand in evidence and offerings very limited. On Kansas clear there was practically nothing doing, and such prices as were quoted were merely nominal, as old wheat is entirely exhausted and new wheat prices have not as yet been quoted.

New soft wheat straight was generally held at $5.30 to $5.50 in wood, with only a moderate demand in evidence. There were no more old wheat flour offerings.

Mill feed prices showed a slightly easier tendency during the week, although offerings were not very free, and a fair amount of business was in evidence.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.60@6.80; new wheat, $5.30@5.60; straight, new wheat, $5.15@5.40; clear, old wheat, $6.10@6.40; low grade, $4@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.60@5.80; straight, new wheat, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.85@5.10; low grade, $4@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, old wheat, $6.60@6.80; straight, old wheat, $6.25@6.50; straight, new wheat $5 25@5.60; low grade or low clear, $4.25@4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $29.50; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $35; oil meal, $37@37.50; city bulk bran, $24.50; in sacks, $26; middlings, $24.50@36; red dog flour, $37.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1915.

The Chicago flour market showed somewhat of an improvement for the week just closed, although it is the general impression among millers that trade will have little chance for a revival of activity until buyers are able to get their supplies on a lower basis than is now prevalent.

Northwestern mill agents reported business for the week very irregular. There was some improvement indicated, but it was of the spasmodic variety that must of necessity come into the market from time to time, and sales covered new crop flour principally. Bakers were the largest buyers, jobbers taking a fair proportion only. Fancy Northwestern clear is in moderate supply and slow of sale. First clear is firm. Second clear is a grade which is difficult to move. Consequently, prices are easy.

Reports by Southwestern representatives are practically unchanged. Apparently, no large purchases have as yet been perfected on new crop flour, buyers preferring to become better acquainted with the quality before placing contracts. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that of the samples coming into this market some show the highest quality and strength, while others go to the other extreme.

Soft winter wheat flour took considerable of a jump as to volume of sales last week. The larger cracker manufacturers, as well as cake bakers here, have placed orders.

Rye remains unchanged. The demand for patent white rye continues brisk and this commodity is bringing satisfactory values. Inquiry for the lower grades is somewhat slow.

Durum has eased off somewhat during the week, although quotations on the new product remain higher than buyers care to meet.

The city retail business, both bakery and family trade, maintains its waiting attitude, purchasing only sufficient to cover the most immediate requirements. There is, without doubt, every reason for the flour buyer to pursue a conservative buying position in the market as long as the September contract and cash wheat may be said to be still not wholly adjusted to the new crop conditions.

The mill feed market is easier, buyers apparently backing away from the market in anticipation of lower prices.

Chicago Market Prices.

Old Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $7.30; standard patent, $6.30@6.45; first clear, $5.40@5.60; second clear, $3.90@4.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent $5.50@5.60; straight, $5.35@5.50; clear, $4.40@4.80.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.30@4.60; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $4.30@4.60.

Old Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.75@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $4.10@4.20; No. 1 Semolina, $5.95@6.05; No. 2 Semolina, $5.85@5.95.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.75@22; middlings, $27@27.50; red dog, $31.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.20@5.50; dark, $4.30@4.60; blended rye, $5@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.95@5.10.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Mulford & Sullivan, 326 West Madison street, Chicago, have obtained representation in Chicago of the Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis.

Ashum, Slade & Co. have opened offices at 108 South La Salle street, where they will conduct a general grain business. The firm consists of John H. Ashum and Charles B. Slade, both well known to the grain trade.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1915.

Flour buying this week was slow outside of old flour for quick shipment, and that was in big demand but hard to get. This situation was brought on by a great many spring mills having flour booked for July and August shipment who were counting on getting new Kansas wheat to grind early in July. The delay in the movement of wheat has made them all kinds of trouble, as they cannot fill their contracts. The funny part about the situation is that most of the spring mills who have been held up are those who advertise greatly against using Kansas flour. Some of the larger bakers are very short and it is difficult for them to keep going. The lateness and slowness of the Kansas mills getting their goods East has also caused trouble.

Samples of the new spring wheats have arrived, and they show up well in gluten and are comparatively dry.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.75@7.05; straight, $6.50@6.75; clear, $6.25@6.50; low grade, in jute, $3.95@4.55; new flour about $1.25 lower.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; extra, $4.15@4.30.

Kansas Patents (basis sacks)—$5.50@5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.75@5.05.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $32.50@33.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.50@26.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $30.25@30.75; bran, $25.75@26.25; winter middlings, bulk, $30.50@31.50; bran, $24.75@26.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

E. E. Norton, of Tideoute, Pa., is rebuilding his mill, burned some time ago.

Amos S. Lehman, of Fayetteville, Pa., has bought the H. L. Gish mill, at Fayetteville, Pa.

William Miller has sold the old Dillinger mill, at Limeport, Pa., to Frank Erdman, of Allentown.

W. Sterling Munson has bought the old mill at Catawissa, Pa., from Clark Stern and will remodel it.

John Prosser is building a flour mill near his dam at Bedford, Pa., to replace old mill, which burned.

John T. Pensinger, of Chambersburg, Pa., died, aged 67 years. Mr. Pensinger was president of the Lakeview Milling Co., at Chambersburg.

Willis G. Worstall, of Newton, Pa., died. Mr. Worstall was of the former grain firm of Worstall Bros. and later the Newton Cut Wheat Cereal and Trading Co.

Robert G. Smith, of Embreeville, Pa., died last week, aged 73 years. Mr. Smith was one of our best-known Pennsylvania millers, having a very large trade in Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Delaware, and visited the trade personally.

There will be little left for the creditors of the New Market (N. J.) Roller Mills, which went into bankruptcy some time ago. A. J. Hamley, of Dunnellon, N. J., purchased the mill for $6,000. After everything is settled up there will be about $500 to distribute among the creditors.

Visitors to the Philadelphia trade lately were: Charles Schmidt and J. Macdonald, Cincinnati; Claude P. Yardley, Mansfield, O.; H. F. Marsh, New Prague, Minn.; A. H. Young, Dallas, Tex.; W. K. Emery, St. Louis; W. R. McMullen, Chicago; J. Wilson, Marletto, Mich., and H. H. Starkweather, of Clay Center, Kan.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 23, 1915.

The irregularity in flour prices did not tend to stimulate buying in the state during the past week. Local jobbers were quoted advances early and reductions later, while final quotations for the week did not show much change from the closing basis last week. New sales in the state were altogether for single carlots, and where stocks are in fair shape no buying is being done. Bearishness continues to be the predominating spirit in the market throughout the state. The fact that Northwestern mills are offering new flour so much cheaper than Kansas is keeping buyers from buying much at this time. And Kansas mill prices show a range of 50c per bbl. on the same grade, indicating that the present big premiums for cash wheat over futures is demoralizing the price situation to a large extent. Buyers believe that when cash wheat becomes stable, which will be when the movement attains normal volume, prices will be more attractive and mill agents say buying will be on a larger scale.

Iowa mills are operating an average of somewhat better than half time. Most sales by state mills are to local and trade in nearby states. Nothing is being done in Eastern markets, as prices are out of line. Until wheat moves on a larger scale not much will be done in the East by Iowa mills. On new hard winter wheat flour Iowa mills are asking around $6.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Some quotations are as much as 25c over this figure, while few are lower than $6.10.

Kansas mills are not doing much. All business is limited to carlots for quick shipment. For deferred delivery spring wheat mills are underquoting Kansas more than 25c per bbl. and are willing to accept business for shipment up to Dec. 1. Prompt quotations on spring wheat patents range from $7 to $7.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks. This is for old wheat flour, shipment from mill up to Sept. 15. On new spring patents mills are quoting a discount of $1 to $1.25 per bbl. under old wheat flour quotations.

Mill feed was steady all of last week. Demand was in fair volume, while supplies were rather light, but buyers were able to obtain all the feed they needed. Kansas mills offered only in mixed cars with flour, selling bran around $21.50 per ton and standard middlings up to $25. Northwestern mills offered straight cars on this basis. Iowa mills were able to dispose of most of their output at these figures.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $6.25@6.50; straight, $6.05@6.30; fancy clear, $5.50@5.65; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $7@7.25; standard patent, $6.75@7; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@22 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@25; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Lohrsville, Ia., is erecting an elevator of 26,000 bus. capacity, to cost $6,300.

The new mill at Jefferson, Ia., will be placed in operation soon. It has capacity of 50 bbls. and is of Midget type.

The Stuckey-Gossick Milling Co., Fairfield, Ia., has erected a building adjoining its elevator to house a 25-bbl. mill. The machinery will be installed and the plant placed in operation within 30 days.

Three grain dealers at New Market, Ia., have consolidated their interests and will operate as the New Market Grain Co. The principals are J. S. Harris, manager; Charles Hippsley and J. M. Moneyhan.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1915.

The flour market is quiet, with prices holding firm. Buyers have been as usual, looking for lower prices, but in this they have been to a large extent disappointed and have had to piece out their purchases with old flour. This has brought old flour into the market a little more actively than expected. But the buying is limited quite generally to immediate requirements and the trade is below normal. Kansas flour has not begun to arrive here to any extent, though within another week some is likely to be in the market.

Mill feed trade is dull and prices are somewhat lower. Supplies are not large and where quick shipment is wanted it is difficult to obtain. Dealers do not express much confidence as to the stability of prices for the near future. Gluten feed holds fairly firm and is regarded as cheap at present.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; clear, $6.50; low grade, $5.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.40 in cotton; straight, $6@6.20; first clear, $5.50@5.65.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7.50@7.75 in wood; pastry, $7@7.25; low grade, $5.

Rye Flour—$6.25@6.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; standard middlings, $27.50; red dog flour, $36; oil meal, $35; gluten feed, $26.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Fred E. Ogden, of the Banner Milling Co., Buffalo, is spending a vacation at Rainbow Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Grain receipts in Buffalo have been remarkably light so far this season, being less than half as large as last year. Shortages are said to have been more numerous than usual.

Gus G. Buse, who handles the K. & B. flour in Buffalo, is completing repairs to his warehouse which was recently considerably damaged by fire, with some loss to flour contents.

It is reported that the mill of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., Buffalo, which was built several years ago, is to be enlarged to meet the growing demands for flour. The company is not yet ready to give out any details.

Harry Parks, representing Arkell & Smith, of Canajoharie, N. Y., called on friends in the flour trade here last week. He said that paper mill strikes have restricted production to some extent in the sack line, but the troubles are now over.

Recent visitors on the Buffalo Corn Exchange included the following: John D. Shanahan, Duluth; F. S. Selleck, New York; J. A. McDonald, Cincinnati; E. F. Leland, Chicago; Thomas Ronald, Boston; H. F. Fuller, Schenectady; George B. Emerson, Troy; M. J. Fairbanks, Herman, N. Y.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. entertained the grocers and bakers, with their families, on Aug. 11, with an outing and field day at Erie Beach. Committees headed by Richard Baird, assistant manager, looked after the details and a fine program of sports was carried out. It was one of the largest outings ever held on the grounds, the attendance numbering several thoustand. Prizes were given to winners in the different contests.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. E. Golden, Minneapolis, Minn., lifting device; J. W. May, Huron, S. D., incubator; R. Setzer, Valley City, N. D., self-shocker; W. L. Walton, Bantry, N. D., clutch for plow lifting device.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1915.

There was little change in the local flour market last week, though the tendency was to a lower level at the close of the week, reflecting the bearish tone of the wheat market. The confidence of buyers in lower prices seems to be more pronounced at present than at any time during the new season, and for this reason they are buying more sparingly than ever. The orders received by the mills for quick shipment last week showed a falling off. There is no disposition on the part of jobbers to anticipate future needs, and mills have the lightest bookings for this season ever known to the members of the trade. A few inquiries have been received from representatives of foreign buyers, but there is a difference of ideas that has precluded any business, so far as reported.

The situation is quiet in Kansas and Minneapolis flour. The tendency has been to lower level during the week. The situation is somewhat unsettled on spring wheat flour, on account of the opening of the new crop season, and it is difficult to get any reliable quotations on this line. The old crop flour is held about 75c per barrel higher than the new flour for early shipment.

There is practically no local wheat moving in this section, indicating the determination of farmers to hold the grain. The scarcity of wheat has served to hold prices up on cash wheat and spot prices have not fluctuated with options, No. 2 red wheat being quoted around $1.15.

Mill feed has been slightly easier, with fair demand. Some of the mills are sold ahead on wheat bran.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in cotton bags)—Best patent, $5.60; standard, $5.40; half patent, $5.30; low grades, $4.60; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patents, $5.50@5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (cotton or jute)—Best patents, $5.90@6.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. bags)—Soft winter wheat bran, per ton, $22@23; mixed feed, $24@25; shorts or standard middlings, $26@28.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1915.

Flour business has been very dull here the past 10 days. The trade has been buying in a hand-to-mouth way, just a car at a time. Jobbers really need flour, also retailers, but they are afraid to buy at prevailing prices and it would seem that they are right for the time being. Stocks are very low, lower possibly than ever before at this time of the year. Jobbers and retailers are ready to buy and will buy in good round lots just as quickly as they can be convinced that prices are about right. Flour salesmen are scarce and it seems they are making only the better points.

There has been a very good demand for bran and shorts, with just about enough being offered to take care of the demand. Prices seem to have been very satisfactory to all. Good demand for corn bran, chops, unbolted meal, etc.

There has been a big demand for all kinds of mixed feeds and Memphis mills have been running overtime, especially the mills that have been putting out cheap products, products that do not contain very much grain.

There has also been a big demand for good hay, both timothy and alfalfa. This class of hay has been very scarce and hard to get.

MEMPHIS NOTES.

J. B. Horton, of J. B. Horton & Co., is spending the week with his family at Monteagle, Tenn.

E. W. Wyatt, broker and commission merchant, has just returned from a delightful vacation spent with relatives at their summer home on the Great Lakes.

Edgar Tate, Jr., member of J. E. Tate & Co., Memphis, has just returned from a prolonged vacation at Cedar Gap, Mo.

Ernest Wheeler, flour and feed broker, Memphis, Tenn., has just returned from a short trip made in the interest of the American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Luther Ellis, representing Igleheart Brothers, of Evansville, Ind., writes from south Mississippi that business has been very good as far as orders are concerned, but as a rule orders are small and the trade buying only as they need the goods.

Harry M. Glenn, of Marissa, Ill., representing the Meek Milling Co., spent a few days in Memphis attending the Cotton States Merchants' Association. Mr. Glenn is heartily in favor of this association and seems to think it will be worth a great deal of money to the Southern merchants. Mr. Glenn says that stocks of flour are very light and the trade buying only as they need the goods.

H. D. Williams, manager of the Farmers' Milling and Mercantile Co., Berthoud, Colo., says their mill has been closed for repairs and new machinery, but they will be ready for business the first of this week and that they expect to get after the Southern business much stronger than they have even done before. This firm is well and favorably known throughout the South, having kept close to the trade through their brokers.

Harry Webb, of the Memphis Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn., has just returned from a trip South and reports business has shown a most satisfactory growth during the last few months. Mr. Webb is very optimistic over the outlook for business this fall and winter. He says that the cotton crop is very satisfactory, also there is more grain and hay than was ever grown throughout the South, and that this will make better business in all lines.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 19,500 bbls., against 16,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

The record of Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 158 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 363,500 bus.; corn, 148,300 bus.; oats, 88,500 bus.

Cain & Co., dealers in flour, grain and provisions, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn., have been granted charter, with authorized capital of $10,000. W. M. Cain and others are incorporators.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has again handed down a ruling in the Nashville reshipping case, ordering the railroads interested to either discontinue reshipping at Nashville, or grant the privilege to Atlanta, Macon, Cordele, Rome, Albany, Columbus, Valdosta and Montezuma, all points in Georgia. The ruling was handed down by Commissioner Clements of Georgia. While no complaint has been made it has been noted by local grain men that Commissioner Clements has been very very rigid against Nashville, and has seemed to try to "sew" up this city, so to speak. The order becomes effective Oct. 15.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23, 1915.

Flour buying took a turn for the better last week, particularly on new Kansas brands. Spring wheat mills were also active in the local market, while domestic and state mills were doing a routine business. It is reported in local circles that contracts for more than 100,000 bbls. of Kansas flour have been made with Cincinnati bakers in the past fortnight and that most of this business was done during the past week. Stocks in warehouses of bakers and jobbers are down to the lowest point known in this market. Therefore, restocking will be active for some time.

Sales of new Kansas flour were made at $5.25 to $5.35 per bbl. for patents in sacks, delivered. This is about $1 below old flour quotations. The lower prices quoted by Kansas mills the past week was a factor in the buying. The trade here is beginning to believe that prices will not go much lower, although there are some jobbers who are waiting for $5 flour.

Spring wheat mills did not do much on old flour, but were active after new crop business for shipment September-October-November and December. Their prices are somewhat higher than Kansas on late delivery, although some buyers have made contracts on a basis of $5.35 for spring patents delivered. The indication is that spring wheat flour from the new crop will not begin to move until the latter part of September and will not be received here until early in October. With the big premium old spring wheat flour is commanding, local buyers are covering prompt needs with Kansas flour.

Rye prices were dull and unchanged. Most sales were for small lots, representing immediate needs.

Mill feed was mostly steady the past week. Bran was in good demand, most of sales being to the South.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent $6.35@6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.05@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.90@7.30; straight, $6.60@7; clear, $5.50@5.85.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@29.50.

Receipts of flour in Cincinnati last week were 15,872 bbls., compared with 14,872 bbls. in the preceding week and 14,222 bbls. last year. Shipments were 13,983 bbls., against 16,872 bbls. last week and 17,254 bbls. a year ago.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 23, 1915.

The flour market does not show any change from last week, and orders are coming in slowly and just enough to keep the mills running full time. Mills, however, are finding it rather hard to get wheat. Everyone seems to be waiting to see what the outcome will be and are not laying in any large stocks. Reports indicate that the Southeastern merchants' stocks are very low and the same is true in every section. Millers that sold flour ahead are finding it hard to fill orders and as last year will be out considerable on filling these old orders. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $6 to $6.20, basis Missouri River points.

The wheat market continues high, cash wheat commands a big premium and especially so for No. 2 wheat. At this time of the year the terminal markets have the advantage over the interior millers or those that have to buy their wheat away from their mill as the dockage of 1c for No. 3 is hardly right, and the terminal miller has the advantage in buying his wheat with a good discount. Reports indicate that exporters are increasing the dock for No. 3 wheat. Receipts continue very light and indications are that hardly over 10 to 15 per cent has been threshed in Kansas.

Feed has been rather quiet the past week and has dropped off both in demand and price, bran bringing around 95c basis Kansas City rate points, and shorts $1.25.

WICHITA NOTES.

C. M. Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is spending a few days in Chicago.

L. A. Fitz, of the Kansas Milling Industry Department, at Manhattan, was a visitor in Wichita last week.

G. C. Stewart, of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita the latter part of the week. He says the mill is running full time and if they shut down to half time it will be lack of wheat instead of lack of orders.

J. W. Cain, of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., has been confined to his bed for the past few days. Mr. Cain stumbled and in some way twisted his knee, which has been giving him considerable trouble and as a result he is unable to be about and it will be some time before he can walk.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, made a business trip to Kansas City and Topeka in the interests of rates. The millers were quite disappointed as a result of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in allowing the advance in minimum as millers think it is clearly a case of discrimination.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23, 1915.

Indiana wheat is coming in late and is very unsatisfactory, some of it grading 3, but more of it 4 or sample. And rain has kept up almost steadily during the last week, increasing the extensive damage already suffered by growers.

Flour buyers exhibit only moderate activity. Many are continuing to hold back in hopes of better satisfaction after the long rainy period is past. The result has been a decline in Indiana patents during the last 10 days of 10c to 20c.

Flour production of Indianapolis mills for the past week was 16,126 bbls., compared with 14,895 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,842 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914, and 9,414 bbls. in 1913.

Feed is unchanged at $22@23 a ton, with little buying ahead.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5; straight, $4.75; clear, $4.45. Quotations are in jute, wood 20c higher.

Mill Feed—$22@23 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50@24.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

Yeggmen blew the safe of the F. T. Semon mill at Vernon, Ind., escaping with $40.

Edgar H. Evans, of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis, is on a vacation trip in Michigan.

GENERAL NOTES.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Pennsylvania millers will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 9 and 10.

John W. Ahles, for a long number of years engaged in the flour business in New York, died on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Ahles was connected with the firm of Ahles & Raymond, flour exporters, but retired some few years ago, at which time the firm name was changed to Raymond-Hadley Co.

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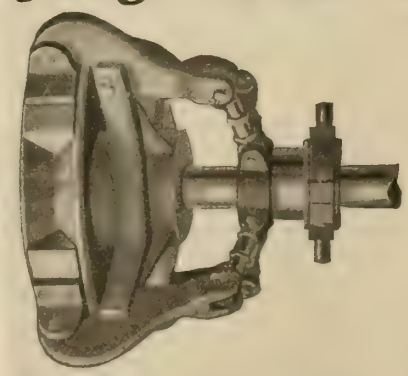
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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23, 1915.

Higher prices were general in the corn products market here the past week, all Kansas City and Missouri River millers advancing prices on table goods from five to 10 cents per bbl. and quotations on chop and corn feed about five cents per 100 lbs. Higher values were due altogether to the strength in the cash and future corn market. The small supplies locally and the good feeding demand resulted in advances in corn of more than three cents per bu. for the week. Local elevator stocks continue to decrease, while current recepts are less than a year ago.

Cream corn meal sold at a range of $3.25 to $3.35 per bbl. in small cotton or paper sacks, while standard grade brought $3.10 to $3.20 per bbl. Hominy grits were quoted at $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl., with demand altogether in small lots in mixed cars.

Sales of corn goods are beginning to fall off. The South is about ready to harvest what is now the prospect for the largest corn crop in its history and will depend more on its local supplies of corn products. Texas mills will soon start on new corn and will probably be able to sell their products at 10c to 20c per bbl. less than Missouri River mills. In anticipation of such prices, jobbers in the South are buying in smaller quantities, and when local mills offer corn goods they do not want to have high-priced stocks on hand. This is limiting sales to Louisiana, Texas and other Southern states which have been the largest buyers from Missouri River mills in the past six months.

Demand for corn goods from immediate Southwestern states is also slowing up somewhat. Oklahoma is probably the best buyer, while Arkansas is taking only as depleted stocks make necessary the purchase of new supplies.

Advancing chop prices did not have any stimulating tendency on the market. Dealers, in fact, kept out of the market principally, taking only when they were compelled to by low supplies. Crop is now quoted at $1.45 to $1.47 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 yellow in new burlap bags and at a range of q$1.42 to $1.43 for No. 3 mixed corn chop, Missouri River basis.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.35@3.45; No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags. $1.45@1.47 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 23, 1915.

The corn products market was steady last week, despite an irregular tone in cash corn and futures. Buying was mostly by trade interests and little business was booked for other than immediate shipment. The South took table goods and some corn meal, and Eastern buyers were in the market with good orders for meal at current prices. Mills refuse to offer for other than close shipment, owing to general uncertainty surrounding the grain and feed situation, due to war influences, which at any time may cause violent fluctuations in prices either up or down. Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana are the best buyers in the market at present, as present prices here slightly favor local mills over those in Kansas and the Southwest. Instructions on old orders are fairly good, especially in the South, where the consumption of corn has been heavier than usual at this season of the year. Quote corn meal at $3.55, f. o. b. wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

There is nothing new in the corn goods situation, as demand continued very light and prices were nominally unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.25; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.85@1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.96@1.99; grits, $1.97@2; flakes, $2.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1915.

The corn products market continues quiet, with prices little changed. Not much material is to be had for quick shipment, and a number of sellers have dropped out of quoting hominy for the present. Figures named in it are for September shipment. Quotations are: Hominy, $32.10 per ton; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $34; granulated corn meal, $2 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $2; white corn flour, $2.05.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1915.

Trade in corn products for the week was fair, but the market was a little easier toward the close. Early in the week good strength was displayed and insistent buying on the declines prevalent, doubtless based on the belief that the present growing crop will be only fair in volume and poor in grading. The market is altogether domestic and the cash situation is apt to show weakness if the receipts from the country maintain recent volume. White corn meal was quoted at $1.80@1.85 per 100 lbs. in cotton sacks; yellow at $1.75@1.80 per 100 lbs. in cotton sacks, for carlot shipment.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23, 1915.

Flour prices vary widely throughout the state. On new flour mills are asking a range of $6 to $6.40 per bbl., while old wheat flour values are at $6.80 to $7.40 in cotton sacks. Omaha mills are quoting the trade at $6 for new wheat flour and $7.20 for old flour, best patents in sacks. Demand is somewhat better, but business is still counted dull. Sales are almost altogether to local territory, although improved inquiry is reported from the East and the South.

Nebraska mills are doing a fair business in nearby states. Quotations outside the state are almost altogether on new flour. Mills are quoting for September and first half of October, but are doing nothing for later movement. In a great many instances mills are not quoting except for prompt, because of the uncertainty of the wheat movement later.

Omaha receipts of wheat Saturday were only 33 cars, but the market was lower nevertheless. No. 2 hard brings a range of $1.08 to $1.21, the top being on old wheat.

Bran and other mill feeds were again lower last week. Omaha jobbers are offering $18.40 to $18.60 per ton for carlots, Omaha, and $25 to $26 for shorts. Offerings are in fair volume, but sales are slow. Mills report a slight increase in supply over needs of mixed-car trade. Interior mills are asking $22 for bran in mixed cars and $26 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $7.20@7.40; straight, $7@7.20; first clear, $5.70@5.90; second clear, $5@5.10. Interior prices in some instances are 20c higher than this basis. New flour is $1 per bbl. less.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $18.40@18.60 per ton; standard shorts, $25@26. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $26.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

J. W. Spirk, manager of the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., reports wheat moving in fair volume, and says it is of very good quality.

Extensive improvements have been completed in the plant of the Columbus Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb., and the mill has resumed operations on new wheat.

There are still some uncut fields in Nebraska, but reports indicate that most of these fields have been damaged to the extent that cutting would be unprofitable.

Paul Jaeggi, of the Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, Neb., who was in Omaha last week, reports the wheat movement increasing and says quality of the new moving is excellent, being dark and testing high.

Cambridge, Neb., reports yields of oats running as high as 80 bus. to the acre. Wheat is running as high as 35 bus. and yields of 30 bus. are common. Several fields near Wynot, Neb., averaged 47 bus. to the acre.

The Bennet Milling Co., Bennet, Neb., is still using old wheat. Few mills in the state are grinding old wheat, because of its small supply, but quite a few are mixing old and new wheat for family trade.

Henry Knapp has purchased the interest of Peter Zak in the Clarkson Milling Co., Clarkson, Neb., and will take an active part in the management of the company. Mr. Zak will retire actively from milling and will devote his time to live stock.

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has obtained contract from the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., Fremont, Neb., for a 750-bus. Morris grain drier. A new fireproof building will be erected at Fremont in which the drier will be installed. It will be in operation by Sept. 20.

The Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., will install new sifters and other machinery in its mill at Elkhorn, Neb., and increase its capacity from 100 bbls. to 250 bbls. Contract for machinery has already been let. It will be a month before new machinery is installed. Plant will start on new wheat then.

An echo of the war difficulties of exporting millers is a suit entered in an Omaha court last week by T. S. Medill & Sons, London, England, against the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb. The London importers allege they contracted for 8,000 sacks, of which 500 were shipped, at $2.70 per sack. The importers are asking for judgment of $19,617, which they claim was their loss resulting from the non-deliverance of the flour.

Mills in Nebraska are advising farmers to burn the stubble in wheat fields and plow their land deep this year. Investigations indicate that there is more than the usual number of Hessian fly eggs in the stubble and unless measures are taken in the fall for the elimination of these eggs much damage will be done next year to the growing plants, when it will be too late for preventive measures. At this time fields are too wet for plowing in most sections of the state, but it is believed they will be in shape within a month.

The movement of wheat in Nebraska showed a small increase for the week, but threshing operations are still being hindered by the continual rains and marketing by farmers is much lighter than 12 months ago. Millers are receiving barely enough wheat to operate on and the quality of the grain moving is not of the best. Few mills in the state are storing wheat, because of the poor quality of the grain moving and current high prices. Farmers are not displaying any anxiety to sell and are looking for higher values. Stack threshing has not started in very many parts of the state.

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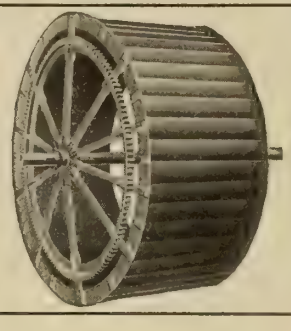
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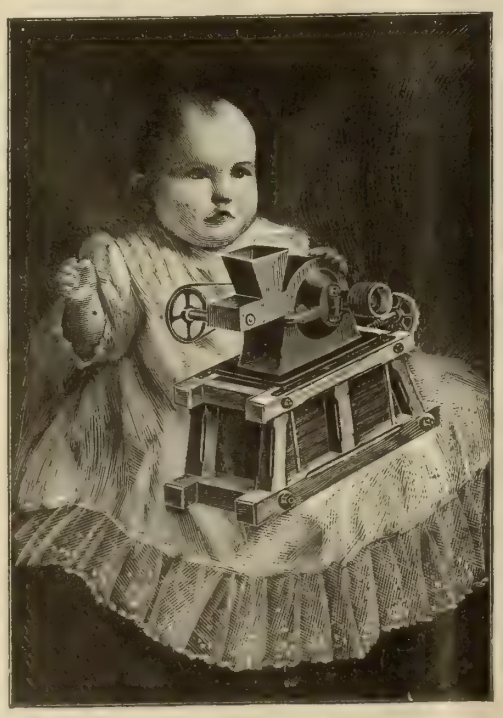
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23, 1915.

Further rains in the West tended to reduce the supply of meal moving from Colorado and other milling states, causing a strong market in all alfalfa products. Some dealers advanced prices on meal 50c per ton, but buyers would not take hold on a higher basis and most sales were at unchanged figures. Mixed feeds continued exceptionally strong, partly from the strength in meal and coarse grain and the higher prices for molasses. However, mixers declare present prices are high enough in comparison with the quotations on other feedstuffs and generally sold mixed feeds on same level as a week ago.

Demand for meal and mixed feeds continued good, particularly on meal. The East continues a large buyer and large shipments are being made from Kansas City to St. Louis for Eastern distribution. Other sections are buying on a large scale, too, supplies of meal everywhere being generally light. With present milling operations rather limited, mixers are hard pressed to get enough meal to keep them running and are not attempting to store any supplies.

Kansas mills are shipping most of their output to the Southeast. Memphis is a large buyer and is constantly taking increased supplies. All states in the Southeast are in need of meal and are taking all the available production of Kansas and Oklahoma mills, and when prices are right the Southeast is taking meal from Kansas City.

Choice meal continues on a range of $19 to $20, with some buyers offering $20.50 per ton. The supply of this grade is exceptionally light, and most choice meal moving is being shipped out on old contracts. No. 1, too, is rather scarce, and is quoted at $17.50 to $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No. 2 is in largest supply and is being taken rather freely at $16.50 to $17.50 per ton, Missouri River basis.

Demand for mixed feeds is called good by local mixers and is in heavier volume than at this time a year ago. Best sales are to immediate states, as the South and Southeast are beginning to use their own feedstuffs and the call from that section is falling off. However, local manufacturers with regular trade in the Southeast say their business is better than at this time 12 months ago and report a regular demand for grain mixed and molasses mixed alfalfa feeds, although all sales are in small lots of one to five cars.

Grain mixed feeds are quoted at a top of $28.50 per ton in new burlap bags for the dry mixture and a range of $24.50 to $28 for molasses grain mixed feeds. The prevailing differential between dry and molasses grain mixed feeds is $1 to $1.50 per ton, but, due to the advancing price of molasses, this differential is now only 50c to $1, and in some instances the two feeds are selling at equal prices. Alfalfa molasses feed is strong in tone, with No. 1 commanding a range of $21 to $21.50 per ton, while standard is quoted at $19.50 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No choice grade of this product is to be had, accounted for by the scarcity of choice meal.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked—Choice $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@22; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@13.50; No. 1, $11.50; standard, $10@11; No. 2, $7.50@9.50; No. 3, $5.50@7.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 23, 1915.

There was an easier tone in alfalfa products last week, and buyers held off, excepting where supplies were urgently needed. Much of the firmness in prices for some time has been attributed by many dealers to the scarcity of molasses, supplies of which are unusually low, and there is no reason to expect any increase. Operations at Western mills were further interfered with by wet weather and heated condition of hay arrivals, and the second cutting of hay promises to be largely off color. Dealers expect an abundance of No. 2 meal, but very little choice grade, and a further widening in price between the two grades is looked for in conservative quarters. Colorado is shipping meal rather freely and Wyoming is contributing to the movement. The East showed more activity in meal than in some time and demands were urgent for choice meal, but scarcity of this grade forced heavier purchases of No. 2 meal. Mills are sold well ahead on choice and No. 1 meal, and refuse to book extensively on these grades, except at unusually strong prices. Alfalfa hay continues strong, with No. 1 dry in active demand. The market is bare of desirable grades and liberal premiums are being paid for it. Choice alfalfa is quoted at $16, No. 1 at $15 and No. 2 at $9@11. Quote No. 1 new alfalfa meal at $19@19.50; No. 2, $17; alfalfa molasses meal, without grain, at $20@22; with grain, at $25@28.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23, 1915.

There was a good demand for all descriptions of alfalfa products noted this week. The country sections bought liberally. The scarcity of supplies on hand resulted in buyers scanning outside points for supplies. Alfalfa meal showed the best demand, and prices were up 50c. Other grades were less active. The Southern territory also took hold liberally. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $26.50@27.50; mixed feed, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $28@29.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1915.

The alfalfa market in Chicago was extremely weak the last few days, with the exception of choice meal, which was practically unobtainable. With the alfalfa meal of poor quality predominating, the trade showed greatest weakness on the lowest grades, while the better offerings found a readier demand and held up more satisfactorily. A wider margin is expected between the top and low grades. Demand was fair, with supplies slightly larger. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $21@21.50 per ton; No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $14.75@15.75; standard alfalfa molasses feed, $19.75; No. 1, alfalfa molasses feed, $21.25@22.50; grain alfalfa molasses feed, $28.50@29.50.

Manufacturers are complaining of a lack of alfalfa for grinding purposes, and conditions in the alfalfa meal market were rarely, if ever, so abnormal.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1915.

The alfalfa market is quiet and prices have lately been showing a tendency to ease off, with an increase in the amount of hay coming to this market. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.25, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa grain mixed feed at $30 to $31.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

J. W. Anderson, of the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, is on a trip in Wyoming, where his company operates two alfalfa mills and is building a third. The plants are located at Basin and Otto and the new one is being erected at Manderson. Mr. Anderson is looking into the general alfalfa situation in Wyoming, as this state is being looked upon to supply a large part of the meal needs of the East.

Considerable comment on the difference of $7 per ton now prevailing between choice meal and choice hay is going the rounds. Millers say this is a working difference and allows them a normal profit, but it is a much larger differential than prevailed a year ago, when alfalfa meal sold at about $4 per ton higher than hay. However, the unusual conditions in the milling districts, allowing for only limited operations of mills, have reduced the supply of meal and is a big factor in its high basis. Alfalfa millers, of course, are looking with favor on the price differential. Choice meal is easily worth $20.50 per ton, Missouri River, while choice hay is not bringing more than $13.50 per ton and is not in very active demand at this figure. If the demand for hay continues in the present volume and the supply of meal remains small the outlook for a narrowing of this differential is not good.

The alfalfa seed crop this year will be the lightest of the past decade, from present indications. It takes a hot, dry summer and a dry autumn to mature an alfalfa seed crop and conditions have been such in the big alfalfa states that few farmers plan to even try to make a seed crop, most cutting their hay early. With the import supply of seed cut off, the indication is that alfalfa seed wants will be difficult to supply and that prices will be on a record level. Even now the market for alfalfa seed is showing considerable strength. Arizona is harvesting its seed crop and carlots are moving from that state on a basis of $16 to $16.50 per ton, compared with prices $2 to $3 lower a year ago. Arizona had comparatively dry weather. Therefore, its crop will be of good quality. However, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, generally the three largest producers of alfalfa seed, will have very little seed to offer this year and the quality of that sold will be of rather poor quality.

The South is on the eve of harvesting the largest corn crop in its history and also a record crop of hay and drouth-resistants, which will place the cotton states on a more independent feed basis than has ever been the case before. The prospective large crops have already been felt to some extent in a smaller feed demand, but alfalfa mixers declare their sales have not shown any falling off, either for quick or deferred shipment. However, hay shipments from Kansas City to the South and Southeast have been lighter in the past month than in the same period of the past three years, and reports to the trade indicate that the demand will show a steady falling off from now on. The cotton states will be able to supply their own feedingstuff needs to a large extent, but alfalfa feed manufacturers say that alfalfa is not a successful crop in the South. Therefore, there will always be a demand for their products in the cotton states. Just to what extent the larger feed production will go remains to be seen, for corn has not yet matured and the South is still buying from the Middle West, but in smaller quantities all the time.

GENERAL NOTES.

W. G. Estes has purchased a half interest in the mill of I. E. Payne and the plant will be operated under the partnership of Estes & Payne.

J. B. Hancock, of San Abtonio, and W. A. Primm, of Smithville, Tex., are promoting a flour mill company for Las Cruces, New Mexico. A plant of 50 bbls. will be built.

Knickerbocker Bag Co.
INCORPORATED
Second Hand Bags
For All Purposes
ST. LOUIS, MO., 26 South Commercial St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 7 and 9 Front St.
Address Nearest Office when Seeking Economy Combined with Quality.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position, by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction, give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—A position as head miller in mill from 50 to 200 bbls. capacity. Have had 15 years' experience in milling. For the last year I have been in the baking business, but I don't like it and am anxious to get back at milling. Strictly temperate; do not use tobacco in any form. Address G. A. Preston, 417 Fort street, Port Huron, Mich.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good up-to-date mill, capacity from 75 to 300 bbls. Have about 30 years' experience. Can read and write German and English, not afraid of work and do all my own repair work. Plansifter system and water power is my favorite. Iowa, Nebraska or South Dakota preferred. Address M. B., Box 212, Mapleton, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller for soft wheat mill; good mechanic and capable of handling molasses feed outfit preferred. Address Box 313, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bran and flour packer, roller mills, reels, cleaners, dusters, dryers, bag or freight carrier, and lot of other machinery we want to clean out. E. C. Hogan & Co., 1935 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, small flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000. Served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Good Manufacturing Co., Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—Money-making flour mill, 130-bbl.; flour in demand from New York to Pacific Coast; situated in one of the largest wheat counties of Kansas; 2,000,000 bus. raised annually; easy terms for quick sale. Address H. H. H., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A good second-hand mixer for pancake and self-rising flour, about 300 to 400-lb. batch capacity. Fairbury Mill & Elevator Co., Fairbury, Neb.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

GENERAL NOTES.

The F. C. Ayres Mercantile Co., Pocatello, Idaho, has changed its name to the Pocatello Milling & Elevator Co. I. S. Lambing will continue as manager.

The Wautauga Mills at Elizabethton, Tenn., have been completely overhauled, and new equipment replaced where needed, and started running day and night.

The Springfield Flour Mills Co., Springfield, Ore., has incorporated with capital stock of $20,000. Seth Baker, Nellie M. Baker and May Stevenson are the incorporators.

The Clendenin Milling Co., Clendenin, West Virginia, has placed order for machinery to equip its plant with corn meal plant of 30-bu. hourly capacity and feed grinding equipment.

The plant of the Denison Mill & Grain Co., Denison, Texas, has been purchased by the Steger Milling Co., Bonham, Texas, which will make improvements and place the plant in operation within 45 days. Additional grain storage will be built.

Bordick & Sons have completed arrangements for the erection of a 50-bbl. mill at Clovis, N. M., which they will place in operation within 60 days.

The Eldad Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., is erecting a grain storage addition to its feed mill at a cost of $10,000.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Aug. 23, 1915.

This section has had splendid rains the past 10 days, which has been of grain benefit to cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, etc., but came too late to save the late corn. However, a large crop of early corn is already made in this section. There will also be a good crop of hay saved this season.

Jobbers continue to buy flour as needed and until the wheat market reaches a more stable basis this policy will doubtless be followed. At this time last year the trade here had at least 25,000 bbls. of flour on contract. Should conditions change and confidence be restored flour jobbers would probably book a part of their requirements for forward delivery.

Cotton is beginning to open rapidly in the Selma territory and this is stimulating trade somewhat along all lines, but of course conditions are far from normal this season.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood basis)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6@6.25; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.65 to $5.75; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.25 to $5.40. Bran, 100-lb. sacks, $24.50 per ton; shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $28.75 per ton.

SELMA NOTES.

Mark L. Mitchell, representing the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., has gone to Mississippi after several weeks' work in Selma, Ala., territory.

Several new mills of 25 to 50 bbls. capacity have been erected in Alabama in the last few months, and all of these plants are depending altogether on local-grown wheat.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents
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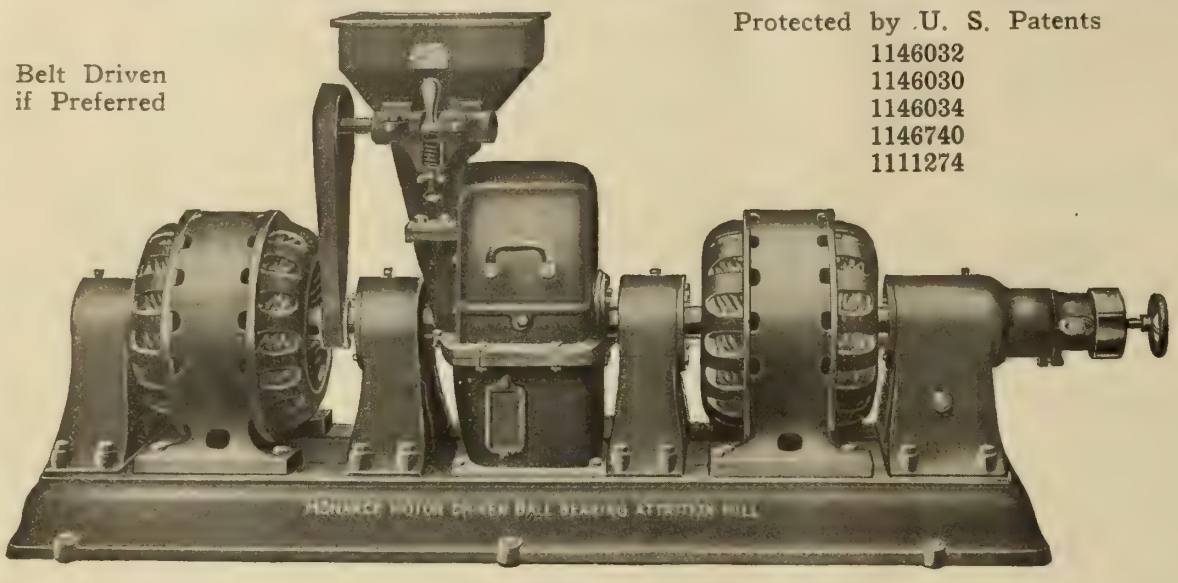


A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

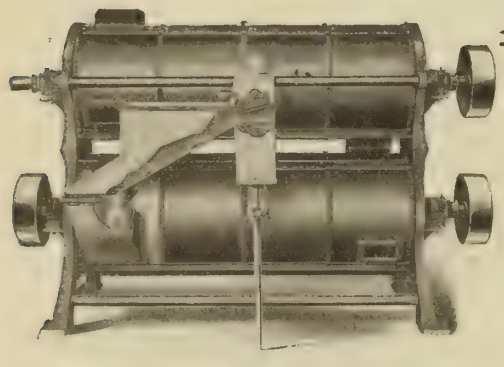
DON'T BUY AN IMITATION

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office,
No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Main Office and Works,
Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322



WHEN you see it at work—when you see it actually "producing"—when you see it cleaning wheat as you have never seen wheat cleaned before—then is when you realize why the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is the criterion of wheat cleaners.

If interested in knowing how to bring off-grade grain back to sound milling health, send for Bulletin No. 93.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915 | Number Fourteen

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

H. R. WILLIAMS MILL SUPPLY CO.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING
8TH AND BALTIMORE
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

"Why don't you send Pard to the "Daylight mill" if you want him to see the "finest along milling lines" wrote the Wichita Flour mills Co. Wichita, Kan.

It's been worth the trip. I found Dufour - Hoyt - Tyler on the job giving highest satisfaction.

I am giving you a glimpse of the "Daylight mill" office.

8/28/15. Pard.

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH TYLER WIRE CLOTH
HOYT FLINTSTONE BELTING

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied "THE WILLIAMS' WAY"

H. R. WILLIAMS MILL SUPPLY CO.
"The Bolting Cloth Man"
Room 102 Massachusetts Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
A fine short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Aggressiveness in Nebraska

Nebraska is not the largest milling state in this country, but it is counted among the most progressive and its millers are among the most active in the United States. In flour output, there are at least five states that lead Nebraska, but these states are all older than the "Cornhusker."

The milling business is by far the most important manufacturing industry of the state. And Nebraska flour is consumed on two continents. In the United States, its sale extends to all four boundaries and the different Nebraska mills ship flour into every one of the 48 states. The Cornhusker has 225 mills within its limit, ranging in capacity from 25 to 2,500 bbls. And Nebraska is a good indication that small mills can prosper, for more than 80 per cent of the mills in the state are between 100 and 250 bbls. capacity, and these mills show an average of operations that is close to the highest.

And Nebraska is being favored by better weather conditions than the other winter wheat states, so the quality of the wheat crop being harvested is above the average. Nebraska raises a large surplus of wheat annually, much of which is consumed by the spring wheat mills of the Northwest and by exporters. Nebraska

For two successive years the state has raised record wheat crops. A year ago Nebraska production was placed at 75,000,000 bus., while the state is now threshing a crop as large. wheat is recognized abroad, exporters being large buyers.

Being aggressive, Nebraska millers are planning to enlarge their business by publicity work. Different millers in the state are using varied means for advertising Nebraska flour in the consuming centers of the East, where its use is being enlarged. This activity on the part of millers of the state speaks well for their enterprise and augurs well for their industry, as well as for the constantly increasing army of wheat producers of Nebraska and for agricultural interests generally. It is a notable fact that the states of the country which rank high agriculturally are prominent in the milling business. Nebraska already ranks high in milling and is also now prominent as a farming state. But Nebraska, being youthful and vigorous and having a record of enviable achievements to its credit, promises to occupy a position of even greater eminence.

It is fitting that Nebraska receive attention just now for the activity of its millers because it is such as to warrant the expectation that a valuable example will be established, an example of profit to the entire winter wheat belt. Now is the time to push ahead for new honors. Nebraska deserves reward for realizing this and availing itself of the opportunity. This foresight has brought Nebraska to its present rank and will assist it materially in climbing still higher.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON
MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1859.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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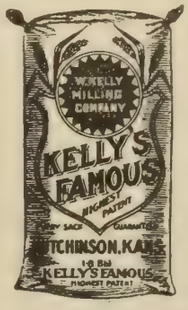
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details



"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager — Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. — *Kansas City, Mo.*

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

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Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
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The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Eleva'or Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
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Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

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Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

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John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

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Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

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East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

---

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

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The **Solomon Valley is Famed for the Products of Our Mill**

Ask about Our O K Flour. It will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
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Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
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Standard Corn Meal
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Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON P. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
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Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

CONNECTIONS
Wanted by a new jobbing company for Southwestern Louisiana. Can handle mixed cars of corn goods, hard and soft wheat flour.
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WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO.
Great Bend, Kansas
Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
Write for Prices

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
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A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.
The Moses Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed — **WANTED** — CORN Bran Meal Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
The "Oats Specialist"
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

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Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :
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Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas,
Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
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Any Quantity
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Where Quality is Demanded
Oklahoma Flour Finds Favor
THE CHEROKEE MILLS
CHEROKEE, OKLAHOMA
We have the pick of the Oklahoma crop. Correspondence on family and bakers' flour invited.

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VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
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World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

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STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

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FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
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Wheat Conditions Better

Less Rain and More Sunshine of Benefit to Wheat.

More favorable weather has been followed by increased receipts of winter wheat, although the crop has been materially reduced by recent excessive rains causing abandoned acreage and sprouting in the shock. Estimates on the Kansas crop place the yield slightly under 100,000,000 bus., compared with a forecast two months ago of 138,000,000 to 140,000,000 bus. Losses in Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois are much more severe than anticipated, and a large percentage of the crop promises to be off grade. Spring wheat is being harvested under ideal conditions and the yield will exceed the most optimistic estimates, while the crop as a whole will show an unusually high quality. Corn has suffered further from continued wet weather and low temperatures, is at least two weeks late in the northern section of the belt, and danger of frost damage is increasing. Oats promise to be close to if not a record crop.

* * *

Gain in Southwest Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

Slight improvement in the weather the past week from the standpoint of wheat growers was reflected in Kansas City today in receipts of 298 cars of wheat, compared with 205 a week ago and 906 the corresponding day in 1914. There is hope locally of a continued increase in the movement, but, as much of the wheat cut is still too wet for threshing, and as fall plowing and feeding operations are expanding, it is realized that arrivals of proportions commensurate with the crop cannot be expected.

During the last 48 hours temperatures here and in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska, as well as in Iowa, were the lowest of the summer and near or below the coolest ever recorded for August in this territory. At Macksville and Hays, in Kansas, the minimum temperature was down to 38 degrees, and in Kansas City the minimum was 46.8, or the lowest for August since 1891. At Mason City, Ia., the minimum was 30 degrees. Numerous points in Iowa and Nebraska had rather heavy frosts and there was a little frost in Northern Missouri. Corn growers are natuarlly extremely nervous over the weather situation, for they must have two weeks to a month of bright, warm sunshine to mature their present crop. It is felt here that if the weather is not favorable for corn from now on farmers will become less inclined to sell wheat at current figures, for severe damage to the coarse cereal would inject bullishness into the position of producers as regards prices.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

A cut of more than 60,000,000 bus. in the Kansas crop has resulted from the continuous rains in the state, but there is outlook still for a harvest of 98,690,000 bus., according to a crop report issued today by Secretary Mohler of the Kansas Department of Agriculture. In summarizing the reports of correspondents, Secretary Mohler says:

"Continued wet weather, rendering impossible the harvesting of much wheat, was a chief factor in this reduction. Threshing returns in many localities are not holding up to expectations, suggesting that the waste of grain has been large, especially where wheat was in the shock. Comparatively little threshing has been done for the season of the year, and in some portions, particularly in the Northwest, the work has not yet begun. This preliminary statement of wheat yield is subject to revision, according to later threshing returns, when the board makes its final inventory in November.

"Correspondents estimate that nearly 20 per cent of the 9,449,000 acres sown to winter wheat in Kansas last fall was a dead loss, from all causes, including the uncut wheat abandoned, leaving 7,588,000 acres that were harvested; with a probable average yield per acre of slightly more than 13 bus.

Corn Yield Large, Area Small.

"Approximately 4,500,000 acres were planted to corn in Kansas this year, and, based on the outlook Aug. 25, correspondents estimate a prospective yield of corn for the state of 149,482,000 bus., or practically 33 bus. to the acre on the average. Should this acre yield be realized it will be the largest since 1889, when the average was slightly more than 40 bus. per acre. Although the total acreage planted this year is the smallest since 1882, the present prospect indicates a crop fully up to the annual average of the last 20 years. The yield of corn in Kansas last year was 87,338,272 bus.; in 1913 it was only 18,420,000 bus., and in 1912, 156,500,000 bus.

"The promise for corn throughout the state is uniformly good, excepting in several counties of the eastern third, south of the Kansas River, where the lowest prospective yields are indicated. Some of the counties bordering on Colorado, although comparatively unimportant in corn acreages, report prospective yields equal to the average for the state.

"Threshing returns, although meager, suggest that the state's oats yield will approximate 35,000,000 bus., or an average yield per acre of 24.8 bus., as against the prospective yield of 39,000,000 bus. in July, and an average acre yield of 27.8 bus. The crop last year was 45,348,000 bus.

Billion Bushel Wheat Estimates.

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1915.

The annual crop report of the Continental and Commercial National Bank shows the following estimates:

Wheat	1,008,000,000
Last year	891,017,000
Corn	2,963,000,000
Last year	2,672,804,000
Oats	1,852,000,000
Last year	1,141,006,000
Rye	45,700,000
Last year	42,779,000
Barley	224,000,000
Last year	194,953,000
Hay	76,900,000
Last year	70,071,000
Cotton	10,500,000
Last year	16,000,000

The Van Alstyn Roller Mill, of Van Alstyn, Texas, commenced operating their new mill last week.

The W. J. Scoutt alfalfa meal mills of Kearney, Neb., were totally destroyed by fire recently.

Maingault & Graham, of Wilmont, Ark., announce that they will build a new mill next year.

A. Grieve last week. Mr. Grieve is now the sole owner of the establishment.

The Craig Mill, of Craig, Neb., has been traded to F. C. Terry, of Fremont, Neb.

Visible Supply Only Seven Millions.

The visible supply of wheat decreased 981,000,000 last week. It is 24,000,000 less than last year. Figures for Aug. 21 and Aug. 28 and last years' totals are as follows, (000 omitted):

	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.
St. Louis	319	298
Chicago	699	779
Minneapolis	499	302
Kansas City	196	242
Duluth	60	45
Toledo	184	183
Milwaukee	3	3
Detroit	45	63
Peoria	26	23
Indianapolis	241	210
Buffalo	290	269
Omaha	77	97
Total primary	2,639	2,514
New York	936	698
Boston	29	43
Philadelphia	597	511
Baltimore	522	600
Galveston	1,420	870
New Orleans	845	933
Newport News	209	167
Total ports	4,558	3,822
Chicago afloat	385	....
Lakes	510	774
Total afloat	895	774
Total American	8,092	7,111
Total, last year	33,027	31,534

The Orth Milling Co., Yoakum, Tex., has tarted work on its new plant. A complete corn and flour mill will be installed in the building, the flour mill to have capacity of 100 bbls. and the corn mill will make all kinds of table and feed corn goods.

S. F. Lillard will manage the Sunset Milling Co., Temple, Tex., which took over the plant of the Werkheiser-Polk Milling Co. and has been remodeling it for the past 60 days. Power was changed to electricity and the mill capacity increased to 150 bbls.

The Southern Elevator Co., will be incorporated in Louisville, Ky., to build a $350,000-bu. elevator and operate the plant. Contract will be let soon. W. A. Thompson, Sr. and Jr., will be the principals in the company.

R. A. Goerz of the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., of Newton, Kan., has started the erection of a new three-story house, built entirely of brick and of large proportions and modern design.

Improvements have been made in the mill of J. C. Mebane, at Wynne, Ark. He plans to enlarge the mill next year if there is increased acreage of wheat.

New York received two large shipments of corn from Argentina last week, one boat carrying 190,000 bus. and another 150,000 bus.

The new elevator of the Blair Milling Co., at Atchison, Kan., was ready for this season's crop of wheat on Aug. 20.

The Haight Milling & Mercantile Co., Binghampton, N. Y., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

The Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewistown, Mont., is considering the erection of a 200-bbl. mill and elevator at Dillon, Mont.

Improve the Missouri River

Government Commerces Work Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31, 1915.

Dike and revetment work on the Missouri River between here and St. Louis, which will cost $1,500,000 and give employment to 2,000 men, will be started this week under the direction of Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakyne, resident engineer, according to his statement here today. The money for this work was appropriated by Congress in 1914 and 1915 and is only now becoming available for use. Of the total, work amounting to $600,000 will be done by government plants and the remainder by private concerns.

Col. Deakyne announced that not more than two per cent of the revetment work already installed had been damaged by the high water of this summer.

* * *

In a letter to the St. Louis Republic, S. Walter Fox said:

"If Congress will complete the improvement of the Missouri River so that it affords a permanent, safe channel from Kansas City into the Mississippi, the commerce of the Missouri Valley, which is now seeking a water route to New Orleans, will avail itself of the opportunity.

"But there is a limit to the amount of tonnage which can be carried on the river in its present condition. An ever-shifting channel such as now exists makes navigation difficult, dangerous and uncertain, and keeps alive the prejudice of shippers against a water route that the boat line company has found so hard to overcome. True, too, failures of other boat lines on the Missouri as well as on the Mississippi were not to be ascribed solely to difficulties, dangers or delays or to lack even of terminal facilities, but in a large measure to ignorance, as displayed in the employment of improper floating plant and methods of operation."

Improvements at Omaha.

The M. C. Peters Milling Co., of Omaha, has started the erection of a new three-story bag house to be built entirely of brick, concrete and steel, at the mill plant at Twenty-ninth and B streets on the South Side. In addition Mr. Peters announces that plans are completed for the construction of an elevator, 80 feet high, for storage at the same location.

The elevator will consist of four grain tanks and the total capacity for storage will be 100,000 bus. As in the case of the bag house the elevator will be constructed entirely of fireproof material, steel and concrete being used in the construction.

For future developments Mr. Peters has purchased eight lots at the site and will shortly erect a new office building on two of the lots.

The Worland Alfalfa Mill of Casper Wyo., has commenced grinding meal and C. J. Nagl, manager, says they are turning out 30 tons daily.

The flour mill at Forrest City, Ark., is now making flour, as there is sufficient wehat in the vicinity to justify operation of the mill.

A half interest owned by Robert Roantree in the Parker Flour Mill, Parker, South Dakota, was sold to F. A. Grieve last week.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Franciso, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Adjustment of Foreign Exchange.

What is to become of the English pound sterling, and what means the excessive depreciation in Britain's currency, is a question of importance that the milling and grain trade is endeavoring to answer. From the average purchasing price of $4.87 for the pound in American money, the value has now declined to $4.62½. This is the lowest level ever reached, and means that purchasers of American products, who pay their debts in England's money, are doing so at a loss of 25 cents on every pound note.

When it is taken into consideration that the purchases of England for herself and her allies have been considerably over a billion dollars, it is easily seen that something must be done to adjust the exchange situation, unless calatious results are to follow a continuance of the present financial policy. To the milling and grain trade the situation suggests an abnormal condition never before faced. Naturally with the pound sterling depreciating in value daily, and seeking new low records, the seller of flour or wheat may be confronted by a serious loss in payment representing his shipment, if exchange rates decline materially while the consignment is on passage. Again, the depreciation in the pound has reached such a wide range that sellers of foodstuffs and war supplies in this country have demanded a large percentage of their payment in gold. This accounts in a large measure for the heavy shipments of the yellow metal from Canada, Australia and South Africa (English possessions) which have reached New York during the last three weeks. Over $19,000,000 in gold came into New York last week in an effort to adjust the situation, and they followed the enormous shipment early in August of $52,000,000, yet on Saturday, the day the $19,000,000 was practically received in New York, sterling exchange reached the lowest level of $4.62½.

Exporters of flour and wheat assert that unless a definite plan is shortly adopted to assure a fixed basis of payment by England, that an unusual hardship will be faced by American shippers. They declare that even now trade with England and her allies would be 50 per cent above present business if shippers could feel assured that there would be no further depreciation in England's currency. Some leading mills have active inquiries from foreign buyers, but are in no position to ship until rates of exchange are assured by some definite plan. Last year at this season, prices of wheat and flour were mounting in leaps and bounds, owing to demands from foreign buyers, who feared that world's supplies of wheat and flour were short, and that large stocks should be accumulated for immediate and future requirements. Now, under similar war conditions to those of a year ago, and prospects that the Balkan states will shortly be drawn into the conflict, there is a lack of foreign buying that is proving surprising both to the milling and grain trade. Prices on wheat futures and flour have trended downward steadily for months, and during last week the price of wheat in Chicago for future delivery was 72 cents off from the high level of the big war boom last winter. The December option sold at 95⅛ cents last week, compared with a top notch on the May delivery of $1.67. The July option sold at 1.43⅜ during the height of the war scare and expired at $1.08¾. Now May wheat is quoted at $1.01, and in the last two weeks dropped from $1.13, largely on unsatisfactory conditions in the foreign exchange market.

That some plan of regulating foreign credits is near, however, is apparent. Financiers representing both the French and English governments leave their respective countries next Monday, for consultation with J. P. Morgan and other prominent New York interests to discuss the situation. It is likely that banking holders of American securities abroad will be called upon to deposit their securities with New York bankers, and an enormous foreign credit created by the New York banks. This, in addition to heavy gold shipments from England and her colonies should shortly adjust the situation. It is a dark cloud that has no silver lining, and when the exchange market appears to be the weakest, it will no doubt be found that the situation is close to a point of adjustment.

Trade Prospects in the Orient.

A prominent Montana miller was asked for his views of the prospects for flour trade in the Orient after a visit to China and Japan. His conclusions are interesting and valuable, and although the gentleman prefers no personal reference we are sure the readers of Milling and Grain News will greatly appreciate the following letter:

"China and Japan are making rapid progress in flour milling. Japan has a present capacity of about 16,000 barrels per day, the millers being protected by an import duty on flour equal to $1.87 per barrel as against 17 cents per bushel import duty on wheat. This is an advantage which is hard to overcome in Japan, except on old established brands of American flour, and it allows the Japanese millers to compete under very favorable conditions with the American in the markets of North China.

"The labor costs in the Orient are from 12½ to 15 per cent of the cost of the same class of labor in American mills. They can grind imported wheat in bond and export the product. A considerable business by Japan has been done in Europe this year, the volume approximating 250,000 barrels. This is the first time Japan has entered into the export flour business, and it is but a forerunner of what we may expect as their merchandising and manufacturing methods improve.

"The acreage in Japan in wheat is increasing very rapidly, and the crop this year is estimated at about twenty million bushels. North China and Manchuria is a vast wheat producing country, much of which is similar in character to our Northwestern spring wheat states. Its potentiality as a wheat producing area is very great, and with improved transportation facilities, which are rapidly being provided, a very considerable supply of good milling wheat will be available for use in Chinese and Japanese mills from this territory.

"The Chinese are operating mills having an aggregate capacity of about 15,000 barrels per day in the vicinity of Shanghai. Their methods are crude and their products inferior to that of American mills, but they are improving steadily and they are successfully competing with the Pacific Coast mills for the business not only in their own vicinity but also in South China where a large volume of American flour has found market up to this time.

"The resources of the Chinese, as a nation, are greatly under-estimated by many Americans. The common people give evidence of extreme poverty, but on the other hand, there is much wealth in the hands of the Chinese merchants and bankers, and Chinese capital will be available for investment in all kinds of industrial and transportation enterprises as soon as the political conditions in China and the rest of the world become more settled. There is a feeling of confidence among the Chinese business men and the foreigners engaged in the import and export trade that Yuan Shi Kai, the president of the new republic, is a capable and honest man, as things go in China, and that China is well on the way toward the development of sound political and economic conditions. Plans have been formulated to put China on a gold basis, and as soon as this is done, a great activity is looked for in every line of business, and the Chinese are making a systematic effort to apply Occidental methods in their business affairs. It is said that there are ten thousand young men studying in technical schools in Pekin alone under foreign instructors.

"A former American consul at Shanghai informed me that there is at present fifty million dollars (gold) owned by Chinese merchants and capitalists lying unemployed in the foreign banks at Shanghai, and that these funds will be released for industrial enterprises as soon as the European war is over. Rice is the chief article of food in China and will continue to be for years, and possibly indefinitely, but the use of wheat flour is gaining in favor and its consumption is sure to increase. The Chinese themselves, however, will probably be able to control their own market before many years. Fields formerly devoted to the growing of poppy are now being put into wheat, and the improved transportation facilities, the development of which is taking place rapidly, will afford means for procuring the required supply of wheat from Manchuria and the Northern provinces.

"America is handicapped by the recent enactment of the LaFollette seaman's bill passed by the last session of Congress. This provides that 75 per cent of the crew of ships sailing under American registry shall speak the language of the commanding officer. The effect of this is to make it impossible for American ships to employ more than 25 per cent of Asiatics in their crews, and the consequent increase of the cost of operation is so great as to make it impossible to compete successfully with the Japanese, who man their ships entirely with Asiatics. In consequence, freight room for trans-Pacific shipments is largely in control of Japanese lines and the Japanese millers and merchants are going to enjoy advantages which it will be impossible for the American millers and exporters to overcome. The measure should be repealed at the next session of Congress."

Eastern bakers, particularly those of German descent, are making a specialty of "war bread," which contains a large amount of potato flour. Bakers at Philadelphia, New York and other large Eastern centers are making different "war" specialties, the recipes for which they obtain from their friends in Germany who are using potato flour with wheat flour under compulsion. However, in this country "war bread" is considered a dainty and is bringing higher prices than unmixed wheat flour bread.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 30, 1915.

From reports received, the indications are that the flour market is far from satisfactory, and the shortage of good milling wheat is making the miller take notice Mills are running nearly full time, but some have been compelled to shut down to half time, owing to scarcity of good milling wheat. Orders keep coming in, but mills all advise they have fewer orders on their books at this time than they can ever remember before. Good Kansas patent ranges from $6 to $6.20. One can hear of all kinds of prices being quoted for October and September shipment.

Feed has had quite a slump and every day sees a dropping off of a cent or more, especially so on straight bran, which is bringing from 88c to 90c. Shorts have not dropped off in proportion and are still around $1.25 to $1.30. Mill-run bran or mixed feed is bringing $1.05. Not much demand for feed outside of local market.

Notes.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Mills Co., Arkansas City, spent a day in Wichita last week.

A five-passenger Studebaker touring car was stolen from the Arkansas City Milling Co. last Wednesday.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., leaves Sunday on a business trip to Chicago in the interest of the Southwestern Millers' League.

George G. Sohlberg, of Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, stopped off in Wichita for a day on his way to Kansas City and Chicago. He expects to be gone about three weeks.

Fire last Sunday destroyed the elevator owned by H. W. Skinner of Medicine Lodge. It was practically a new elevator, having been completed in 1914, and was one of the largest in that part of the state.

L. E. Moses, of Kansas City, of the Kansas Flour Mills, attended a special meeting of the company in Wichita Thursday. R. W. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Mills, at Enterprise, also attended the meeting. Mr. Moses will join Mr. Lassen in Kansas City Sunday and go on to Chicago on a brief business trip.

Practically all of the mills in Kansas have adopted the new export scale of docks for No. 3 wheat, and a great many of the dealers in Wichita are doing likewise. There has been considerable kick from the country, but to be on the safe side the millers and local grain men have to buy this way to protect themselves when shipping for export or to the terminal markets.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka, has issued a small pamphlet known as "The Great Wheat Way." This gives the 1914 wheat crop of Kansas and the value of same, also different comparisons showing the 10-year period, the yield per acre in various states, and gives some very interesting figures. Mr. Mohler is to be congratulated on getting up a booklet of this kind, as it makes a fine reference book for various comparisons with other states.

A prominent miller of Oklahoma advises that the yield of the wheat is disappointing and it is taking from 4.44 to 4.46 to make a barrel of flour, owing to the impossibility of getting a good milling mixture at much over 57 lbs., and this means a difference of about 20c a bbl. between last year's yield and this year's. The same is true of Kansas and millers over the state are beginning to realize that this is a matter that must be taken into consideration in selling their goods.

Messrs. Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association; George G. Sohlberg, president of the Acme Milling Co., and C. F. Prouty, secretary of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association of Oklahoma City, and Mr. Bentley, of the Oklahoma Agricultural College, of Stillwater, were in Wichita last week, having a conference with Prof. L. A. Fitz, of Manhattan, Kan. They are interested in learning how Kansas got their seed wheat and the way the college got the farmers over the state interested in better seed. An effort will be made in Oklahoma this year to seed a number of farms with the best seed available, so that next year Oklahoma will be well supplied with seed, it being too late this year to make a campaign for better seed wheat all over the state. The dark Turkey wheat will be given preference, and in a couple of years they hope to have the state all in Turkey wheat.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications for registration have been filed and acted on and after the expiration of 30 days will be duly registered unless objections are received. Anyone claiming ownership of any of the following marks or similar ones, applied to similar goods, may file an opposition within the above time. The patent office will determine the ownership of the mark and grant registration to the one legally entitled.

For further trademark information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Bond Building, Washington, D. C., solicitor for registration of trademarks.

EVEREADY. Used on wheat flour since April 1, 1914. Applicant, Joseph I. Triplett, Woodstock, Va. Serial No. 79283.

BIG BEAR. Used on wheat flour since Feb. 20, 1913. Applicant, Koenigsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill. Serial No. 83091.

KANSAS MAID and representation of a girl on a circular background of black. Used on wheat flour since Nov. 8, 1913. Applicant, The Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays, Kan. Serial No. 83324.

SUNBURST. Used on wheat flour, wheat bran and wheat offal since 1901. Applicant, Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn. Serial No. 83374.

Representation of a ship's pennant with an arrow piercing a letter G. Used on stock feed, oats, corn, barley, barley middlings, hominy feed and oat hulls for feeding purposes since November, 1911. Applicant, D. H. Grandin Milling Co., Jamestown, N. Y. Serial No. 83728.

FRUT-EN. Used on wheat breakfast food since Oct. 13, 1914. Applicant, John T. Mason, Kewanee, Ill. Serial No. 84376.

VIM and representation of an arm holding up a dumbbell. Used on flour made from wheat and cereals since Jan. 5, 1905. Applicant, The Jobes Milling Co., St. Johns, Ore. Serial No. 85187.

D-LIGHT-U. Used on wheat and corn flour since August, 1914. Applicant, Eberts & Bro., Inc., Jeffersonville, Ind. Serial No. 85892.

INDIVIDUALITY on the apron of a little Dutch girls holding a loaf of bread. Used on wheat flour since April, 1915. Applicant, Marshall Milling Co., Marshall, Minn. Serial No. 86021.

BLUE TOP. Used on stock feeds since Dec. 1, 1914. Applicant, Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Greenfield, Wis. Serial No. 85991.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. I. Hovland, St. Paul, Minn., traction engine; J. P. Olson, Beresford, S. D., watering trough; H. Pederson, Milton, N. D., end gate; M. Tuma, New Prague, Minn., beater for threshing machines.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1915.

Flour trade was less active last week, lower wheat market having the effect of causing buyers in the South to hold off. Volume of trade for immediate shipment was not as large as it has been, though the total business was of fair proportions. Jobbers feel more convinced than ever that it is to their advantage to wait until later in the season before making any large commitments.

Kansas and Minneapolis flour has shown downward tendency, and jobbers report moderate volume of business. Those jobbers who have old flour are making the best of it, getting quotations $1 per barrel or more above the prices for new flour.

The mill feed situation has shown no material change, there being a fair demand for standard middlings and wheat bran at prices that ruled last week.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in cotton bags)—Best patent, $5.40; standard $5.20; half patent, $5.10; low grades, $4.40; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patents, $5@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (cotton or jute)—Best patents, $5.00@5.25.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. bags)—Soft winter wheat bran, per ton, $22@23; mixed feed, $24@25; shorts or standard middlings, $26@28.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 21,000 bbls., against 19,500 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 201 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 362,500 bushels; corn, 127,700 bushels; oats, 106,800 bushels.

E. M. Kelly, president of Liberty Mills, and Henry Reynolds, superintendent, have returned from Florida.

Fryor Lillie, of Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., was in Nashville last week, and like many of the mill men, takes a bullish view of the situation.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1915.

The flour and feed business has been better the past week. Jobbers and retailers have been buying right along, but not in big contracts or for long-time shipments. There seems to be a much better demand for better grades of flour. This is caused by lower prices. There has been a very active demand for all kinds of wheat and corn products, especially bran, shorts, corn bran, chops and unbolted or feed meal. There is never enough corn bran to supply the demand.

Prices are about as follows: Highest Illinois patent, cotton, $5.75; high patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.75@5; best Colorado, $5@5.20; bran, $19.50; gray shorts, $26.

Crop prospects are the best we have ever had. There will be a most excellent crop of cotton, corn, potatoes, peas—in fact, the best ever grown in this section—and we have harvested the best crop of oats.

Notes.

John Wade & Sons are working on their new flour mill and will have same in order within the very near future.

Saunders-Blackburn Grocery Co., of Memphis, have just made application for membership in the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

Russell Dance, of the Corinth Grocery Co., Corinth, has just applied for membership in the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

W. L. Newsum, Medill, Ok., spent a few days in Memphis recently, looking after business. Mr. Newsum reports that the rains have damaged crops considerably throughout his state.

J. F. Hays, manager of the Longmont (Colo.) Milling Co., writes that their wheat crop is fine and that they expect to get after the Southern business stronger than they have ever done before.

W. M. Freeman, of Pauls Valley, Ok., spent a few days in Memphis recently in the interest of his alfalfa hay business. Mr. Freeman works with Ernest Wheeler, the flour and feed broker, and both say that business is looking much better.

Yates & Donelson, one of the best-known milling firms in the South, and Bry-Block Mercantile Co. got together this week in an advertising way and "put over" the biggest deal that the writer has ever heard of in the way of selling flour to the housewife. They used a great deal of window space in advertising "Old Glory" flour, showed the bread, cakes, pastries, etc., made out of the flour, a picture of the field where the wheat was grown, near Memphis, where the cotton bags were made in a Memphis factory and advertised the sale as a "Made-in-Memphis" proposition to such an extent that they sold in one day a little over 5,500 24-lb. bags at 50c per bag—a little more than 687½ bbls. of flour in one day by one store. Both firms were highly elated over their success.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Aug. 30, 1915.

The past few days jobbers have bought several thousand barrels of flour on the sharp decline in the market. Some of the larger mills seem to have anticipated the decline in wheat and quoted "leading" prices which brought out some purchases. A prominent mill located on the Ohio River yesterday sold 1,000 bbls. of their best patent at $5.40, wood, delivered Selma, buyers' option of shipment to January 1, without carrying charge. This is just a sample of what is being done to get business at this time. Quotations on flour were never more irregular than now. Most buyers believe the market will go still lower and are waiting for a further decline before buying.

Cotton picking is in full swing in this section and wagons loaded with the new staple are seen coming in from all directions. Business is beginning to take on more life. Flour sales to the country are increasing and the demand from this time on for 60 or 90 days will be good.

Following prices obtain today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, superlative patents, $5.80@5.90; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.40@5.60; standard patents (80 to 100 per cent), $5.00; fancy bolted pearl meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.66.

Making Gold Shipments.

Shipments of gold to this country by Great Britain show the willingness of that country to do its part in righting the foreign exchange market. With the pound at its lowest level, England is desirous of continuing purchases of foodstuffs and war munitions and is meeting the demands of some exporters that they be paid in cash. The second shipment of gold by Great Britain was made last week, and it amounted to $44,000,000. This is the second of a series of gold shipments arranged by the British government with American bankers. The purpose is to strengthen British credit in the United States and to arrest the decline in value of the British pound.

The movement of all grain in Iowa is exceedingly light for this period of the year. Wheat is being marketed slowly by farmers, who are not exactly satisfied with present prices. However, to a large extent the light movement of wheat may be accounted for by the delays in threshing resulting from the continuous rains.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas Cty, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

Developments in the flour market of Kansas City and Southwestern millers during the past week were toward improvement in the volume of business, but the general situation in the Southwest is still unsatisfactory. Millers are receiving orders from regular trade and in some instances are hard pushed to get enough wheat to fill contracts. There are still a number of mills in the state who have not quoted new flour as yet, which is unprecedented for this time of the year. The movement of wheat at a great many points has been insufficient for mill needs, and with continued rains millers do not know when they will be able to start full time. This accounts for the small amount of new Kansas flour booked for October-November shipment.

Prices followed the wheat market closely and showed a net loss of 10c to 25c per bbl. However, mills asked strong prices for quick shipment and quoted 95 per cent straight at a range of $4.90@5.20 per bbl. in jute for first half September. Very few quotations are being made for shipment after Sept. 30, although a few quotations sent out Saturday for October shipment were as low as $4.75 per bbl. in jute for 95 per cent flour.

What little inquiry for flour there is comes principally from regular trade in the Southwest and in Central states. Mills are doing practically nothing in Eastern markets, new crop quotations on spring wheat flour being as much as 50c below Kansas offers. However, mills are making regular shipments on old contracts and a few mills have been able to work some new business for quick shipment, as Northwestern old crop prices are as much as $1.25 per bbl. over their quotations on new flour. With Kansas City prices at a premium over Minneapolis, when generally a discount of five to eight cents prevails, Southwestern mills have little chance of doing anything East, but millers are hopeful that a normal movement of winter wheat will eliminate the present abnormal price situation.

Until millers are sure of a wheat supply, the flour market is not expected to show much activity. Buyers are waiting and the outlook is that they will continue to wait until the Kansas crop moves normally.

Kansas mill prices very greatly. Mills near Kansas City are compelled to sell closely on the cash basis in Kansas City, while those farther away are closer to the option basis, which makes a difference of as much as 60c to 80c per bbl. on the same grades of flour.

Northwestern mills are offering new flour for September-October movement in Kansas City on the same basis as Kansas, or around $4.65 bulk for 95 per cent flour delivered. No sales were made last week, but local buyers expect to take hold if the Northwestern wheat movement is in large volume soon after threshing.

* * *

Soft wheat mills are doing a small business with the South, sales being made entirely to regular buyers. Prices are on an equal basis with hard wheat flour. Mills are not selling for more than 30-day movement. The cotton states are carrying small stocks of flour, but, like buyers everywhere, are waiting. Best soft wheat patents are quoted up to $5.75 per bbl., Kansas City, in cotton sacks. Some patents are being offered as low as $5.40, Kansas City.

* * *

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, September shipment, $4.90@5.20; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, 35@75c less than 95 per cent, according to quality and grade; second clear, $3.70@4.10. @4.10.

Mill Feed Continues Downward.

All mill feeds continued weak the past week on a light demand and freer offerings. Sales are rather difficult to make, buyers in the Southwest and in Central States not showing much interest. The South is taking practically no feed at all, while Kansas City is shut out of Eastern markets by lower Northwestern prices. Declines of several cents per 100 lbs. were recorded on bran, while shorts and middlings were also lower. Most mills are disposing of their output in mixed cars and old contracts, but there is a large surplus moving on the market and buyers are waiting for lower prices and more active operations of mills.

Bran sold most of the week at 89c to 90c, but shippers were offering mills 85c to 87c and claiming acceptances. Outside trade would not pay more than 89c and in some instances would not buy at this figure. Kansas City mills were able to dispose of their output the past week at 89c to 90c, but reported sales slow and only for small lots. Buyers show no disposition to buy heavily on the present weak market.

With bran higher than at this time a year ago, a larger supply in prospect and a big crop of corn and roughages the outlook for the Southwest, practically no bran or other mill feeds are finding their way into warehouses. Buyers throughout the Southwest are bearishly inclined and are buying only for their current needs.

Shorts declined two to four cents during the week. Brown shorts sold at the close at a range of $1.15 to $1.20, gray shorts at $1.20 to $1.25 and white shorts at $1.25 to $1.35.

Fancy white middlings are scarce, as usual, and sales were altogether in mixed cars. Small lots sold around $1.40 per 100.

There is very little buying ahead in the Kansas City market. Millers are uncertain about their future operations, while buyers believe pevailing prices too high. Therefore, little contracting is being done. A few orders were made mills the past week at three to seven cents less than ruling quotations, but nothing was done.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@89c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.15@1.20; gray shorts, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.45; red dog, $1.65@1.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.40@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.40; first clears, $4.40@4.75; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.80@5.85 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.85@5.15; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 89c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65; white shorts, $1.35@1.45.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Folowing are prices of old wheat flour and other mil products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $6.20@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $6@6.20; bran, 95c per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $6.20@6.40 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $6.25@6.50; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $6.35@6.60; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.70@6.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills continue to run close to 90 per cent of full time. All plants were in operation the past week and most were running day and night. Total output was 58,700 bbls., compared with 59,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 54,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 56,300 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City wheat receipts decreased 101 cars and amounted to just 1,001 cars, compared with 1,102 cars in the preceding week, 2,166 cars last year and 522 two years ago. Elevator stocks showed a slight increase, but still amount to just a little more than a quarter of a million bus., compared with more than 4,500,000 bus. last year.

Country marketing is showing a small increase. The past week was fairly dry, although rains fell on several days in the western part of the state. Threshing made a small general increase, but marketing is much less than at this time a year ago, and at many point mills are complaining of insuficient receipts to operate on. However, with the better outlook, there is indication that receipts will increase.

Millers are variously estimating the loss in the Kansas crop at as much as 25 per cent. All believe that Kansas will not be able to save 100,000,000 bus. One Western Kansas miller estimates that should rains continue for 30 days Kansas will lose 50 per cent of its crop or will gather just a little more than 60,000,000 bus.

Quality of the wheat moving is just fair. Correspondents' reports indicate that stack threshing will not start until after Sept. 15 and that the free movement of wheat will not start until after seeding of the next crop is completed. This means at least another 30 days of light country marketing.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 169 cars, compared with 133 cars in the preceding week, 196 cars last year and 336 cars two years ago. Receipts of oats were 60 cars, compared with 70 in the previous week, 88 last year and 206 last year.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

One Western Kansas miller says 30 more days of rain will mean a loss of 50 per cent in the Kansas crop.

Colorado mills offer best patent new crop flour in Kansas City at $4.90 per bbl. in cotton sacks, September shipment.

S. W. Anderson will be manager of the new flour mill being erected at Poteau, Ok., which will have capacity of 50 bbls.

Lemmon & Swineheart have purchased the C. D. Evans mill, Collinsville, Ok. The plant is to be overhauled and operations started within 30 days.

F. E. Edwards has installed a Midget mill of 25 bbls. capacity at Quinlan, Ok., and is operating the plant. Its output is being disposed of locally altogether.

The elevator owned by W. H. Skinner at Medicine Lodge, Kan., was burned last week. It contained about 3,000 bus. of wheat and the same amount of kafir and corn. It was partly insured.

Interests at Wichita, Kan., are reviving a plan to erect a terminal elevator at that market. There is talk in the Kansas center that Eastern capitalists have under consideration the erection of a 500,000-bu. public elevator.

Bids will be received by the Kansas City quartermaster of the United States army for 84,476 lbs. of Northern flour and for 59,976 lbs. of either Kansas hard wheat or Northern flour for shipment by Sept. 15. Bids will be opened Sept. 2, 1915.

G. M. Rader purchased the Gage Roller Mills, Gage, Ok., last week at public auction and is at work overhauling the plant for operations. The mill has been idle for a year. It has capacity of 100 bbls. of flour and equipment to make corn meal.

When the two new concrete grain storage tanks of the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., are completed the mill will have total elevator capacity of 150,000 bus. The new tanks are being constructed by the Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., Kansas City.

Charles H. Ridgway, secretary of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Kansas City, has returned from Minneapolis, where he attended a meeting of the National Association of Fire Insurance Companies. Mr. Ridgway was elected vice-president of the organization.

In some sections there are statements being made that from the total Kansas crop not more than 20,000,000 bus. will be suitable for milling. On the face of this one can read exaggeration, but it is an indication that damage has been severe, but not to this extent.

The Dodge City Milling and Elevator Co., Dodge City, Kan., is having constructed concrete elevator tanks of 131,000-bu. capacity, which will give the mill total elevator capacity of more than 200,000 bus. The additions are fireproof throughout and will be of latest design. They will be completed within 60 days.

Alfred Weston & Co., bidding for Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, obtained the last flour award of the local quartermaster of the United States army at $2.44 per 100 lbs. in double sacks, f. o. b. Minneapolis. Kansas mills bid a range of $2.48 to $2.60 per 100 lbs., but preference was for old wheat flour. Therefore, award was made to Alfred Weston & Co.

This is the way one Kansas miller views the wheat situation: "If we had our choice in the matter to be hanged Monday or furnish two cars of 'Best' flour we would probably be hanged. If the sun shines for five or six days we will be in shape to take care of our connections, but if rains should set in again over the state of Kansas by the end of the week we will be shut down. We have a fairly satisfactory lot of wheat in the mill now and a few cars bought and in transit, but not sufficient to get out our orders. You, like a great many other buyers, have waited out the market to your disadvantage."

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

Low record prices on this crop for wheat futures, unsatisfactory conditions in the foreign exchange markets and slack domestic demands were depressing influences in the flour trade last week, and values tended downward on all grades. Spring wheat flour showed the widest depreciation and was quoted 40c to 55c a bbl. lower on old patent and 25c on new. Hard wheat patent and straight lost 25c to 40c, and soft wheat flour 10c to 25c. Quotations were the lowest that have been established since the war in Europe started.

Output at the mills was slightly under that of the preceding week, owing to a lighter run of new wheat, due to continued wet weather, and some mills had difficulty in obtaining supplies of good wheat. This fact was without influence on values, owing to ideal conditions for the spring wheat crop and expectations of a big run of wheat to market in the next fortnight.

The South took average supplies of flour, and business sentiment in that section has been improved by the announcement that federal banks would aid the marketing of the new cotton crop by advancing $30,000,000 of their reserves for the purpose. This eliminates the possibility of depressed business in the South like that of last year, when the war forced cotton planters to market a large percentage of their cotton around seven and eight cents. Now prices are above 10 cents and the South is prosperous. Eastern buyers are taking flour only for current needs, but mills show more disposition to contract for future shipments, and once they are grinding more freely business should show increased activity. Exporters are practically cut off the market by the depreciation in foreign bills of exchange, and until some plan is adopted by the Allies to relieve the situation there is little likelihood of any shipments of importance to Europe. The only export sale reported was one lot, hard patent included, to the West Indies, netting $5.15 bulk. Domestic sales reported as the week ended were 1,000 bbls. new soft straight at $4.25 bulk; immediate shipment: One car new soft patent at $4.60 jute; small lots old patent (Oregon) at $5.25, cotton sacks; one car Minnesota patent, three cars Kansas patent and four cars and 2,000 bbls. hard and soft in scattering lots on private terms.

Output of flour at the following mills was 78,500 bbls. last week, against 82,400 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,200; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), none; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 600.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—New patent at $4.60@4.90; straight, $4.45@4.55; extra fancy, $4.30@4.40; clears and low grade, $3.60@4.10.

New Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, quick shipment, $4.80@5.10; straight, $4.55@4.75; clear, $4.30@4.50; second clear at $4@4.15; low grades, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.50@6.10 for old and $4.75 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at 97@98c; soft bran, $1@1.03; mixed feed, $1.10@1.15; middlings, $1.25@1.45; white hominy feed, $28.50 per ton; corn bran, $18@22; oat feed, $20; new alfalfa meal at $16.50 for No. 2 and $19 for No. 1; $20.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote bran at $1.04@1.09; middlings, $1.35@1.45.

Mill Feed Is Weak.

Mill feed was weak and lower last week, and bran prices dropped below the dollar mark for the first time on the crop. Hard bran was quoted as the week closed at 97@98c and soft at $1@1.03. Last Saturday hard bran was $1.02 and soft $1.05@1.06. While mills are grinding light for this season of the year, prices on mill feed were influenced by a wide break in wheat futures, which averaged about five cents down for the week. Slack domestic and export demands for wheat and flour and fear that domestic stocks of wheat will prove excessive in the near future also made sellers accept lower prices. Regular trade sources bought some bran on the decline, but jobbers and dealers refuse to contract ahead, and bookings, compared with those of last season at this time, are unusually small. A year ago sentiment on all grains was decidedly bullish. Now it is as universally bearish, and everybody is holding off for lower quotations. Wet weather caused some buying for indoor feeding, but taken as a whole the weather map was favorable and pasturage conditions improved. Trade is feeling the effect of heavy crops of rough stuff, of improved prospects for corn and the large wheat crop of the South, which was the heaviest ever raised in that territory, and which is interfering somewhat with orders for bran that usually are placed with St. Louis and Western mills. Middlings were firm, with regular trade sources the best buyers.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was one cent lower Monday, following an irregular to weaker market last week, although quotations failed to sympathize entirely with futures, owing to light receipts due to delayed harvest from wet weather. Millers were forced to purchase wheat for current needs, as stocks at the mills are low and good wheat, both old and new, has been unusually scarce for this season. Receipts in the last two days, however, showed a material increase and averaged over last year's, and there is every reason to believe that from now forward the movement to primary markets will be heavy, as practically a double movement is assured from spring and winter wheat, as the former is being harvested unusually early. Exporters reported some little busines, but with England doing the buying for the Allies and Manitoba wheat selling some nine cents under the Chicago market much of the business of foreigners is being booked in Canada. The foreign exchange market's weakness and uncertain diplomatic outlook also interfered with export business. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.08@1.10; No. 3 red, $1.00½@1.08; No. 4 red, 88@96c; No. 3 hard, $1.02@1.05; No. 4 hard, 97@98c.

Settlement of Sampling Fees.

Honors ended even last week in the controversy between the Merchants' Exchange and James T. Bradshaw, State Warehouse Commissioner, over sampling of grain in the St. Louis market. The basis of settlement was the following, which was submitted to Bradshaw by a committee of grain men:

On all track inspections Barron & Wilson,, who conduct the local sampling service, are to be furnished with a card by your inspector at the car, showing the date, location, grade, test weight and remarks. In other words, this card is to carry all of the remarks that would be given on your official inspection certificate. This card to be signed by your deputy. This card will be turned over to Barron & Wilson, who will place it in the sample with their sample card; the sample will then be delivered to the consignee. The inspection fee to be charged will be 65 cents per car.

In accepting this proposition it was the opinion of the members assembled that it was their duty to go on record, on behalf of the country shippers, protesting this advance from 50 cents to 65 cents per car for inspection. Bradshaw's office will charge a 15-cent fee for sampling. This places the Merchants' Exchange on the same basis as the Kansas City Board of Trade.

St. Louis Notes.

W. L. Lawson, superintendent of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman mill, at Mount Carmel, Ill., was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., returned last Friday after a trip to the Pacific Coast and a two weeks' sojourn at his summer home in Michigan. Mr. Carr found the wheat market about 15 cents lower than when he went away.

Oscar K. Lyle, crop expert for Chapin & Co., of Chicago, was in St. Louis last week, after making a tour of the spring wheat belt. Mr. Lyle says the spring wheat crop is in excellent condition. He places the wheat yield in the Dakotas and Minnesota at 225,000,000 bus.

M. C. Fears, chief grain inspector for Missouri, with offices in Kansas City, was welcomed by his many friends on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Fears was formerly located in St. Louis as an inspector. He was universally popular with exchange members.

Members of the Merchants' Exchange last week raised $1,400 for the relief of the flood sufferers along the Meramec River, who lost so heavily in the recent storm and flood. The subscriptions were in amounts from $1 to $25. The millers were very liberal contributors to the fund.

Joseph Ismert, formerly with the Pinckneyville Milling Co., at Pinckneyville, Ill., but now in charge of the S. S. Flour Mill, in South St. Louis, is fast becoming a "booster" for St. Louis. Mr. Ismert says he likes the city. He looks for improved conditions in the wheat and milling trade.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 75,380 bbls., against 63,940 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,285,390 bbls., against 2,126,880 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 85,990 bbls., against 82,520 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,825,000 bbls., against 2,584,815 bbls. last year.

Edwin L. Bartlett, now of New York, but formerly a well-known commission man in the St. Louis market, was on 'Change last week. Mr. Bartlett had charge of the Southern elevator at the time it was destroyed by the cyclone. He was at one time interested in one of the most successful wheat deals ever pulled off in the St. Louis market.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were only 865,041 bus., compared with 995,615 bus. the week before. Shipments were 692,190 bus., against 725,420 bus. Dealers expect an increased movement from now forward, as weather has been more favorable for threshing of winter wheat and premiums on cash grain are such as to cause the farmer to make every effort to get his crop to market.

Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators are 240,543 bus., against 2,821,950 bus. last year. Of the present stock 31,289 bus. is No. 2 red wheat.

Fred L. Baltz, of the Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt, Ill., was on the Merchants' Exchange last Friday. Mr. Baltz is optimistic over the outlook for the milling industry, and thinks an excellent demand for flour will prevail as soon as the mills begin to grind freely. He expects the export business from the new wheat crop flour to reach a large total, despite the light business being booked at present, and attributes much of the lack of demand at present to uncertain shipping conditions and unsatisfactory conditions in the foreign exchange markets.

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Buyers of Kansas hard wheat flour, bran, shorts and screenings.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1915.

Offers of Minneapolis mills to sell hard spring wheat patent for last half September delivery at $5@5.10 per bbl. demoralized the local market last week and caused buyers of other grades to hold off. Few orders were taken for any grade, as the trade thought the market showed signs of a break and waited for further developments. Stocks are unusually low, with receipts light. In fact, both stocks and receipts were more than 75 per cent short of what is usual at this season. Prices were irregular for all grades, but the Minneapolis mills were making free offerings at 25@30c below the lowest quotations. Mexico was in the market for clear and low grade and it is estimated that fully 10,000 bbls. were ordered for September-October delivery. Prices were about $5 per bbl. f. o. b. New Orleans shipside.

Buying of Kansas flour was at a minimum. New wheat patents were quoted at $5.40@5.50 per bbl. for high patent for immediate shipment, with Oklahoma and Nebraska making cuts of 5c per bbl. to get business. Straight was 20c under patent with clear in proportion. There was a strong export inquiry for clear at $4.85@5 per bbl. in cotton for August shipment. Old wheat Kansas patent was quoted at $6.10@6.25 per bbl. in cotton, with straight 20c under.

Spring wheat mills quotations were considered erratic. All week they were offering immediate shipment new wheat patent at $5.65@5.85, and old wheat patent at $6.10@6.20 per bbl., with straight and clear in proportion. But for the first and last half of September values quoted were 50@60c per bbl. under new wheat in all grades, and October-November deliveries were quoted at $5@5.10 for patents, with lower grades in proportion.

Soft winter was also unsettled by the Minneapolis quotations and through the week values showed a tendency to work lower. This checked what might have been a fair demand and reduced sales to the minimum. Buyers were only taking enough to fill immediate wants. Ruling prices Saturday were: Patent, $5.15@5.25; straight, $4.85@5; extra fancy, $4.65@4.75; clear, $4.55@4.65 per bbl., all basis cotton.

Mill feed prices were irregular and the demand off. There was a strong call for soft bran at $1.05@1.10 per 100 lbs., but hard wheat bran was neglected. Shorts enjoyed a limited trade at $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.

New Orleans Notes.

General regret in the grain and hay trade was expressed last week at the sudden and untimely death of Alexander F. Leonhardt Monday evening at Denver, where he and his wife had gone for Mr. Leonhardt's health.

A non-conference line to the east cost of South Africa from New Orleans will commence its sailings Sept. 1. It is the Billingsley line controlled by Chicago capital. Heavy bookings of flour for Venezuela and Colombian ports are expected.

Word on the Dock Board elevator grounds was begun last week. Bids for the construction were advertised. The elevator and terminals are estimated to cost $1,250,000 and the elevator capacity will be 1,000,000 bus. Special efforts will be made to restore river traffic from St. Louis in grain barges and a marine leg will be one of the features of the elevator. Up to 1900 the river grain trade at New Orleans amounted to as high as 15,000,000 bus. a seasen.

A flour hoax was perpetrated on the New Orleans flour trade Monday by a local paper when it published an account of a $3,000,000 order for $510,000 bbls. of flour from Kansas and Minneapolis mills supposed to have been made by First Chief General Venustiano Carranza of Mexico to relieve the famine in Mexico City. Railroad men sent telegrams all over the country to find out if the routing of the flour was coming via their lines. Investigation showed it was a practical joke on the flour trade and the reporter. One railroad wired back to its agent here: "Look out. Some one will try to sell you a gold brick." The order amounted to 10,000 bbls., which was handled through a local jobber under contract with General Carranza.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 30, 1915.

No over-anxiety to buy flour at present prices is shown by local baking concerns. Prices are at unchanged values. One of the local millers declared that carlot buying of winter trade brands is exceptionally small, when considering that the prices are about $2 a bbl. below the high point.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that flour prices will not advance, owing to the European financial conditions.

The cold, rainy weather conditions have greatly hampered the movement of the wheat crop at this time, and this has also affected the movement of flour. Mills are experiencing trouble obtaining proper grades.

Spring wheat flour is in fair demand. The buyers are not stocking up with supplies, as they believe that when the movement of the new flour is on prices will go down. Some bids for new flour are being received by the local agents for delivery during the final months of the year, but in most instances these bids run from 25 to 40 cents below the present market prices.

Rye flour prices were unchanged, with the demand just fair. Most sales consist of small quantities.

Mill feed prices were stationary this week. Local buyers are taking supplies for only immediate use.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.35@6.55; fancy, $5.90@6.15; family, $5.50@5.65; extra, $5.05@5.25; low grade, $4.85@5.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $6.70@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.15@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.80@7.10; straight, $6.50@6.90; clear, $5.60@5.90.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.90@6.15; city pure, $6@6.20; city blended, $5.90@6.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@29.50.

Ohio Notes.

J. S. Bateman, of the grain and hay firm of Early & Daniel Co., of Cincinnati, has made application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

John Heid, of John Heid & Co., flour merchants, made his appearance on the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce floor this week, after an absence of fully a month, due to a broken foot.

The receipts of flour this week aggregated 16,984 bbls., compared with 16,239 bbls. last week and 14,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 14,983 bbls., compared with 15,872 bbls. last week and 13,987 bbls. a year ago.

Shipments of breadstuffs by Canada to Great Britain in the year ending July 30, 1915, amounted in value to $91,104,573, compared with exports to Great Britain of $131,474,403 in the preceding year. To countries other than the United States and Great Britain, Canada's exports of foodstuffs amounted to $16,998,381, compared with $15,375,749 in the year ending June 30, 1914.

New York

New York, Aug. 30, 1915.

On the lower wheat markets which prevailed during the past week, a buying wave of considerable proportions made its appearance. Most of it was on Northwestern flour. All mills reduced their prices considerably; in fact, some of them made radical reductions, and inasmuch as the trade found themselves fairly well cleaned of flour, they took advantage of lower prices and made purchases. It is quite evident that there is considerable additional buying to be done, but it is questionable if the trade will purchase more flour if the situation continues as weak as it has been of late as they feel in that event that flour might easily go 50 cents per barrel lower. Export business on flour was very quiet during the week and the volume of business was very small.

Spring patent for immediate shipmen sold at $5.90 to $6.10 in sacks and new crop patent for shipment after Sept. 15 up to the first of the year, was sold as low as $4.75 jute, the general range in price being from this figure to $5 jute. Some fairly large lines were taken on at the lower range of figures.

Owing to the fact that Kansas flour was held at prices radically above springs, there was practically no business doing on same. New 95 per cent straight for September was quoted from $5.25 to $5.75 in jute and naturally with spring wheat so much lower, the trade were not interested in Kansas.

New spring wheat clear, last half September shipment, was quoted at $4.60 to $4.75 in wood, with a limited amount of business. There was practically no more old wheat flour offered for sale.

Soft winter wheat straight was offered at $4.95 to $5.15 in barrels, while business was only moderate.

New wheat Kansas clears were offered at $5 to $5.25 jute, with no business doing.

Prices on mill feed showed a lower tendency and prices generally declined with business in same very dull. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.15@6.35; new wheat, $5@5.30; straight, new wheat, $4.90@5; clear, new wheat, $4.60@4.75; low grade, $3.75@4.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, new wheat, $4.95@5.15; clear, $4.70@4.90; low grade, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent new wheat, $5.75@6; straight, new wheat, $5.25@5.75; low grade or clear, $4.25@4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $23.00; standard middlings, $27.75; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $36; oil meal, $37@37.50; city bulk bran, $23; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $23@28; red dog flour, $37.

Notes.

A. A. Bemmels, of the Bemmels Milling Co., Lisbon, N. D., was a visitor on 'change during the week.

Mark B. Mirick, one of the old time flour men in this market, died suddenly last Friday. Mr. Mirick had been a member of the New York Produce Exchange for 34 years and during that entire period has been actively connected with the flour trade. In former years he was affiliated with the old Jones Mill and later on with the export flour concern of Holt & Co. and for the past few years he has been engaged in business on his own account.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1915.

Old spring wheat flour has been in fairly good demand, with prices rather firm. New crop prices are lower, but the buyers who have looked for a decline are now looking for a still further one, expecting to get in at about 50c less than millers can afford to take at present. Most of the business in Kansas flour is being done for prompt shipment, as figures are too high just now to admit of securing much for deferred shipment. The local mills are now doing a little better than a few weeks ago, but their output is not up to the average for this season.

Feed prices have shown a decline of late, owing to larger supplies and the fact that country dealers are not taking much material. It is the general complaint in the country that consumers are holding off. The market lacks firmness and sellers are not optimistic as to the immediate outlook.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7.25@7.50 in wood; clear, $6.25; low grade, $4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $7@7.25 in wood; pastry, $6.50@6.75; low grade, $4.75.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.70@5.90 in cotton; straight, $5.50@5.70; clear, $5.30@5.50.

Rye Flour—$6@6.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $23; standard middlings, $27.50; red dog flour, $34; oil meal, $37.50; gluten food, $26.80.

Buffalo Notes.

J. A. Wills, sales manager of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., of Minneapolis, has returned from a vacation trip to points in Western New York.

Farmers in Western New York have been selling a good deal of wheat to the mills lately and getting about $1 for it. Much of it is said to be quite soft, owing to excessive wet weather.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. branch here, has returned from a Southern trip. He states that there has been a good demand for flour for prompt shipment.

The loss from the fire at the Globe Elevator Co.'s plant about a week ago is now estimated at about $60,000. It included the destruction of the molasses feed plant, with some machinery recently installed.

F. P. Bouton, of Schenevus, N. Y., has sold his milling and feed business there to T. B. Lippincott, of Center Village, N. Y. Mr. Bouton recently bought the Goddard & Jenkins feed business there, but the deal was afterward canceled.

There is serious complaint from the Buffalo millers who have bought new Western New York winter wheat that it is smutty. There is some complaint of last year's crop. Farmers were warned of it and told that if they did not take care of their wheat they would soon have a crop that would not be fit for milling.

New Kansas and new red winter wheat from Chicago are beginning to arrive in small lots by lake. The amount is expected to increase rapidly and vesselmen are much encouraged. The offerings of wheat for fall shipment are already large and rates from being about a cent a bushel during the summer are now up to 3½ cents for shipment during the last half of October, with four cents for winter storage. Iron ore is being offered more freely than it can be taken, which appears to insure a large business for lake vessels this fall.

J. A. Morgan, of Quanah, Texas, is considering the erection of a mill in Amarillo, Texas, which will make kafir and milo maize feed product altogether. Its capacity will be 100 tons.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 30, 1915.

Flour prices were weak all of last week, but did not fluctuate more than 25c per bbl. Buying was in somewhat larger volume than in the preceding week, but aggregate of sales was small, compared with the business done at this time a year ago. Kansas mills are doing only a small business to established trade. Local Iowa mills are rather active and are operating on improved schedules. Northwestern mills are not displaying much interest in prompt business, most of their representatives having only new crop to offer.

Buyers are still bearish and the opinion is gaining ground that prices of all flour will be materially lower when the heavy spring wheat movement is under way. Bakers, as a result, are taking for only immediate needs. Few buyers in the state have contracted for more than 60-day needs. The exception is contracts made a month ago on new crop spring wheat flour for movement up to Dec. 31. Kansas mills have not sold much ahead and are not working the trade very actively now, except on prompt movement.

Kansas mills are at a disadvantage as to price, because of the high premium they are compelled to pay for spot wheat. This has made their prices out of line, but reports from the Southwest indicate that hard winter wheat millers will be more active when wheat starts moving in normal volume.

Nebraska has been doing a better than normal volume of business in the state. Their prices are 10c to 20c lower than Kansas in many instances and are on a lower basis than Northwestern quotations.

Iowa mills are averaging 12 to 18 hours and are running on new wheat principally. Local trade in the state is taking most of the output of the mills, although the plants are doing a good shipping business to nearby states. Best hard wheat patents are quoted up to $6.25 per bbl. by Iowa mills.

Northwestern mills are quoting highest patents to regular trade up to $7 per bbl. in cotton sacks for old wheat flour. On new crop they are asking from $1 to $1.25 per bbl. less. This is a big factor in the waiting attitude of buyers, for they are a. get new crop spring wheat flour, shipment after Sept. 15, at $1 to $1.25 per bbl. less than old crop for prompt movement.

Mill feed was weak, bran declining about $1 per ton. Demand is in small volume and there is a surplus on the market, as there is very little country buying. Kansas mills are offering in large volume, while buyers are able to get all they need in mixed cars with flour. Standard middlings were not as weak as bran.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patents, $6@6.25; straight, $5.80@6.05; fancy clear, $5.30@5.50; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.75@7; standard patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@21.50 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The Crescent Cracker and Macaroni Co., Davenport, Ia., will soon have its new plant in operation. Work is being rushed at this time.

Corn is making fair progress in Iowa and, despite adverse weather conditions, its appearance is satisfactory. Corn has suffered considerably from too much rain and low temperatures, but the state still has an outlook for a large crop.

Charles Heiner is the principal in a $5,000 company to erect a feed mill at Lowden, Ia. A flour mill of 50 bbls. capacity may also be installed in conjunction with the feed plant. Wheat surplus in the vicinity of Lowden would easily fill needs of the mill.

Troubles of the Jolly Miller.

Comes now the new wheat season, when the erstwhile jolly miller becomes a man despised of men. His comings and goings are by the light of the moon, lest someone heave at him a leaden loaf from his Peerless new wheat flour. After many trials and tribulations he presently emerges in triumph and his flour is known thereafter as the "best ever." No two wheat crops are exactly alike, and the best baking methods can only be worked out by proper experience each season. Pile your new flour in a warm, dry place; allow the air to circulate freely around each sack and it will soon work as well as the old—C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., in a letter to the trade.

H. Greenwood is promoting a company for the erection of a 200-bbl. mill at Three Forks, Mont. It is planned to have capital of $30,000. Work will not start until the entire capital is subscribed for.

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PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1915.

There is no mistaking the vast improvement in the local flour market this last week. Many of the large bakers have placed substantial orders for new flour for future delivery, as well as coming into the market for old flour to cover their needs. Buyers appear to have come to the conclusion that the September price basis for flour was reasonable for filling nearby needs, and the buying was on a very broad scale. In fact, some mills have sold practically all their September capacity. Stocks of flour have been permitted to get down to such a low stage that the present activity may be more extended than many in the trade believe.

The long looked for activity in the Northwestern flour market has at last materialized. There is no doubt that the adverse developments in the winter wheat belt have had much to do with the larger business with spring wheat mills, and on the theory that the quality of the winter wheat is to be, on the whole, low, requiring much handling to put it into condition, it looks very much as if the Northwestern mills were to have the edge on the flour business. Northwestern first clear was in excellent demand all week, and some large sales were perfected at satisfactory levels. Second clear is still very weak, with a consequent slow demand.

The flour situation in the Southwest is very quiet. Mills are apparently in no position to secure wheat and no offerings are coming into this market from the Southwest for prompt shipment. Therefore, sales are light and, as the price of the Southwestern wheat is prohibitive, all buying is for the moment concentrated on spring wheat flour, which can be bought at more satisfactory values.

Winter wheat flour prices were exceedingly firm for the week, in the face of market decline. The trade generally realize that there has been a great loss of soft winter wheat. Consequently, requirements are being covered on present levels. Soft wheat patents are finding good sale, especially for new crop shipment. This may also be said of the straight grades. Soft clears are being offered very freely and buyers are apparently loading up on this grade.

No more offerings of old crop durum products are being made in the Chicago market. Mills are quoting prices for part new and part old for September shipment, and some good-sized orders have been placed for this shipment. Contracts have also been made for shipment up to the first of the year on contracts closed during the week just closed, and a goodly volume of business on durum is anticipated within the next two weeks.

Rye is easier and offerings more satisfactory. Spot patent white rye is in good demand and bringing good prices. Patent white rye for deferred shipment is freely offered, but apparently finding no buyers. Dark rye is in good demand and sales are made on satisfactory levels.

Contrary to the general tenor of advices covering the export flour trade, which is that exchange conditions have so demoralized the export trade that there is little or nothing doing, reports here show that some very good sales have been made to go abroad. A feature of this business, according to the reports, is that the demand comes largely from the Baltic ports, which suggests that satisfactory arrangements have been made for payment, and, this being true, there should be a very broad demand from this territory for American flour. All in all, the situation is beginning to take on a very healthy hue.

Mill feed offerings for the week were radically increased. Not only by city millers, but country millers have increased their offerings as well. Pastures are excellent in most sections of the country and the demand for bran and other feed has fallen off somewhat in consequence.

Chicago Market Prices.

Old Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.50; standard patent, $6@6.10; first clear, $4.50@5; second clear, $3.90@4.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $4@4.10.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.75@5; clear, $4@4.30.

Old Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.20; clear, $4@4.10; No. 1 Semolina, $5.70@5.80; No. 2 Semolina, $5.60@5.70.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.75@22; middlings, $27@27.50; red dog, $31.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.75@5; dark, $3.90@4.10; blended rye, 4.90@5.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.75; straight, $4.50@4.60.

Chicago Notes.

The H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., is placing the machinery in its new mill and expects to commence operations early in October.

The Kolbe Baking Co., Chicago, has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000 by George W. and Oscar H. Kolbe and Benjamin B. Kahane.

The Cairns Grain Co. has recently been organized and has opened offices in the Postal Telegraph Building. James E. Cairns was formerly associated with Keusch & Schwartz Co., the Board of Trade concern. He is president of the new concern.

Georgia Regulation for Bleaching.

"Notice is hereby given to all manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and other persons offering flour for sale in the state of Georgia that by authority vested in me under the food and drug act, approved Aug. 6, 1906, I hereby promulgate and issue the following ruling superseding all previous rulings:

"Every barrel, sack or package of flour sold, exposed or offered for sale in the state of Georgia, which is bleached by any process, or artificially matured, whereby the color is changed in any manner, shall be clearly and conspicuously labeled on the barrel, sack or package, so as to call attention to this fact.

"The statement on the principal label must contain the word 'bleached' in capital letters of solid type not less than one inch in height, and must be followed immediately by the words (in smaller type if so desired) stating the process used in bleaching or other process.

"The following statements illustrate the wording to be used:

"'Bleached, Electrically.'

"'Bleached, by Chlorine.'

"This ruling shall take effect Oct. 1, 1915.

"Notice is further given that all manufacturers, jobbers, agents, merchants or other persons offering for sale any flour in violation of this ruling, that on and after Oct. 1, 1915, any stock found in this state, offered or exposed for sale, will be dealt with according to law, as will also those offering such stock for sale."

The Marion National Mill Co., Marion, O., has completed plans for the erection of a 250-bbl. mill to replace the 200-bbl. plant destroyed by fire several months ago. The new plant will be of concrete construction throughout and the inside will be entirely fireproof. All spouting will be of steel. An elevator will be built in conjunction with capacity of 50,000 bus. The new mill will be completed by Nov. 23 and will be placed in operation by Dec. 1.

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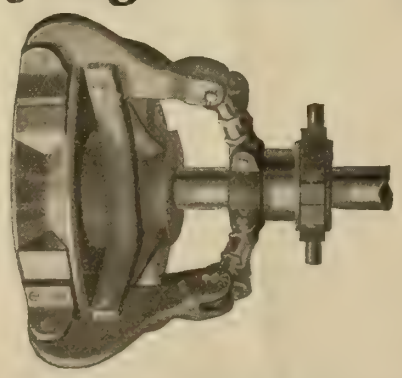
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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

Corn products followed the market closely all week and final quotations were about 10 to 20c lower than a week ago. Volume of sales was light.

Oklahoma is not buying much corn meal at this time. All of the cotton states of the South are expecting to harvest the biggest corn crops in their history and from now on will depend largely on local supplies of corn goods. As soon as the new Texas and Louisiana crops begin to move, the South will be able to get corn goods at much lower than Missouri River prices. Some millers expect that when grinding starts in the South, their prices will be as much as 20c per bbl. too high.

Buying by Louisiana points was in better volume than that of any other state. Texas was taking some meal and chop in mixed cars, but buyers in that state are using old stocks and will not replenish until Texas corn is available. Buying by immediate Southwestern states was principally in mixed cars with flour and other products. Nothing was taken by the East or the Southeast, local prices being out of line.

Corn meal was quoted during the week at $3.10@3.20 per bbl. in 24s cotton or paper. This was for cream grade. Standard is held at 20c per bbl. less and in some instances 15c less. Hominy grits were quoted at $3.20 to $3.30 per bbl. in small sacks, Missouri River.

Chop prices reflected changes in the cash corn market closely. Millers are asking up to $1.40 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 yellow cornchop in new burlap bags. No. 3 mixed is held at about three to four cents per 100 lbs. less. Demand for chop is mostly local. Oklahoma, generally a large buyer, is not taking anything. Most sales were to Missouri and Kansas points nearby.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.10@3.20 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.30. No. 2 yellow corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.40 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@95c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

Corn products were in fairly active demand last week at practically unchanged prices. The South bought table goods, and regular trade buyers took meal and chop, but a change to warm weather would no doubt see the market lower as buyers take supplies only as needed, and weakness in wheat feeds and other feed products make jobbers and dealers hold off from replacing stocks. Prices still slightly favor local mills, but the South is now harvesting her largest corn crop and competition from Texas mills promises to be keen. This is having a tendency to limit sales of local mills to some of the Southern states. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b. wood: Grits, hominy and pearl meal, $3.85.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1915.

The corn market displayed some strength last week, influenced by the light stocks, the cool weather which prevailed, the moderate movement from the country and the fair domestic demand. A congested condition has prevailed in the corn trade for some little time, due to the feeling among the trade of anticipating lower levels, and the change of this attitude during the week, gave the appearance of strength. However, there is a fairly good demand even in the face of a slight decline in price. White corn meal was quoted at $1.75 to $1.85 per 100 lbs. in cotton sacks; yellow at $1.80 per 100 lbs in cotton sacks, for carlot shipment.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 30, 1915.

There was a break of two cents in the cash corn market and corn products were lowered in sympathy. The large corn crop gives every indication that corn products will likely go lower and buyers are taking hold very sparingly. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 172 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.45@1.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1915.

The corn products market is a little easier and the demand is light, although quick shipment stuff is scarce, making it difficult to fill orders with good dispatch. Only a small quantity of hominy is available and some dealers are not making any offers of it at present. Quotations follow: Hominy, $32 per ton; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $34; granulated corn meal, $1.90 per 100-lb. sack.; cream bolted meal, $1.90; white corn flour, $2.

New York, Aug. 30, 1915.

Corn goods prices were steadily held at the previous week's limits while business on same continued very inactive.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.75@3.85, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.25; granulated yellow, $4@4.10; corn flour, $1.95@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.81@1.84; grits, $1.82@1.85; flakes, $2.20.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1915.

Prices of corn products were down 5@10c per bbl. last week. Ruling quotations on corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots, were: Cream meal, $3.85@3.95 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.65@3.75 per bbl.; grits, $3.95@4.10 per bbl.; hominy, $4.10@4.20 per bbl.; corn flour, $3.65@3.75 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $26.50@27 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1915.

Corn products have shown little change. Prices of corn were a shade easier last week at 82 to 83 cents. Bolted corn meal was unchanged at $1.80 to $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, with fair demand from the consuming trade.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1915.

Heavy rains fell over most of Nebraska last night and early this morning. At Norfolk and vicinity nearly two inches fell within half an hour. There is a large amount of wheat yet in shock and these constant rains are causing serious damage. Receipts here today were 31 cars, of which five cars were reported heating. No. 2 hard closed at $1.08 to $1.16, against $1.13 to $1.30 a week ago.

Flour quotations are lower. Millers and jobbers here are quoting their trade at $5.40. Bakers are buying only in small quantities, as most of them have old wheat flour on hand which will run them probably for the next 30 days. Collections are reported slow, slower than is customary at this time of the year, which fact one of our large millers advises is due to the fact that there is no money in the baking business with the high price of flour and bread selling at five cents per loaf. Omaha mills are reported as selling 250,000 lbs., principally for export to Baltic points.

Quotations in Nebraska range from $5.80 to $6; arrival draft terms 20c per bbl. less.

Mill feed quotations are unchanged. Jobbers and dealers here are offering $18.40 to $18.60 for bran in carlots and $25 to $26 for shorts. Interior mills are asking $22 for bran and $25 to $27 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—High patent, $5.40@6.80; straight, $5.20@6.60. Interior mills (in cotton sacks), high patent, $5.80@6; old wheat flour, $6.80@7; straight, 20c per bbl. less.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Bran, $18.40@18.60 per ton; standard shorts, $25@26. Interior prices—Bran, $21@22; shorts, $25@27.

Nebraska Millers Meet.

A joint meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club and the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association will be held in Lincoln, Neb., the morning of Sept. 9. The state fair will be held in Lincoln during the week and a large attendance is expected at the gathering. Matters of local interest will be discussed principally. Plans for the fight against the proposed increase in the Nebraska minimum will receive attention. Nebraska millers are determined there shall be no raise to 40,000 lbs.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Chappell, expects to have its mill in operation by the middle of October. The foundation is in and the machinery ordered.

Nebraska papers are not mentioning yields of 10 bus. or less, but there are countless reports of wheat yields better than 30 bus., and in some instances as high as 40 bus.

The plant of the Kearney Alfalfa Mill Co., Kearney, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire recently at a loss of $12,000. W. J. Scoutt and E. D. Gould, owners, may rebuild the mill, but have not made definite plans as yet.

Edgar, Neb., is talking of a community flour mill. The local farmers' elevator company is considering putting the proposition before its members. A 50-bbl. mill will probably be erected should the farmers subscribe to an increase in capital stock.

The winter wheat movement in Nebraska is increasing, but is still much below normal. Threshing is proceeding under difficulties, but weather the past week was favorable and indications are that fields will be in condition soon for active threshing operations. The movement to Omaha is lighter than a year ago, but it reflects conditions in the country. Millers are complaining of the quantity of the movement, but are enthusiastic over the quality. Nebraska wheat is darker this year than for the past several years, and the flour it makes is showing up almost as good as old crop flour. Millers are having no difficulty at all with new flour. In fact, trade of Nebraska mills report that they are having better success with new flour than with the old product.

Rye Supply Still Short.

While marketing of new rye has been fairly free this week, resulting in a sharp reduction in the premium paid at most terminal markets for spot cars, yet there is still a considerable unsatisfied demand for August shipment which will probably hold prices firm the balance of the month and into September. Current flour costs are on exactly the same basis as quoted the first week of the month. Conditions warrant, we believe, booking only for immediate requirements. —Blodgett Milling Co.

Leads World's Trade.

For the first time in history, the United States leads the world as an exporter. Occasionally this country has surpassed the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, but it was only in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, that American total exports, domestic and foreign, exceeded those of the United Kingdom. Total exports in the fiscal year 1915 amounted to $2,768,600,000, compared with exports by Great Britain of $2,170,100,000 in the same year period. In 1815 United States exports amounted to just $50,000,000, making the gain in 100 years more than $2,718,000,000.

James Pike and W. S. Knight have leased the 100-bbl. mill at Spearfish, S. D., and will operate it as the Spearfish Milling Co. Mr. Pike will have charge of the mill and W. S. Knight will handle the sales department.

The wheat movement in Iowa is in small volume, but is showing a weekly increase. Farmers are threshing every opportunity available, but quite a number of growers are storing their grain for higher prices.

Sweden is making plans for taking an inventory of all grains. In some sources this is said to precede requisitioning all supplies.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1915.

The larger cities in the state have not been buying much this week, but the smaller cities, large towns and country trade have been buying spring flours very heavily. Some have booked as far ahead as April and would book beyond that if the mills would do so. The Kansas mills have sold but little, as their prices are so much above new spring flour that the spring wheat mills have already started to ship and even at the same figures they get the preference over Kansas flour.

Flour stocks are very low, but inside two weeks this will be done with as every one now has flour running.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.50@6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $6.05@6.25; low grade, in jute, $3.75@4.25; new flour about 75c lower.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; extra, $4.15@4.30.

Kansas Patents (basis sacks)—$5.50@5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.75@5.05.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $31.50@32.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $27.50@28.50; bran, $23.25@24.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25 $32.25; middlings, $29.25@30.25; bran, $24.25@24.75; winter middlings, bulk, $29.50@30.50; bran, $23.75@24.25.

Notes.

The following were visitors to the trade lately: G. E. Sounders, J. Dickinson, Chicago; S. E. McAshan, Houston, Tex.; A. Cunningham, Tiffin, O.; W. B. Wells, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. F. Marsh, New Prague, Minn.

The Penn Flour Mill at Hanover, Pa., was damaged $5,000 by high winds.

Mills in Ohio are basing prices on 58-lb. wheat testing 13½ per cent moisture. For 57-lb. wheat they are paying two cents less, 56-lb. four cents less, 55-lb. seven cents discounts and 54-lb. 11c less. Mills are not accepting wheat under 54 lbs. Additional discounts on excess moisture over 13½ per cent are: 14 per cent one cent less, 14½ two cents, 15 per cent three cents and 15½ per cent four cents, etc.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Calgary, Canada, has let contract for 10 new elevators in Western Canada, to be completed before heavy wheat movement starts. Sites have been chosen so far at Ensign, Kirkaldy, Champion, Dalmead and Fleet.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30, 1915.

The alfalfa products market took on a better outlook the past week, partly from improved weather conditions in the milling districts. Colorado mills are running more than at any other time in the crop year, while Wyoming and Kansas mills are also making more meal than a month ago. Nebraska is doing fairly well, but the movment of alfalfa in that state is not large. Prices the past week were fairly steady on alfalfa meal and mixed feeds, particularly the latter, which have been selling at strong levels for some time. Demand for meal continues large and supplies are being absorbed as rapidly as offered for sale. Millers in the Western districts are beginning to clean up old contracts and are showing more interest in new offers. However, alfalfa meal prices are still feeling the effects of unfavorable weather, for mills are not running on normal schedules as yet and many still have old contracts to fill.

Eastern manufacturers of mixed feeds are still anxious to get all the supplies of meal they can. Most mixed feed makers have very little meal in warehouses and have not been able to contract much ahead, because of the uncertain weather conditions. However, rains have been less frequent in Colorado and Kansas and the movement of alfalfa is in better volume than for some time. Farmers are afraid to hold the hay under prevailing conditions and this accounts to some extent for the larger supply of meal.

Meal prices are still on an abnormal basis as regards the best grades. Choice meal is unobtainable and is quoted nominally at $19 to $20 per ton, while No. 2, which is in largest supply, is held at $15.50 to $17.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Missouri River. No. 1 is hard to get and is quick sale at $17.50 to $18.50 per ton.

Mixed feed trade continues in fair volume, but business to the South is falling off, as a result of the larger crops of feedstuffs being gathered at this time. Nevertheless, local mixers report fair sales to Southern and Southeastern points, but not as heavy as expected. Best sales are to immediate states. Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas are good buyers of molasses alfalfa feed, which is on a lower basis than the grain mixtures. Some sales in fair volume are being made to Louisiana, Alabama and Texas.

Grain mixed feeds are quoted to a top of $28.50 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags. Molasses grain mixed feeds are worth from $24.50 to $28 per ton, price dependent on what mixture of grain the feed contains. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed is strong, and what little of this grade there is being offered is bringing $21 to $22 per ton. Standard grade, which is in largest supply, is selling at $19 to $20 per ton, Kansas City, sacked.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked—Choice $19@20; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $15.50@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@22; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@13 50: No. 1, $11@12.50; standard. $11@12.50; No. 2, $7@8; No. 3, $5@6.50.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1915.

The alfalfa market was practically unchanged for the week. There was little increase in offerings, while the demand continued of fair volume. Choice and No. 1 meal were exceedingly scarce and, of course, displayed good tone. The continued wet weather still affects mill operations.

Mixed feed trade was spotted, according to reports of alfalfa users. Choice meal is quoted at $20.50@21.25; No. 1, $18@19.25; No. 2, $14.50@15.50; choice alfalfa molasses feed, $22@24; No. 1, $21@22.50; grain, $25@28.75; grain (dry), $27.50@29.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 30, 1915.

There was a better demand noted for all descriptions of alfalfa products this week and prices advanced 50c. The Southern buyers took hold most liberally, principally of mixed feed and alfalfa meal. Local buying is reported as much better also. The movement of the new hay crop, which is large in this section, has tended to pull down the market to a very low point. New timothy is selling at $17.50 a ton. The quality, however, is indifferent. The total receipts for the week amounted to 152 cars. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; mixed feed, $26@27; molasses feed, $28.50@29.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1915.

Arrival of native hay on the local maket had a tendency to depress quotations on alfalfa and timothy hay from 50c to $1.50 per ton last week. The market was glutted the early part of the week, but on Saturday the Edenborn line hay shed, stored with several thousand bales of lespedeza and prairie hay from Louisiana and 25 carloads of hay, was destroyed. This cut off the over-supply and it will probably cause an uplift of quotations for next week. Hay and feed men are rejoicing over the announcement that there will be 100 days of racing this winter and next spring. Alfalfa meal was down $1 a ton last week and there were some sales. Mixed feeds were up from $2 to $3 per ton on account of the black strap famine, and there is no probability of their going down if no substitute for cane black strap is evolved. Every available car is gobbled up for the alcohol factories, so as to fill their contracts with the dynamite factories, and it looks as though Southern mixed feed mills would have a hard time getting molasses for their mixed feeds as long as the war lasts. Alfalfa hay quotations ranged from $16 to $18 per ton, according to quality, meal from $20 to $22 per ton and molasses mixed feeds from $27 to $33 per ton. Grain mixed feeds ran from $25 to $29 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1915.

Alfalfa feeds hold firm in price, though the demand has lately been rather light. Dealers say the outlook for prices is uncertain, but no immediate decline of any account is looked for. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $27.40 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $29.40.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

In Kansas they do not like to estimate the damage to the first, second and third cuttings of alfalfa, which resulted from the continuous rains. That these losses have run into millions is the opinion of alfalfa millers who have been depending on Kansas for ther supplies of hay. Practically all of the hay being marketed by the Sunflower State grades lower than No. 1.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., will start work soon on the erection of an alfalfa meal mill at Garden City, Kan., to have daily capacity of 100 tons of alfalfa meal. A large warehouse for hay and one for meal will be erected in conjunction with the mill. Otto Weiss, president of the company, says the Garden Cty plant will be the most complete alfalfa mill in Kansas. It will be ready for operation some time this fall. Work will be rushed and the plant put in operation as soon as completed, as the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co. expects a bumper year in the alfalfa milling industry. Just now the company is pushed on contracts for meal and reports the demand much larger than the supply. The Otto Weiss Stock Food Co. recently doubled its capital stock and is now a $200,000 corporation.

Alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers are wondering to just what extent the larger crops of feedstuffs supply will affect the demand for alfalfa mixed feed in the cotton states. The South and Southeast are counted among the largest consumers of alfalfa mixtures, and already there is apparent a slight let-up in the demand for feeds from this territory. But to what extent the demand will lessen is causing not a little concern in the trade. There are some manufacturers who assert that their regular trade will continue to buy alfalfa mixtures as heretofore, for local-grown feedstuffs are not a suitable substitute for alfalfa feeds. But there are others who are already looking to other sections as outlets or their feeds. It is likely that the demand from the South will show some falling off, but not to the degree anticipated by some manufacturers.

Nothing has been done so far in exports of alfalfa meal or alfalfa mixed feeds, but several large dealers are figuring on contracts with representatives of foreign governments. One large miller in St. Louis who sold large amounts of flour last year to a foreign government has been asked to figure on a 50,000-ton lot of alfalfa meal for export, but uncertain conditions in the milling industry made such a sale impossible. However, with improving conditions in the milling districts and the output of mills increasing there is indication that foreign inquiry for alfalfa meal will begin to be felt. Alfalfa meal can be shipped abroad to better advantage than alfalfa hay, and its somewhat increased cost is offset by the cheaper handling, lower freight rate and better feeding value. That there is likelihood of a foreign government demand for meal developing within the next few months is the opinion of leaders, and particularly those exporters on the Atlantic Coast who are in touch with the situation.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 30, 1915.

The cessation of rainfall enabled Indiana farmers to get in more wheat, but mills report that deliveries are still not very satisfactory.

Demand from buyers is only fair. Prices show just a little weakening, patents standing at $4.80 to $5.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 14,534 bbls., compared with 16,895 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,987 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 14,965 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Feed demand is fairly good. A number of mills are just closing up their last contracts. A decline of 50c is noted.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.80@5; straight, $4.55@4.75; clear, $4.25@4.45. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c more.

Mill Feed—$21.50@22.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23@24 in 100-lb. sacks.

Indiana Notes.

Rolla Williams was attacked and seriously beaten by two men in his mill near Ellettsville. Robbery was thought to be the motive.

J. F. Winebrenner, Son & Co., proprietors of a grain elevator at Huntington, Ind., have filed a partnership petition in voluntary bankruptcy, giving their liabilities as $19,943.72 and assets as $15,770.01.

The Acme-Evans Co., of Indianapolis, and 488 other Indiana mills joined in the protest made by mills in Central Freight Association territory against increased flour rates in this territory. Protest against a proposed increase in less than carload shipments was lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good up-to-date mill, capacity from 75 to 300 bbls. Have about 30 years' experience. Can read and write German and English, not afraid of work and do all my own repair work. Plansifter system and water power is my favorite. Iowa, Nebraska or South Dakota preferred. Address M. B., Box 212, Mapleton, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller for soft wheat mill; good mechanic and capable of handling molasses feed outfit preferred. Address Box 313, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—The City Mills at La Crosse, Wis.; capacity 75 bbls. flour, 10 tons ground feed, also entire wheat flour, granulated corn meal and graham. Equipped with up-to-date machinery throughout. Local trade for entire output. Splendid opportunity For full particulars address Lewis Bros. Realty & Inv. Co., La Crosse, Wis., or William Yeo, 330 North Seventh street, La Crosse, Wis.

A LIVE MILL—A live mill in first class order of 120 bbl. capacity at a good location. Call on or address N. Stromberg, Eagle Bend, Minn.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

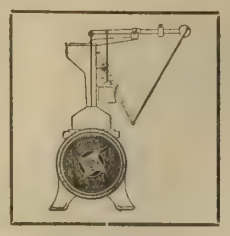
FOR SALE—Or exchange, small flour and feed mill, first-class elevator, warehouses, coal and wood sheds, in prosperous town of 10,000. Served by six railroads and surrounded by good farming country; business successful. Good Manufacturing Co., Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—Money-making flour mill, 130-bbl.; flour in demand from New York to Pacific Coast; situated in one of the largest wheat counties of Kansas; 2,000,000 bus. raised annually; easy terms for quick sale. Address H. H. H., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street

Minneapolis, Minn.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds"
EST. 1847
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds"
EST. 1847
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents
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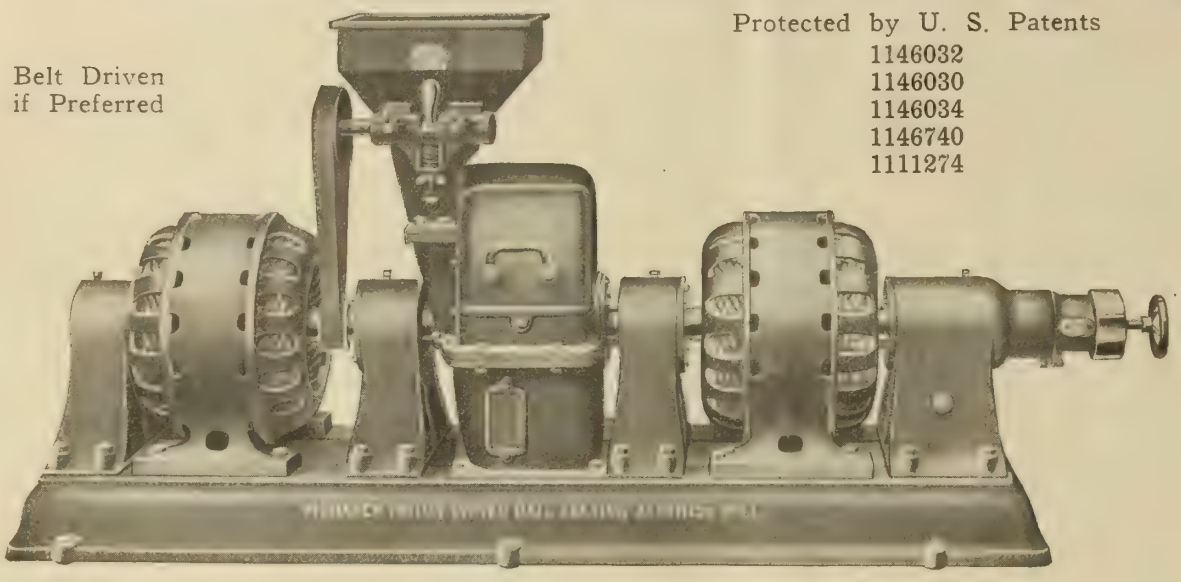


A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

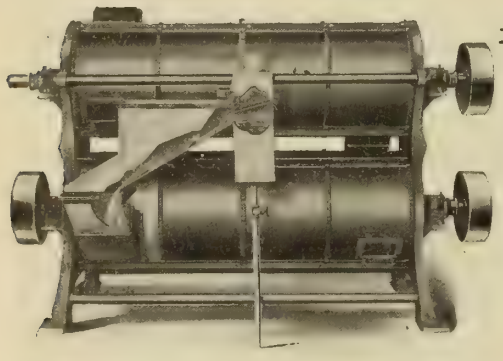
DON'T BUY AN IMITATION

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322



WHEN you see it at work—when you see it actually "producing" —when you see it cleaning wheat as you have never seen wheat cleaned before—then is when you realize why the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is the criterion of wheat cleaners.

If interested in knowing how to bring off-grade grain back to sound milling health, send for Bulletin No. 93.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain New.

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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416 Merchants Exchange ilding

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915 | Number fteen

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

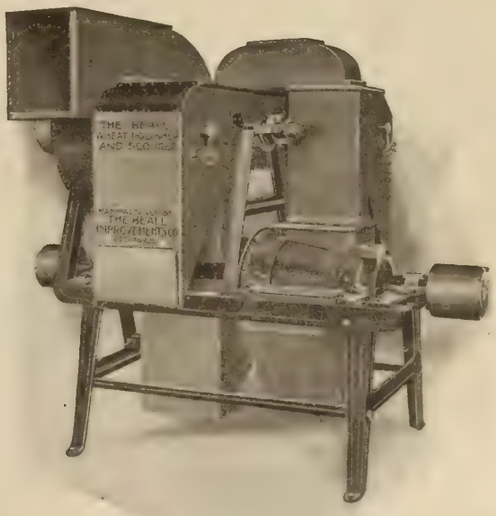
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

ka Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

ill Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
A fine short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Headed Grain in Nebraska

Photograph Taken in Western Nebraska.

The grain in western Nebraska is grown in a dry country which ordinarily does not produce large yields. It is "headed," as cutting off the heads and elevating them into a header box is called. This wheat goes into stacks immediately and usually is threshed dry and sweet.

Western Nebraska raised a world of good milling wheat this year because everything was favorable for a large production. There was strong milling wheat in other sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but western Nebraska had the best chance to save its wheat and have it threshed dry and sweet.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON
MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes
"David Harum" Flour
Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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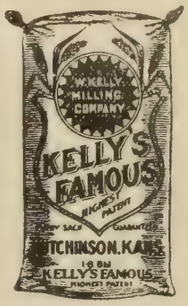
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details



"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

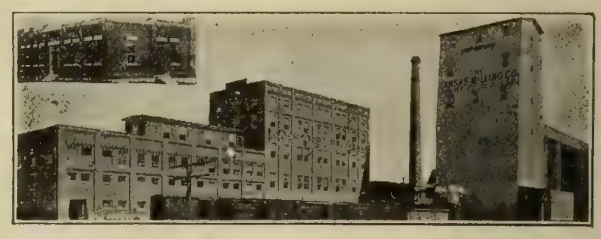
The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?
When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.
"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest
Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.


1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name
"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

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Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-six TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915. Number Fifteen

Mix Dry and Wet Wheat

Handlers of Grain Can Save Time in Drying.

Much of the new crop of wheat as delivered from the farm this year has a high moisture content, which, if put into storage without special treatment, is very likely to cause trouble by becoming musty and hot. To help overcome this danger the Department of Agriculture is pointing to the success of a method of mixing high-moisture and low-moisture wheat together whereby part of the damp wheat of this year's crop can be put into good condition. This was demonstrated in an experiment at Baltimore which was directed by a grain standardization specialist of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Gambrill Manufacturing Co. of that city.

The experiment at Baltimore was performed to determine if it would be possible or feasible to handle damp wheat in such a way that it would not be necessary to put it through a commercial drier and yet insure its keeping safely in storage or during shipment.

For this experiment one car of Pacific Coast white wheat containing 1,098 bus. was mixed with one car of Eastern red winter wheat containing 1,126 bus., and put into storage in an elevator bin. On July 29, samples taken from the white wheat while it was still in the car tested 9.7 per cent in moisture. Samples taken from the red wheat on July 31 while this wheat was also still in the car tested 15.1 per cent. These wheats were thoroughly mixed on Aug. 3, and the moisture was then put into storage in an elevator bin and allowed to remain there until Aug. 6, when it was transferred to another bin. Samples taken from the wheat at the time it was transferred tested 12.9 per cent moisture for the red wheat and 12.2 per cent for the white wheat. The wheat was allowed to remain in the second bin until Aug. 10, when it was transferred to a third bin. Samples taken at this time showed that the moisture content of the red wheat was 12.5 per cent and of the white wheat 12 per cent. While the grain was still in the cars the red wheat tested higher in moisture by 5.4 per cent than the white wheat. By Aug. 6, or three days after the wheats were mixed, enough of the moisture from the damp wheat had been transferred to the dry wheat so that the difference in their moisture content at that time was only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. By Aug. 20, or one week after the wheats had been mixed, the difference in their moisture contents had been reduced to only one-half of 1 per cent.

In order to have a record of the temperature changes in the grain during this experiment, four electrical thermometers were placed at different depths in the bin into which the mixture was run. No appreciable change in temperature was noticed during the transfer of the moisture from the red to the white wheat.

The mixing of damp and dry wheat will facilitate the handling of the wet wheat this year. The miller who buys wet wheat and has some dry wheat to mix with it can obviate some of the extra work in handling the damp wheat to keep it in condition and also get it in shape for milling by mixing the two wheats together for a few days. This will also do away with part of the extra work in drying. One car of wheat can be dried down to a low moisture content and then mixed with another car of high moisture content wheat and time and labor be saved. If the mills or elevators are equipped so that they can mix and dry at the same time, this method will greatly increase their capacity for taking care of large quantities of damp wheat.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications for registration have been filed and acted on, and after the expiration of 30 days will be duly registered unless objections are received. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, applied to similar goods, may file an opposition within the above time. The patent office will determine the ownership of the mark and grant registration to the one legally entitled.

For further trademark information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, solicitor for registration of trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

NUFEAST. Used on prepared food for animals since November, 1914. Applicant, the Windsor Stock Food Co., Windsor, Conn. Serial No. 84778.

MOR-DOH. Used on wheat flour since June 17, 1914. Applicant, Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill. Serial No. 85880.

POCAHONTAS and representation of fanciful picture of the Indian maiden. Used on corn meal since March 15, 1915. Applicant, the Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass. Serial No. 86051.

ARCADE. Used on flour since March 1, 1912. Applicant, Goode & Dunkie, Covington, Ky. Serial No. 86069.

JERSEY QUEEN. Used on wheat flour since March, 1893. Applicant, James McDonnell Co., Mobile, Ala. Serial No. 86147.

POTENCIA. Used on wheat flour since April, 1915. Applicant, Hennepin Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Serial No. 86318.

GROFAST. Used on a calf meal since Aug. 25, 1911. Applicant, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Serial No. 86319.

MAURERS KWALITY and representation of a rooster, all enclosed within a circular border, with the rooster in white against a black background. Used on foods for poultry and stock since April 9, 1915. Applicant, Martin R. Maurer, Elizabeth, N. J. Serial No. 86616.

DICTATOR and representation of the Statue of Liberty. Used on flour since 1883. Applicant, Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Mount Vernon, Ind. Serial No. 86662.

OUT-O-SITE. Used on self-rising wheat flour since March 22, 1915. Applicant, Akin-Erskine Milling Co., Evansville, Ind. Serial No. 86719.

HIGH MARK. Used on wheat flour since April 20, 1915. Applicant, Henry Koper & Co., New York, N. Y. Serial No. 86738.

MAY ROSE. Used on wheat flour since March 4, 1909. Applicant, Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill. Serial No. 87016.

EVERYBODYS. Used on wheat flour since August, 1911. Applicant, Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill. Serial No. 87015.

The Guffing Milling Co., Forest City, N. C., is erecting a 50-bbl. mill. Principals in the company are J. P. Guffing, W. F. Flack and J. D. Morris.

South American Trade

Barriers Exist, but Department of Commerce Will Help Shippers.

Washington, Sept. 7.

"Removing the barriers" is the important task set before those who are acting in behalf of the United States in the efforts to increase the volume of trade between North and Central and South America, and one barrier to which it has been found necessary to give a vast amount of attention in proportion to its actual magnitude is that of the insignificant but extremely troublesome question of the form of the shipping documents.

As required by many of the Latin-American countries, these offer a complicated problem to the exporters in the United States, who have not been fully and accurately instructed on the subject. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has undertaken the responsibility of removing this barrier by making it possible for American shippers to obtain information regarding these requirements.

The difficulties encountered are fully appreciated by American exporters who have attempted to ship their goods without the assistance of a commission house or customs broker. They have found an embarrassing obstable in the fines provided for every possible deviation from the prescribed customs regulations, which are very detailed as to the informtion to be included in the documents.

Numerous instances have been reported where fines were imposed for such slight irregularities as the failure to state the nationality of the vessel in the invoice, the use of ditto marks, or incorrect translation of the designation of the goods included in the shipment. As a result American exporters have had the unpleasant experience of refunding fines to the consignees of their goods, with incidental delay of proceedings which has tended to impede the extension of trade that is strongly desired at the present time.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestice Commerce has issued a pamphlet, tariff series No. 24, describing shipping documents required and which is mailed from Washington, D. C., headquarters for 10 cents.

In circular No. 297 Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, says:

"By supplement No. 1, effective Oct. 6, to Illinois Central Tariff 994-L, which provides for transit privileges at Birmingham, Ala., on grain and grain products, they have included St. Louis and East St. Louis as points of origin from which grain may be drawn.

"Heretofore transit was only available at Birmingham when destined to Gulfport, Meridian, Mobile and points in Southeastern and Carolina territories when originating at Ohio River crossings."

The Linton Grain Co., Chickasha, Ok., has incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators are F. R. Linton, S. C. Linton and Johnnie Levy.

R. J. Ihlenfeldt, Algoma, Wis., has engaged in the wholesale flour and feed business.

Cook & Jessup, of Hobbs, Ind., have sold their grain elevator to J. A. Cunningham.

Better Weather for Threshing.

Improved weather conditions increased the threshing and marketing of winter wheat last week, but the movement still is less than expectations. Authentic reports indicate that the loss in abandoned acreage and from sprouting in the shock in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraka and Illinois will be in excess of recent pessimistic estimates. Spring wheat weather has been ideal for the harvest, and threshing returns indicate that the Northwest will raise a record-breaking crop and that the quality of practically the entire yield will be unusually high. Weather over the corn belt has been the most favorable of the season, and the crop is regaining some of its lack of growth due to recent low temperatures and wet weather. Indications are that the total yield will be close to the record crop of 1912.

Wheat Per Barrel of Flour.

I am inclined to believe that all of the mills in the Southwest are deceiving themselves in figuring the amount of wheat they use to make a barrel of flour. One of the largest mills in the state informs me that up to Aug. 5 their yield was 4.42; from Aug. 5 to Aug. 15, 4.44; from Aug. 15 to Aug. 25, 4.46. No. 2 wheat is worth about 95c today, and on that basis 4.30 would cost $4.27½, whereas figuring 4.40 at the same price would make the cost $4.43. In other words, if you base the cost of your flour on a yield of 4.30 when you are actually using 4.40 you are deceiving yourself to the extent of about 16c in the cost of making a barrel of flour.—Frank Foltz, Oklahoma City, Ok.

Flour Milling Course at the Pennsylvania State College.

This course was prepared to meet the growing demand for engineers equipped with a special training in the field of flour mill engineering, and at the request of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association by resolution adopted in convention in September, 1909.

It offers a sound theoretical, as well as a practical training, equipping the student with a working knowledge covering the production of the raw materials with which he has to deal; the commercial side of the problem, including a study of the cereal markets; the economical design of the necessary plant equipment, and the practical management and operation of such a plant.

The course has been made, educationally, as broad as is possible for the time permitted. The student completing it will not only be fitted to take up the special line of work as indicated, but will have the necessary training that will permit him to enter the majority of the fields of industrial activity. He will also have the training necessary to serve the government, at home and abroad, in consular and other work.

The student must in addition to the work as outlined, spend at least one summer vacation in a modern flour mill. The requirements for admission to this course are the same as for the regular course in mechanical engineering.

W. W. Brown is the new manager-miller for the Frankfort Milling Co., Frankfort, S. D. He began his duties Sept. 1.

Mr. Adams, of Witwen, Wis., has engaged in the milling business with John Nold.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

Published Every Tuesday at
416 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

White Bread—the World's Real Food.

The blissful ignorance of all but the scientists and the extremists among medical men must be the cause of all that has been accomplished since the burr age passed away in flour milling. The public requires and secures pure white flour because it likes it. Manufacturers of milling machinery strive to build flour mills which will produce the finest, whitest and purest milled flour, and millers spend their hard-earned surplus to secure the most modern and best milling machinery which money will buy. Operative millers have, with ambitious and thoughtful purpose, endeavored to perfect themselves, that the wheat and the machines in their charge may give the utmost of pure white flour.

All this is wasted energy of mind, muscle and money, for another scientist has broken into the newspapers with the threadbare admonition:

"Stop eating white bread if you wish to keep good health."

The latest advocate of the "Doc" Wiley propaganda to put the flour millers out of business is Dean John P. Sutherland, of the Boston University School of Medicine. The New York American and the Louisville Courier-Journal are so far the only newspapers to properly recognize and headline his article. Now, it is to be noted that Dr. Sutherland lives in a village which has no flour mills and in a state which raises so little wheat that its production is negligible in the aggregate of the billion-bushel crop which is supposed to have been raised this year. It would be an act of charity and consideration to turn the good doctor over to the tender mercies of Bernard J. Rothwell or E. E. Dawson, each of whom occasionally sells a car or two of flour under the shadows of both Boston University and Harvard University and even the Boston School of Technology. If it takes three good men to convince and convert Dean Sutherland to the cause of white flour, we will appoint another and say that James B Knowles can clinch all arguments that the others do and do not think of.

It is rather strange and illogical and inconsistent that scientists often advocate a return to nature and the utilization of raw and uncooked foods, and when the subject of medical science is approached from the practical standpoint they can quickly advocate and recommend the most modern, which is generally the most expensive form of treatment for disease. If "sulphur and molasses" for spring fever and castor oil for inflammation of the bowels (now called appendicitis) was in vogue, the medical profession would go back at least 25 years, as would flour milling be back 50 years should rolls and sieve bolters and improved purifiers be discarded.

Dr. Sutherland advocates unpeeled potatoes, as well as unbolted meal of the wheat berry. Well, Doctor, we must confess an occasional liking for well-done baked potatoes with the jackets on, as well as an occasional inclination for graham or whole-wheat flour. Nature and not physicians prescribe human food, and most humans eat from necessity and not because they are told to. Not all men and women prefer rich food, and the great majority of the human race have no choice of food, but take that which they can get, which is cheapest and gives the maximum of nutriment at the minimum of cost. It is well known that the civilized races prefer white wheat flour. The reasons for the preference are not as important to the milling industry as the fact that the multiplication of flour production increases along the line of least resistance, as does any business enterprise. Some way and some how, there are mighty few mills making much of a showing with their whole-wheat flour manufacture. There is a reason.

No, Doctor. You may be scientifically correct, but practically you are all wrong. You have written such a pleasant little article that we are going to let all the flour millers read what you say about their business, which is, first, to get the most white, good flour out of a bushel of wheat and then to sell it at a profit to themselves. This is sometimes possible. There is one thing the millers will all respect and admire. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, whom you may have heard of, is another advocate of whole-wheat flour. He says housewives should buy coffee mills and make their own flour from wheat, which, to be logical, should be reaped with a sickle and tramped out by bare feet or goats. "Doc" Wiley doesn't care if the millers all "bust up" or blow up, and we take it that you are more considerate of their financial investment and their pride of calling, so will not substitute any other method of milling.

The article referred to reads as follows:

(New York American.)

Boston, Mass.

Stop eating white bread if you wish to keep good health!

Dean John P. Sutherland, of the Boston University School of Medicine, the eminent specialist in dietetics, thus launches a blow at the hitherto sacred American institution—the loaf of white bread.

"Any form of cooked food made from bolted (white- flour dough is an unbalanced ration, and as such unfit to eat," says the physician.

"True grain food like wheat, from which our flour is made, contains 12 mineral constituents—sodium, sulphur, silica, potassium, magnesium, manganese, iron, phosphorus, fluorine, chlorine, iodine and lime, each of which plays an important part in body-building. Yet over 75 per cent of these combined valuable minerals and protein is lost by the screening of wheat to remove the bran and tailings.

"When we realize what a difference a fraction of 1 per cent of fat or sugar can make in infant feeding we can readily believe that the large reduction in salts and protein brought about in the milling of white flour must be capable of seriously affecting the health of those who habitually use white flour in large quantities as a food.

"White bread, biscuits, rolls, muffins, crackers, cake, pastry, pies and many gravy and soup thickenings are comprised chiefly of white flour, which enters to an unreasonable extent into the diet of the average person. These foods are more attractive to the eye, whiter and flakier, and are considered more palatable than the same foods made from whole-wheat flour.

"But when it is remembered that three-fourths of the nutriment in them has been filched out it is surprising why such a large class of intelligent people persist in their use. As I say, white flour is consumed to an unreasonable degree when it really should be eliminated from the human diet.

"How many persons know, or stop to consider if they do know, that the nitrogeneous substances in a kernel of wheat are directly underneath the outside husk or shell? Manufacturers, by screening away the outside, filch from the grain the bulk of its mineral nutriment. This is done purely for commercial purposes—that the residue may look flaky and white and bring a better price.

"How many persons know that by peeling their potatoes before they eat them they are depriving themselves of the most valuable food substances in the potato?

"How many would consent to eat their potatoes skin and all, as I do? Not until we all do will we really derive valuable food nutriment from potatoes.

"If every housewife would throw away her sugar bowl and ban sugar in every commercial form from her house, both she and all the members of the family would be better off in health.

"Nature has indivated very positively that we need sugar as a food. In cow's milk we get on an average of 4.3 per cent sugar. It should be noted, however, that in these typical articles of food there is no starch. During digestion, however, starchy foods are converted into sugar, thus greatly minimizing the necessity of sugar for those who use starchy foods. Nature has also put into our fruits and berries and into certain grains and vegetables a percentage of sugar, thus indicating that grape sugar and milk sugar should form a definite proportion of our diet."

Holding the Sack.

Milling and Grain News will concede that there are cases (which make up the usual exception which proves the rule) in which millers are justified in granting 30 days for payment for flour sold in carlots for domestic business, and also exceptional cases where the customary 60 days' acceptance draft is good business with the United Kingdom importers. Yet the United States cannot and will not finance the Allies on the basis of 60 days' acceptance, and millers cannot and will not, as a rule, sell flour on those terms until there is a decided change in the conditions which exist in Europe. Millers are not going to "hold the sack" in the reconstruction period.

The simple reason why some millers are not going to do business that way is that neither they nor their bankers believe it is safe and sound business. You may know your trade abroad, and you may believe that these firms are sound and responsible and of long-established integrity and as "good as the Bank of England."

Yet no human being can foretell and undertake to say what is going to happen in Europe in the next 60 days, or, more to the point, in the next six months. Will the United States be at peace or at war? The hazards of war and peace are uncertain, and with Mexico on the south, Europe in turmoil on the east, and west of us that ambitious little nation of iron men called Japan, we may be called upon to join the followers of Mars, despite all "watchful waiting" and the policies of peace which Washington has followed with such apparent success ever since Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States.

We would like to know who wrote the article quoted below, but we cannot give the writer credit where credit is due.

There is every indication that John Bull has shaken his money bags until there are hardly enough sovereigns left to rattle. But there is little known of the financial juggling that has enabled Germany to maintain the offensive for a year against the most powerful nations of the world, but enough is known of the financial condition of England to convince the thinking man that the sale of a few hundred million dollars' worth of war supplies to her is not the best business in the world. Her first Lord of the Treasury has publicly stated that the time was not far distant when to raise the "last hundred million pounds which are to win the fight" will have to be raised by forced subscription.

The fact that England is now making desperate efforts to negotiate a $300,000,000 loan in New York indicates that she realizes that something must be done, and done at once, to take care of the alarming condition of the exchange rate. England is mak-

ing an effort to take care of her purchases of millions of munitions with promises, and it is only a question of time when the prospect of immense profits won't look as good to the American manufacturer as a little hard-earned coin. When that time comes, when we demand "cash with order," like Sears-Roebuck, the war will be nearing its finish.

We believe that even the big munitions manufacturers of the United States are beginning to realize that over a billion-dollar balance of trade is not particularly valuable if it cannot be realized on, and the fact that a big shipment of real money arrived in New York the other day is evidence of the fact that they have demanded something more tangible than paper and promises to pay.

It may be that none of the Allies are facing bankruptcy and repudiation, but when it is realized that the sum of all the private incomes in the empire that pay income tax is considerably less than the war budget for the ensuing year, and when it is considered that a revolution in any of the nations that are so deeply in debt to us for munitions of murder would result in repudiation of the balance due it can be readily seen why American big business is demanding that they occasionally see the color of real ican bug supply is demanding that of the experience of the creditors of the Confederacy good business judgment would suggest that the next shipment of shells, saddles and shrapnel should go out C. O. D.

The flour mill and elevator at Clifton, Tex., which has been closed for some time, but it was recently acquired by J. F. Weiser, of Hico, Tex., and his associates. A corporation with $25,000 paid up capital has been formed under the style of the Clifton Mill and Elevator Co. Operation will begin as soon as the machinery can be overhauled and modern equipment installed.

S. Stewart, J. P. Larson and a large number of farmers will build a 350-bbl. mill at Mott, N. D., during the next three months. Material for the mill commenced arriving last week and final arrangements are being made for the completion of the mill. Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., of Minneapolis, has the contract for the machinery.

S. A. Perry, of Balta, N. D., was in Anamosse, N. D., recently, making arrangements for the erection of a flour mill. The mill will have a capacity of 25 bbls. and the building will be erected so that additional machinery may be installed if it becomes necessary.

The Central Granaries Co.'s elevator at Holdredge, Neb., burned recently. Loss was $35,000, covered by insurance.

A new building has been erected for the flour mill at Mosely, Ark., and the mill will be ready for operation by Sept. 1. Mr. Tilton, the proprietor, purchased the machinery of the Danville Roller Milling Co.

The Great Northern Railway, of Superior, Wis., intends to build two new grain elevators. One of these will be a handling house and the other will be the first unit of a system of concrete storage bins.

The S. C. Bartlett Grain Co., of Peoria, Ill., has taken a contract to deliver a large consignment of rye in Germany. It is the first attempt to export to Germany from Peoria.

The Iver Pederson Co., Ettrick, Wis., has incorporated with capital of $25,000. Incorporators are A. M. Pederson, Ida Pederson, Emma Benrud and O. Runnestrauid.

The Workman's Compensation Law

Effect on Small Employers of Labor in Different States.

(Copyright, August, 1915, by Elton J. Buckley.)

To my mind the most important legal development for a long while, remembering the large number of business people of all classes which it affects, is the workmen's compensation acts which have already been passed in about 30 states and are being passed in more all the time. Probably within a comparatively few months all states will have a workmen's compensation law.

The states which have already passed a compensation act are: New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia, Ohio and Washington.

The reason for the extreme importance of these laws is that they completely change the relation of an employer toward his employes. He is now practically helpless to defend himself against the expense of accidents which may happen to them while in his service. If the accidents happen he must in most cases pay for them. The theory which the state goes upon, in enacting these laws, is that the employer, called upon now to face this virtually certain expense without chance of defense, will add it as an item to his cost account, and the public will pay it, which, says the law, is as it should be. Incapacitated workers should be maintained by the public. And employers generally are rather accepting this view, and are not worrying much, inasmuch as they are expecting to collect all the expenses of the new law from the public.

In some states the workmen's compensation act applies to any employer, large or small, except a farmer and the employer of domestic servants. The little retail grocer who has one clerk beside himself is as subject to it as the Baldwin Locomotive Works. If his one clerk, through his own gross carelessness, gets a hand cut off in a meat chopper the employer must go on paying him a percentage of his wages for several hundred weeks. This is so in the great majority of the states. A very few, like Rhode Island, apply the law only to employers with more than five employes. Nevada applies it to employers with more than two employes, but most states apply it to all.

In some states, as in Oregon, an employer is not actually forced to pay for his employes' accidents under the workmen's compensation act. That is, all employers are not. With employers in the hazardous employments it is made compulsory, but other employers, such as merchants, and artisans generally, can take their choice—pay under the compensation act or allow themselves to be sued for damages in the old way. The law in Oregon and most other states that do this, however, says to the employer: "If you reject fixed compensation and take a chance on being sued you will be deprived of your usual defenses if you are sued." Of course, this indirectly makes it compulsory after all, and it is, therefore, expected to bring the employer into line for the fixed compensation.

What I mean by depriving an employer of his usual defenses is this: Take Pennsylvania before a workmen's compensation act was passed. John Jones is a merchant employing clerks. One of them, in passing through a shipping room, falls through a trapdoor and breaks his leg. On the ground that it was negligence to leave the door open, the injured clerk sued for damages. The employer could defend on three grounds:

1. The door was left open by another clerk, who was a fellow servant of the clerk who was hurt. Under the law I am not responsible for injuries caused by fellow servants.

2. The clerk was himself negligent (contributory negligence) in not seeing that the door was open and avoiding it. Therefore, he cannot recover damages.

3. The clerk knew that the trapdoor had to be open more or less, and in passing through the room he assumed the risk.

Many and many a suit for damages has failed because the employer successfully raised some or all of these defenses. And in all justice certainly the second one should be raised. An employe who is hurt because off his own carelessness ought not to be allowed to put the cost of his injury on his blameless employer. But under the workmen's compensation acts the employer who goes into court to defend the suit of an injured employe has almost no defense at all. Except "the accident didn't happen," which, of course, would be impossible in most cases. The wilful misconduct of the injured employe, causing the accident, is another possible defense, but wilfulness is not easy to prove.

The course under all the acts, as to paying for employe's injuries, is substantially the same, though details differ. In most states an employer must pay for an accident happening to an employe if it arises out of the employment. Occasionally exceptions are made where the accident was intentionally caused by the injured employe's own act, or by the wilful act of a fellow employe, or where it was caused by intoxication, or—in Kansas—by wilful failure to use safeguards provided by the employer. The Ohio law goes to the limit. It provides that the employer must pay for "all injuries not self-inflicted received in the course of employment causing disability beyond one week or death."

In all states the disability caused by the accident must continue at least one week, and in most states it must continue two weeks. The period provided for the payment of part wages to the employe varies. In Pennsylvania, for instance, 50 per cent of the regular wages must be paid for various periods, depending on the injuries. For the loss of one hand it is 175 weeks. In case of death a lump sum to the relatives.

Practically all the state laws require the employer to furnish some sort of guarantee that the payments will be made. This is done by taking insurance, sometimes in a state insurance fund created by the act and sometimes in any company that an employer may choose. In some states an employer who can show himself abundantly solvent is exempted from the need of taking out insurance.

The decrease in value of the English pound note has caused no ill effect as yet in the exporting of grain from Philadelphia, although there has been very little grain sold by the exporters here to the United Kingdom, as most of the grain sold lately has been to France and Italy. The British steamship East Wales sailed this week with 160,000 bus. of wheat and 234,010 bus. of oats to Bordeaux. This stuff was paid for before it left port. It is hardly likely that any grain will be sold here to the United Kingdom, as at the present worth of the pound they would have to pay 12c a bu. more for grain than it is worth here.

Lewis A. Miller has purchased equipment for a feed mill at Newburn, Fla., with capacity of 200 sacks daily. He will handle flour and other grain products on a jobbing basis.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To \ From	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Allegheny, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Binghamton*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	24.00	38.00
Boston*	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Buffalo*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Cincinnati	17.40	17.40	8.40	18.40
Chicago	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.90	20.90	11.90	18.90
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Erie, Pa.*	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Indianapolis	17.30	17.30	8.30	16.30
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky	17.40	17.40	8.40	19.40
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	30.50
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	29.50	29.50	20.50	25.80
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	12.75	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00
Philadelphia.	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00
Portland, Me.	31.50	31.50	22.50	27.80
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Rochester*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Schenectady*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Scranton, Pa.*	27.50	27.50	18.50	23.80
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	19.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	16.30	16.30	7.30	16.30
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.00	20.00	34.00
Toledo, O.	19.90	19.90	10.90	18.40
Troy, N. Y.*	28.80	28.80	19.80	25.10
Utica, N. Y.*	27.80	27.80	18.80	24.10
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Wash'ton, D. C.*	26.50	26.50	17.50	22.80
Wheeling, W. Va.	23.00	23.00	14.00	19.00

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at this points, or when billed through.

Rates from St. Louis apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered to C. F. A. and Trunk Line territories, or when billed through.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6, 1915.

Further improvement in the general condition of the flour market was apparent the past week, but buying did not show much increase. The larger country movement and the bright weather were satisfactory influences tending to better the tone in the market. The cash wheat premium in the Southwest showed little change for the week, good grades of milling wheat being practically unchanged, or at a premium of 15c to 20c over September. Millers were more sure of their wheat supply and were more disposed to quote prices for late delivery, and are catching up with old contracts on which they had to secure extensions.

General buying of Kansas flour did not show much change. Millers are obtaining most of their business from regular trade in the Southwest and in Central states. Some buying was done by the South for prompt movement, but this was just routine business.

At the close 95 per cent flour in jute sold at a range of $4.65 to $4.80 per bbl., Kansas City, 30-day shipment. A general price for September-October is $4.75 for 95 per cent in jutes, Missouri River. Some mills are asking up to $5.10 for straight, but they are out of the running and are operating on old orders booked up to $5.75 per bbl.

Southwestern mills are decidedly out of line on Eastern business. Bids from the East the past week were on a basis of $4.75 to $4.80 for straight grade, delivered in jutes, but Kansas mills were asking around $4.75 for straight, Missouri River points. This makes their quotations more than 50c out of line with the views of Eastern buyers. Flour prices in the East are on basis of Northwestern quotations, and until Southwestern prices are aligned mills have little chance of selling anything in Eastern markets. Reports indicate that most Northwestern mills are taking contracts for crop shipment at prices considerably below Kansas offers.

Foreign business is practically at a standstill. The fluctuating foreign exchange market is an adverse factor, but mills willing to do business on 60-day terms are not doing anything, either in clear or better grades. Cables are infrequent. Foreigners, it is expected, will not buy heavily until after the Canadian crop moves. The full effect of the Dominion crop on prices will mean a saving, it is their opinion.

Clear flour is somewhat slow sale, due to the poor foreign outlet. However, there is no surplus on the market. Mills are asking up to $4.50 per bbl. for fancy clear in jutes or cotton sacks. Second clear is quoted up to $4 and is slow sale. Low grade is quoted at $3.50 to $3.60 per bbl. in cotton or jute sacks.

* * *

Soft wheat flour sales were for small lots to regular trade. Mills report a slightly increased inquiry from the South and Southeast. Best patents are quoted up to $5.50, Kansas City, cotton sacks, for Southern shipment, or about on same basis as best hard wheat patents. Cracker bakers are not doing any contracting, but are buying most of their supplies as needed. Contracting by the South has been on a very meager scale. Millers have shown no tendency to book ahead.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, September shipment, $4.65@4.80; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.20@4.45; second clear, $3.70@4.10.

Mill Feed Continues Steady.

Few price changes were recorded in the Southwestern mill feed market the past week. Demand continued in fair volume, with supplies showing no change, resulting in a steady market. Bran sold most of the week between 87c and 89c, most sales being on a basis of 88c, Kansas City, for straight carlots. Mills are not offering too freely, seeming able to dispose of their output without much trouble. Best demand for bran was reported in immediate Southwestern states. Some sales were made South and a few cars were moved East, but quotations east of the Missouri River are generally on a lower basis than Kansas offers.

Buying of feed was altogether for quick shipment. The local trade on seven-day shipment is discounting the market several cents per 100 lbs. on bran, claiming that the feed situation in the Southwest is bearish. With this section harvesting its largest crop of roughage in history and farms literally filled with green feeds, all commercial feeds are meeting with a none too active demand. Buyers say the one sustaining factor in the mill feed market has been the light operations of mills, meaning a light supply of feed. Up to a week ago continuous rains interfered with pasturing and harvesting of green feeds, but now, with bright weather, buyers say that all commercial feeds will have to go lower or remain unsold. Millers, on the other hand, are not too anxious to sell ahead, claiming that the fall and winter will see a broad demand for mill feeds.

Shorts were steady all week and continue to sell at a wide range over bran. Brown shorts are worth $1.15 to $1.20 per 100, while gray shorts are quoted up to $1.25, or the same basis as a week ago. White shorts are in light supply and are worth up to $1.30 per 100. Fancy white middlings are quoted at $1.35 to $1.40 per 100 in mixed cars.

Because of the light demand from flour consumers, low grade is meeting with good sale among hog feeders at $1.65 to $1.75. Some sales have been as high as $1.80 per 100 in cotton or burlap.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 87@89c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.15@1.20; gray shorts, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.45; red dog, $1.65@1.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.75@4.90; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.25 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.50@4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 89c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.75; white shorts, $1.35@1.45.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 95c per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; gray shorts $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30, corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.75@5.95; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat, flour, high patent, $5.90@6.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills increased 6,200 bbls. the past week and average of all plants was about 95 per cent of full time. Total production was 64,900 bbls., compared with 58,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 59,400 bbls. two weeks ago and 56,600 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City again decreased, amounting to just 955 cars, compared with 1,001 cars in the preceding week, 2,445 cars last year and 395 cars two years ago. The smaller receipts were disappointing, but advices from the country indicate that next week will witness the heaviest receipts of the crop year to date. Ideal weather has prevailed over the entire Southwest in the last 10 days. Consequently, threshing progress is rapid.

Country mills report that the movement of wheat is just beginning to show new crop proportions and is still much below the marketing of a year ago. Farmers are busy with plowing and other farm activities, which is keeping the movement down. Millers and country elevator operators are not storing wheat at all, taking advantage of the big premium at Kansas City.

Elevator stocks in Kansas City increased 23,693 bus. for the week, and amount to 265,766 bus., compared with 4,723,533 bus. a year ago.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City the past week were 100 cars, compared with 169 cars in the preceding week, 102 last year and 215 two years ago. Elevator stocks increased 9,550 bus., notwithstanding the light receipts, and amount to 66,387 bus.; last year, 171,809 bus.

Arrivals of oats were 72 cars; last week, 60 cars; a year ago, 102 cars. Elevator stocks increased 5,152 bus. and amount to 52,059 bus., against 335,589 bus. a year ago. With an unusually large crop of green feeds in the Southwest, farmers are using less corn and oats. Consequently, the feeding demand for the coarse grains in Kansas City has fallen off.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. I. Sterling, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, was a visitor in Kansas City on Sept. 4.

L. R. Hurd, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was in Chicago several days last week.

The Croysdale Grain Co., Kansas City, is 41 years old. The company was started by W. E. Croysdale Sept. 1, 1874.

The R. H. Drennon Grain Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., has started work on an elevator at Okemah, Ok., to be completed in 60 days.

W. I. Williams and Glen Campbell have leased a warehouse at Fort Scott, Kan., and will operate a wholesale business in flour and feed.

The Wheatland Elevator Co., Ellis, Kan., has started work on a concrete elevator of 100,000 bus. capacity to be completed as soon as possible.

The Oklahoma state report for September estimates damage to wheat in shock at 10 per cent and says the corn crop promises to be the largest ever raised in the state.

A sale of 4,250 bbls. of spring wheat flour was made to a Kansas City baker last week for crop shipment. The price is said to have been under the best offer from Kansas.

Emmanuel Donmyer, grain buyer for the Lee-Warren Milling Co., at New Cambria, Kan, returned last week from the Pacific Coast, where he attended the two expositions.

Paul Uhlmann, of the Terminal Elevators, and C. T. Neal, of Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., Kansas City, returned last week from Galveston, where they spent a fortnight in looking after wheat that was caught in the recent storm. Mr. Uhlmann said that damage was not as severe as first expected.

A hearing will be held in Oklahoma City some time this month by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the reasonableness of flour rates from Oklahoma points to the Southeast. The Southwestern Millers' League, through C. V. Topping, secretary, will oppose petition of railroads in the Southwest for an increase in the rates.

When will stack threshing start? This seems to be an important question in the Southwestern milling industry just now. Without doubt, quality of new wheat will show material improvement as soon as stack threshing begins, for wheat in the shock suffered most damage from the continued rains. However, there are some millers who believe that stack threshing will not start until the beginning of October.

Millers seem to believe that Kansas still can save 100,000,000 bus of wheat if threshing weather in the next four weeks is favorable. Almost ideal weather prevailed throughout Kansas all of last week and for the first time in several months not a station in the state reported rain. Corn made good progress and the outlook in the state is for a record crop of the coarse cereal. Fear of frost damage because of late maturity is an important market factor. Harvesting of corn will not start for some time.

Kansas is out of line in Eastern markets, quotations from New York and other large Eastern markets being as much as 60c below mill prices. But millers believe this situation to be temporary. One large miller in Kansas who has just returned from the East says: "The Northwest has the edge at this time, but when Kansas wheat starts to move in volume commensurate with the crop, I expect to see Kansas prices on a basis with spring wheat quotations in the East. Of course, the Northwest has the largest crop in its history and is bound to have some advantages, but Kansas has a large crop, too, and will get an equal share of the business in Eastern markets. Prices will right themselves soon.

Imports of American flour by Chile in the year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to 254,953 bbls., valued at $1,330,875. These figures compare with imports in 1914 of 152,324 bbls.; in 1913, 28,781 bbls.; in 1912, 35,357 bbls.; in 1911, 18,034, and in 1910, 4,271 bbls. The big increase in imports the last two years resulted from high prices for domestic wheat and a short crop. In April, 1915, alone, imports amounted to 111,960 bbls.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1915.

There were fair inquiries for flour on the decline in prices last week, but most of the demand was from domestic buyers and represented spot or quick shipment orders. Values have reached a point where further shading of quotations is hardly probable, unless peace in Europe should completely drop the mottom out of the wheat market and an entire adjustment of values be necessary, even from the present reduced level n all grades of flour. Stocks of flour are unusually low for this season of the year, and output of the mills has been so light, owing to lack of good milling wheat, that it would seem necessary for jobbers and dealers to make purchases very shortly to replace, especially as values are at the botttom of a remarkably long decline.

Several mills reported fair sales of flour to the South and Southeast, and Eastern buyers purchased fair orders in the late week. Business sentiment the country over is improving, and there is every reason to expect unusual industrial activity this fall and winter, after the country's record-breaking crops have been harvested. Export demand was light, and little business was reported to Europe. Shippers were more optimistic over the outlook, however, as a strong recovery in foreign exchange rates, Germany's modification in her submarine warfare, and expectations that England will now be called upon to abandon her "Orders in Council," and permit food shipments for the civilian population of Germany, caused the belief that shipping conditions are shaping for considerable export business in the near future.

Output of flour at the following mills was 82,000 bbls. last week, against 78,500 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Scarks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,600; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St .Louis, Ill.), 2,800; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 600.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—New patent at $4.65@4.90; straight, $4.45@4.55; extra fancy, $4.30@4.40; clears and low grade, $3.50@4.

New Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, quick shipment, $4.70 @5; straight, $4.40@4.60; clear, $4.30 @4.50; second clear at $3.75@4.25; low grades, $3.50@3.65.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75 for new.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote spot or quick shipment: Hard bran at 94@95c n; soft bran, 97@98c n; mixed feed, $1.10 @1.15; middlings, $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed, $$30 per ton; corn bran, $1@1.03; mixed feed, $1.10@ alfalfa meal, $19 for No. 1; $20.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote bran at $1; middlings, $1.30.

Mill Feeds Dull and Lower.

Mill feed market was dull and lower last week. Trade was influenced by increased grinding at the mills, and by a break in wheat futures to the lowest record on the crop. Bran sold below the dollar mark for both hard and soft, for the first time since the war was declared in Europe. The former was offered at 96c for quick shipment and the latter at 98c, or a decline of 3 to 5 cents from last Saturday's quotations. Buying was largely for immediate needs, as the continued uncertain price movement in wheat operated against future buying. Regular trade sources took supplies in only a small way, with local trade the best selling source, although some little business was booked with the Southeast and South. Large crops of roughstuff and a big corn yield are lessening demands from the Southern section, however. The East has been doing very little in the market for two or three weeks, although supplies there are light, and sooner or later will have to be replaced. Middlings were relatively firm compared with bran and met a fair demand at recent quotations. Quotations were $1.25@ 1.40, according to quality.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat was steady last week, despite the fact that futures sold at the lowest level on the crop, and that receipts were heavier than in some time, owing to improved weather in the winter wheat belt. Supplies received were readily taken by millers, as stocks are unusually low for this season. Should the movement of wheat prove heavy, millers assert the premium of cash wheat over options will vanish very quickly in the closing days of September. If the weather turns wet and bad, however, and receipts are further delayed, a scramble of "shorts" in the September option might easily result, as there is a lot of room for an advance, with the September option quoted at 98c and cash wheat at $1.06@1.09.

St. Louis Notes.

More favorable weather and a renewed demand is expected to improve conditions in the cash market.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 932,283 bus., compared with 995,615 bus. the week before. Shipments were 619,230 bus., against 692,-190 bus.

E. M. Kelly, of the Liberty Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., is again a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange this week. Mr. Kelly is looking after supplies of cash wheat and as usual is an interested spectator of the antics of the "pit" traders.

Sol Quinlavin, of the S. J. Quinlavin & Sons Feed Co., was on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week after an illness of ten weeks. He received a hearty welcome from his many friends and acquaintances.

George Schoening and E. F. Schoening, of the Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill., were in St. Louis last week on business and pleasure. Both expressed the opinion that better things are in store for the milling business.

W. T. Cornelison, of the F. A. Grier Co., one of the oldest cash grain houses of Peoria, Ill., discussed grain trade conditions with friends on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Grier believes the corn crop will be a "bumper."

B. R. Neil, superintendent of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.'s mill at Dallas, Texas, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Neil said that business sentiment is unusually optimistic in Texas and expectations are for a good fall trade.

John E. Hall, a well-known grain man of St. Louis, who supplies the 'boys" on the floor with flowers from his garden every week during the summer, has sold his beautiful place in the county, and the "flower wearers" are sad "Uncle John," as Mr. Hall is familarly known, may settle down to the simple life on his farm at Golconda, Ill.

A. J. Koenigsmark, of the Koenigsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill., believes that the United States is facing unusual business activity in the near future. Mr Koenigsmark was on the Merchants' Exchange last week, and is unusually cheerful over the outlook.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 85,450 bbls., against 75,380 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,370,840 bbls., against 2,212,950 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 114,890 bbls., against 85,990 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,940,880 bbls., against 2,689,995 bbls. last year.

The monthly report of Flour Inspector August Rump showed 13,209 bbls. of flour inspected on the Merchants' Exchane in August. Stocks of flour in St. Louis warehouses Sept. 1 were 31,900 bbls., compared with 36,600 bbls. Aug. 1, and 52,000 bbls. Aug. 1, 1914.

L. Ray Carter, of T. W. Carter & Co., returned Sunday from an extended tour of the Pacific Coast resorts, and a visit to the World's Fair. Mr. Carter, who has an elegant case of tan and sun-burn, is enthusiastic in his praises of the Fair, and he says that while it cannot compare in size with the St. Louis Exposition, in its beauty, arrangement and lighting effects, it is the finest ever held.

The family of Frank P. McClellan, of the J. S. McClellan & Son Grain Co., had a narrow escape early Sunday morning when their residence at Ferguson, St. Louis county, was burned to the ground. Mr. McClellan was awakened by the crackling of the flames and hastily constructed a rope of bed sheets, by means of which Mr. McClellan, his wife and son, and a sister-in-law, slid to the ground in safety. The improvised rope broke just as the last one, Mrs. McClellan's sister, had reached a point of safety.

While export houses reported no definite improvement in flour business last week, there is a growing belief that increased business is not far away. The recovery in sterling exchange and Germany's policy in yielding to the United States in the demand for a modification of her submarine policy, made exporters believe that shipping conditions shortly will be much improved. The heavy arrivals of gold in New York market, as well as large lots of American securities from London, also suggest that a large foreign credit will shortly be arranged for the allies by New York bankers.

Missouri Notes.

The new elevator of the People's Elevator Co., at Metz, Mo., is nearing completion.

The Scott County Milling Co., of Oran, Mo., will build additional elevators.

The contract for the erection and completion of the elevator for the Farmers' Elevator Co., at Avilla, Mo., has been let to Leslie Davis, of Carthage, Mo., and he will complete the building as soon as possible.

WANT ADS.

Received Too Late to Classify.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

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MILLING & GRAIN NEWS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4, 1915.

Wheat market here was very much weaker today, losing four to five cents, No. 2 hard closing at 97c to $1.01. Receipts are moderate and not up to expectations, there being but 64 cars in today, as against 75 a year ago.

Flour quotations show but little change for the week and have practically been ciphered down to $6 per bbl. for best patent in cotton. Omaha millers are asking $5.40, while the western part of the state is quoted at $5.80 per bbl.

Many millers report that much of the wheat offered them is of light test, sprouted and unfit for milling and that they are compelled to buy at the market centers.

Trade is reported fair and millers are optimistic that conditions will improve.

Bran has had a decided slump the past week and the demand is small. Jobbers here are offering $16 to $16.80 for bran and $23 to $25 for shorts. Interior mills are asking around $22 for bran and $26 for shorts.

Railroad officials are extremely optimistic about the corn crop and are expressing opinions that the yield will be around 200,000,000 bus. If this proves to be so the yield would be the greatest in the history of Nebraska, as during the past seven years the yield has averaged from 90,000,000 in 1913 to 78,000,000 in 1910. Light frosts were general over the state last Sunday night, but, according to the opinions of railroad and grain men, not heavy enough to injure the crop. In fact, the general opinion was that it would prove beneficial, as it would stop the rank growth and hasten the ripening.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour—Patent, in cotton, $5.40; straight, in cotton, $5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.60@5.80.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $16@16.80; shorts, $23@25. Interior mills—Bran, $22; shorts, $23@26.

Nebraska Notes.

The Peoples Co-operative Grain Co. has been incorporated at Hillsadel, Neb., with capital stock of $25,000 and will bulid a grain elevator of 25,000 bu. capacity.

The New Farmers' elevator at Brainard, Neb., has been opened for business. The plant has capacity of 40,000 bu. It is of concrete construction and fireproof throughout.

Nebraska millers are receiving a large amount of off-grade and high-moisture content wheat, but are following no established rule for discounts, local conditions determining the prices at which off-grade grain is taken.

Several points in Nebraska have been paying higher prices for wheat than Omaha, due to the short supply. However, with the improved weather conditions, mills are receiving more wheat and prices are moving to a normal basis with Omaha.

The Farmers' & Merchants' Milling Co. has been incorporated in Western, Neb., with capital stock of $10,000 by J. F. Blandin, J. E. Mickel and George F. Sawyer. The company will start work immediately on a 50-bbl. mill to be completed within 60 days.

At the Nebraska State Fair there will be exhibits by the following mills: M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha; Neb.; Fremont Milling Co., Fremont, Neb.; Gooch Milling and Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb. H. E. Gooch is a member of the executive committee in charge.

The many friends of Paul Jaegei, of the Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, will be sorry to learn that he had the misfortune of having his right arm caught in the machinery of his mill and came very near to losing the same. However, he writes that no bones were broken and his fingers are beginning to work again.

Almost ideal weather prevailed throughout Nebraska the past week. Practically no rain fell during the entire period and threshing made good progress. The movement of new wheat also increased, but is still much below normal volume. Farmers are busy with fall plowing of wheat fields and there is indication that heavy wheat movement in the state will not start until after plowing and seeding is completed. However, mills expect to receive an ample supply of new wheat from now on and will probably ship large amounts. So far, many millers in the state have had difficulty in getting enough wheat to operate on, but with better road conditions and more general threshing, mills do not expect any trouble from now on. Many points in the state which were paying premiums over Omaha prices as a stimulant to bring out wheat supplies are on an Omaha basis at this time.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1915.

This has been a week of waiting for the market to settle. Mills raised their limits and almost stopped all the buying. Some fair orders were booked for shipment up to Dec. 1. This applied to spring flour, as Kansas flour is still above spring and the preference goes to spring wheat mills at the same basis.

A great many cars of flour are on the way East, but very few have been unloaded, although the flour unloaded has proved very good quality. Stocks of all kinds are very low. This applies to feed, hay, grain and flour. The warehouses are almost bare, but heavy stocks are moving and soon there will be a glut.

Nearly everybody is loaded up until Dec. 1 with bookings of flour, but they are interested in buying up to next May if anyone will quote them. It looks very much as if the buying will be continued this coming crop, as it has been regular for the last four months. Not heavy at any one time, but there is always business going, if one looks hard enough for it.

The above applies to the buyers outside of the large markets, as they are buying only a few cars at a time and trying to get it much under the mill limits. A good number of cars have been refused on different excuses, and there will be more of this, as a great many cars should have been in long ago, but were delayed on account of the slowness in getting new wheat.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.50@6.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; clear, $6.05@6.25; low grade, in jute, $3.75@4.25; new flour about $1.25 lower.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.05@5.25; straight, $4.75@5.05; clear, $4.25@4 55; extra, $3.85@4.10.

Kansas Patents (basis sacks)—$5.30@5.60; straight, $5.05@5.30; clear $4.75@5.05.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.75@5.05.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $31.50@32.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50; middlings, $27@27.50; bran, $23@24; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $29.25@30.25; bran, $23.50@24.25; winter middlings, bulk, $29.50@30.50; bran, $23.75@24.25.

Clint G. Davis is now sole owner of the Paducah Milling Co., Paducah, Ky., having purchased the interest of his partner, Herbert P. Hawkins.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1915.

The unsettlement of the market causes much holding off in flour buying, but some mills report having had a fair trade in new wheat flour. Competition has been sharp and Northwestern mills are making offers that buyers would find attractive were it not for their fear that the market is likely to have a sensational slump, as some authorities have been predicting. Old flour has been well cleaned up and there is hardly any old wheat flour remaining. Kansas representatives are giving their attention to prompt shipment business and find the spring wheat competition quite severe just now.

Sharp declines have occurred in the feed market during the past week, as in weeks preceding, and buyers have been afraid to take hold, believing that the bottom had not been reached. All the sales made appear to be for quick delivery and there is now spot feed to be had, owing to greater activity at the mills. Country dealers report pasturage as excellent and say their customers are buying very sparingly.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $7@7.25 in wood; clear, $6; low grade, $4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.60@5.75 in cotton; straight, $5.40@5.60; first clear, $4.90@5.15.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.75@7 in wood; pastry, $6.25@6.50; low grade, $4.25.

Rye Flour—$5.90@6.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50; standard middlings, $27; red dog flour, $33.50; oil meal, $37.50; gluten feed, $26.85.

Buffalo Notes.

H. M. Witbeck, of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, is spending a vacation at North Bay, in upper Ontario, Canada.

The old stone mill in the town of Castile, N. Y., is to be put into operation by Campbell & Keppen, who will grind feed there.

T. S. Banks, representative here for the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., is spending several days on a business trip to southern New York.

R. H. Leggett, for some time salesman for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., has become representative for this state for the flour brands of the Everett-Aughenbaugh Co.

Frank F. Henry, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., has gone on an automobile trip to New England, where he will join recreation with business for a few days. The office reports flour trade good.

A. T. Safford, a flour dealer of Boston, Mass., was here last week calling on friends. He was formerly head of the Pillsbury Flour Mill Co.'s office in Buffalo and went from here to Boston to represent the company.

Local cooperage shops which depend upon the flour barrel trade are finding business very poor this month. One of the big coopers says it has seldom been any poorer than at present, in spite of the fair amount of flour moving.

Bakers from other cities are making numerous visits of inspection to the big modern plant of Ward & Ward, Inc., recently opened here. Fred C. Haller, of Pittsburgh, and Otto Helm, of Cleveland, were late visitors there.

Word from Duluth late last week said that mills in the Northwest had just begun to grind new wheat and that flour would soon be coming this way by lake. An exceptionally heavy amount of flour is expected to begin about the middle of this month.

Visitors to the Corn Exchange during the week included: H. C. Ellis and B. M. Hess, Chicago; Elmer Koch, Indianapolis; C. W. Randolph, Toledo; F. N. Fretch, Bethlehem, Pa.; E. W. Elmore, Oneonta; W. D. Moore and W. W. Barbour, Memphis; James A. Crawford, Hamden, N. Y.

The western New York wheat crop is in the threshing stage and turns out quite as heavy as was expected. Reports of yields of above 45 bus. to the acre are common. The quality is not up to the quantity. Millers say the wheat is smutty, more or less, and that something will have to be done to purify the seed, or the next wheat crop will be unfit for milling.

New York

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

While the trade bought to some extent during the past week, the volume of business was not as large as the previous week, for with the continued weakness of the wheat market buyers were rather cautious. There was rather a lively inquiry, however, on spot stuff, as a good many buyers have evidently waited too long and are finding their warehouses pretty well cleaned out. During the past two weeks there has been rather good buying, and the trade having flour coming to them will no doubt await further developments before buying more.

Spring patent, new wheat, for last half September and October, November and December shipment was offered during the week as low as $4.65 in jute, and the general range was from $4.65 up to $5 in jute. Of course, mills which made the lower range of prices secured the business. Old spring patent on spot were sold at $6.25 to $6.40 in jute, with the supply very limited.

New wheat Kansas straight was held at $5.25 to $5.75 in jute, but with business practically nil, as prices were too high above spring patent to attract buyers. However, spot stuff, both old and new wheat, was in rather active demand, and some new wheat straight on spot was sold at $5.75 jute.

Spring wheat clear was in fairly good demand, and new wheat flour for last half September-October shipment was offered at $4.35 to $4.60 in jute.

New wheat Kansas clear was offered at $5 to $5.25 in jute, but with no business doing.

Soft winter wheat straight, new wheat, was offered at $4.60 to $4.70 in sacks, with business on same very moderate.

Mill feed prices were again easier during the week, with business on same very light. City bran in bulk was quoted at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.50@6.65; new wheat, $4.90@5.25; straight, new wheat, $4.80@4.90; clear, new wheat, $4.60@4.75; low grade, $3.75@4.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, new wheat, $4.90@5; clear, $4.60@4.80; low grade, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.75@6; straight, new wheat, $5.25@5.75; low grade or clear, $4.25@4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $36; oil meal, $38.50@39.50; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $23@28; red dog flour, $37.

Notes.

D. J. Kniering left on last Wednesday on a trip to the Northwest, visiting his mill connections.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1915.

Recovery of wheat helped sentiment in the flour trade during the middle of last week, and prices had a firmer tone, though there was no material change in quotations. Prices at the end of the week were substantially the same as for the previous week. The demand has been confined almost entirely to business for quick shipment, though some contracts were closed for deferred shipment. Millers are of the opinion that if the market will become better fixed that a brisk domestic demand will follow, as jobbers throughout the South have practically no stocks, and are waiting for the psychological time to cover future requirements. So long as prices are as unsettled as they have been, it is not thought that they will change their policy greatly.

Mills are operating about 80 per cent of capacity, or practically the same as last year, but profits on business are not as satisfactory on account of the unsettled conditions. Cash wheat has changed very little in this market, No. 2 red, with billing, being quoted $1.10 @1.12. Mills are lightly supplied, and little local wheat is moving, with quotations on local without billing $1.08 @1.10.

Minnesota and Kansas flour trade was quiet last week. The feature of the trade was in the fact that prices on hard winter and spring wheat patents are getting close together. Ordinarily spring wheat flour is much higher. Prices have shown little change the past week. Jobbers have very little old flour left, and are reserving this for their best customers' demands.

Mill feed has been in only fair demand, with prices unchanged the past week.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in cotton bags)—Best patent, $5.40; standard $5.20; half patent, $5.10; low grades, $4.40; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patents, $5@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (cotton or jute)—Best patents, $5.30@5.50.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. bags)—Soft winter wheat bran, per ton, $22@23; mixed feed, $24@25; shorts or standard middlings, $26@28.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 24,000 bbls., against 21,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

J. B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' association, has gone to Charlotte, N. C., on matters pertaining to the bleached flour regulations.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 167 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at Nashville at end of week were: Wheat, 344,000 bus.; corn, 94,000 bus.; oats, 103,500 bus.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1915.

Flour and feed business has been a great deal better the last few days, due to the lower prices all around. The jobbers report a very decided improvement in their trade with the retailers, and now are much more willing to take on contract flour and at the same time the mills are more inclined to sell on contracts, whereas they have been rather slow in selling for longer time shipment than 30 days.

Feed business has shown a big improvement, due to better weather and lower prices. There has been a good demand for all kinds of bran, shorts, mixed feeds, corn bran and chops.

Prices today about as follows: Highest Illinois patent, cotton, $5.75; high patent, $5.30; straight, $5; highest Indiana patent, $5.40; straight, $5.

Bran, $19.50; shorts, $25.50.

Notes.

Jessie Currie, of the Currie-McCraw Grocery Co., will be away about 10 days on a vacation.

W. O. Horr, Oklahoma City, Ok., spent a few days in Memphis recently looking after his grain and hay business.

A. L. Roberts, of Roberts-Hamner Grain Co., has just returned from a very extensive trip, having visited many of their shippers throughout the North.

E. L. Mofield, Harrisburg, Ill., has applied for membership in the Memphis Merchants' Exchange. He expects to move to Memphis in the very near future and to enter the grain business.

Joseph Wade, of John Wade & Sons; S. F. Clark, of Clark-Buckle Co., and E. E. Buxton, a well known broker, are taking their vacations. All are expected home within the next few days.

F. G. Gullette, formerly with the Cairo (Illinois) Milling Co., is now with the G. E. Patterson Co., of Memphis, and has been assigned to Southeastern territory. Mr. Gullette was with the Patterson Co. before, therefore he is very well acquainted with their goods and their trade.

G. E. Patterson, of G. E. Patterson Co., left Monday on a Southern trip. He expects to visit with his salesmen and brokers in the principal Southern cities and will more than likely go to Havana and other points. Mr. Pepper has just returned from his vacation—also from a business trip to a few Northern points.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Sept. 6, 1915.

The demand for flour from the country is improving and but for the weakness in the wheat market jobbers would probably be anticipating their wants but they are only buying at present to supply the current demand.

Business in general is being stimulated by the movement of cotton, as considerable is being sold and brought to the market.

Corn meal is not in much demand and ground feeds have stopped selling almost entirely.

Following prices obtain here today: Soft winher wheat flour, superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $5.65@5.75 wood; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.35@5.45 wood; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $4.95@5 wood; wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $24; shorts, in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; standard bolted meal, in 96-lb. sacks, $1.65.

The main item in imports by Finland is that of cereals, most of which comes from Germany, in spite of the proximity and enormous production and export of Russia, says a recent consular report. This may in part be accounted for by the fact that the avenues of Russian cereal export by both rail and water center toward the south, which exists on the Black Sea. Some American flour reaches Finland via Germany, but is not separated in the statistics. Under war conditions, Finland is getting all of her supplies from Russia.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1915.

The Chicago flour market maintains the healthy tone reported last week. Business in the aggregate was large, and there has been a tendency for sales for the family trade to diminish the last day or two. The city bakery business has been satisfactory, especially on new flour for deferred shipment, and sales, as compared with 10 days ago, are liberal enough. Just what effect the extreme bearishness now so dominant in the wheat pit and the decline from the level at which flour buying started may have on flour trade sentiment remains to be seen.

A feature of spring wheat mill activity has been the wide domestic consumption. The majority of the mills have sold their output for the month of September and a number are sold ahead to January. Northwestern patent is in good demand and brings satisfactory prices. The inquiry for Northwestern first clears is strong for prompt shipment, but very little of this grade is being sold for deferred. Second clear offerings are very free.

Southwestern mills temporarily appear to be out of the running, at least in the Chicago market, due to their inability to compete with the lower levels named by spring wheat mills.

The soft wheat flour market is practically unchanged. Some good-sized sales of patent were made to the large cracker manufacturers, but the smaller buyers are not taking hold at present values. A very active demand for soft wheat flour is anticipated when the extent of the damage done to the crop becomes more generally known.

Rye is extremely weak. Patent white rye is being offered freely for quick shipment, and this is true, to some extent, as regards the darker grades.

Durum products have been freely offered and acceptances numerous, especially for deferred shipment—that is, October to December. Large quantities of durum patent have been sold in the Chicago market, and reports from Eastern points are very similar. Durum has continued to bring a premium over spring wheat, but this will doubtless be wiped out shortly, when a much larger volume of sales is looked for.

One of the puzzling trade situations in the milling trade at the present time is the conflicting statements covering the export business. There is no question of liberal bookings having been made to go abroad, but no tangible data can be looked for on specific sales. Should the exchange situation be put on a normal basis—and it would seem that this must be done soon—the indications are that the export flour demand would be very large.

Mill feed is extremely weak. The excellent pastures at this time of year are, of course, the dominating factor, but aside from this feature the market is exceptionally slow, with unusually liberal offerings.

Chicago Market Prices.

Old Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.30; standard patent, $5.10@5.25; first clear, $4@4.50; second clear, $3@3.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.80@4.90; clear, $4@4.10.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.70@4.80; clear, $3.90@4.10.

Old Durum (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.75@3.80; No. 1 Semolina, $5.10@5.20; No. 2 Semolina, $5@5.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.75@22; middlings, $27@27.50; red dog, $31.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.75@5; dark, $3.90@4.10; blended rye, $4.90@5.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.75; straight, $4.50@4.60.

Chicago Notes.

J. A. Harrison, Clinton, Ill., has been elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

H. H. Hanneman, of George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, is spending several weeks in Chicago.

Charles T. Hurlburd, associated with Hurlburd, Warren & Chandler, has taken charge of the grain department of W. H. Colvin & Co.

T. A. Grier, the grain man of Peoria, Ill., was a Chicago visitor during the week, on behalf of the Grain Dealers' National Association's coming convention, to be held in Peoria.

The Bozeman Milling Co., Bozeman, Mont., has let contract for the construction of elevators at Accola, Menard and Springhill. The elevators will have capacity of 35,000 bus.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 7, 1915.

The flour market the past week has been rather active and reports indicate that millers are able to find ready sales in the East and at satisfactory prices. Some sales have been made to Texas bakers and one mill reports an exceptionally good trade in Arkansas. Mills in the southern half of the state and in Oklahoma report good sales of low grade flour to New Orleans, Laredo and various points for export to Mexico. No export sales are being reported to Europe and there is not much inquiry from abroad. The majority of the mills are running full time and prospects for a continued run are beginning to look better, provided the receipts of good milling wheat continue to get larger. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $5.60@5.80 basis Missouri River points.

Wheat receipts have been picking up and with a few more days of good threshing weather the movement should be considerable larger. Receipts Saturday were 46 cars, against 61 a year ago. Country elevators are paying the farmer from 90c to $1, basis No. 2. Local mills have been taking most of the wheat the past week. Some of the wheat is moving to Kansas City and some for export, but exporters are not working the markets very hard; bids for export are 12c over the Chicago September option.

The feed market shows a little strength and prices for straight bran have advanced a little, mills getting 90@95c and $1@1.05 for mill run; shorts remain about the same, $1.20 @1.30.

Notes.

The Santa Fe advise that the embargo on Galveston has been raised and that the road will accept all kinds of goods and materials for transportation.

The Poteau Mill & Elevator Co., of Poteau, Ok., with a capital stock of $10,000 was given a charter. Incorporators are W. W. Burns, S. W. Anderson and Marie Burns, all of Poteau.

Secretary J. C. Mohler advises that farmers should pay attention to seed wheat. Farmers as a rule are thinking about these matters, and are not only looking for better seed, but looking ahead.

B. R. Neal, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, and J. Perry Burrus, of Collin County Mill & Elevator Co., McKinney, Tex., were in Wichita for a day looking up the wheat situation. They intended to visit some other markets before returning home.

Wheat receipts in Wicihta for the month of August were 943 cars, while in July receipts were 1,107. This gives a good idea of what the wet weather has done to hold back receipts and keep the threshers out of the fields, while August, 1914, was about double that of this year.

A suit for $5,600 damages against the George Koch Grain Co., of Wichita, has been filed in the Federal Court by the Terminal Elevators Co., of Kansas City. The Kansas City company allege that the defendant failed to comply with the provisions of a contract for the delivery of wheat made last July.

The hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, docket 666, has been indefinitely postponed. This case carried the advance in minimum weight; advance in cereal products rate, together with advance in feed and corn products to the flour rate. It is thought that the railroads will correct some of these items before the case comes up for hearing again.

Among the Oklahoma millers who visited in Wichita the past week were Frank Foltz, secretary Oklahoma Millers' Association; George W. Curtis, of the Plansifter Milling Co.; F. O. Jones, Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City; John Landis, Weatherford Milling Co.; Jona Ruth, Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher; W. G. Patten, Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha; Fred Miller, Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid.

The Yukon Mill & Grain Co., of Yukon, Ok., are doing considerable exporting to South Africa, Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico and Hawaii. This branch of the business is in charge of Edward Glass, a linguist who speaks and writes several languages. They are expecting quite an increase in this business in the next few years. A new boiler is being put in the mill and the capacity will be doubled. Also a new cooling tower has recently been added and some other improvements are being made.

An appeal against the law's delays, alleged to have cost farmers of Dickinson county thousands of dollars was filed with the Attorney General by a delegation of farmers from Enterprise. The delegation wanted to know why the suit pending in the Supreme Court to make The Hoffman Mill Co. lower its dam across the river at Enterprise is pending instead of being decided. The case goes back to the early 80s when the legislature passed an act authorizing the mill to construct a nine-foot dam. Since then it has been raised several times and is now 17 feet high, so the farmers state in the petition.

The following Kansas millers were visitors in Wichita during the week: R. J. Fleming, of the Henry J. Arnold Mills, at Sterling; A. J. Bulte, of Larabee Mills; William Kelley, of the Wm. Kelley Milling Co., Hutchinson; Ross Stratton, Baden Mills, Winfield; C. M. Wallace, Alexander Milling Co., Winfield; R. A. Goertz, Newton Milling and Elevator Co., Newton; M. B. McNair, Lyons Milling Co., Lyons; A. R. Hacker, St. Johns Mills & Elevator Co., St. Johns; George Ricker, of the Pratt Mills, Pratt; J. W. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan.; Geo. H. Hunter, Jr., and W. H. Voile, of Hunter Milling Co., Wellington.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6, 1915.

More Indiana wheat is coming in and there has been very little rain the last week. The quality of wheat is poor, however, and millers are rejecting considerable.

Flour output in Indianapolis last week was 14,410 bbls., compared with 14,534 bbls. the preceding week, 9,676 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914, and 12,836 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indiana Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.80@5; straight, $4.65@4.75; clear, $4.35@4.45. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c more.

Mill Feed—$21 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; $22.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

Indiana Notes.

Thomas Harris and Charles McDermott, of Petersburg, Ind., have bought the flour mills at Oriole, Ind., and Mr. McDermott and his son Edwards have taken charge.

Coppes Bros. & Zook, millers at Nappanee, Ind., have installed a United States moisture testing machine and a wheat drying aparatus in their plant.

Fire believed to have started from spontaneous combustion caused $200 damage at Wides Brothers wholesale feed store at 118-120 East Georgia street, Indianapolis.

Fire destroyed the grain elevator belonging to John Phillips at Star City, Ind., with loss of $35,000.

The Western Ohio Grain and Milling Co., St. Henry, O., has been incorporated by Joseph J. Moeller, B. T. Post, J. B. Lange, L. B. Franck, Frank Brunsewick and John Emmelgarn. Capital of the company is $20,000. It will operate a grain and milling business.

The A. A. Vorpagel Flour Mill, at Lyons, Wis., burned.

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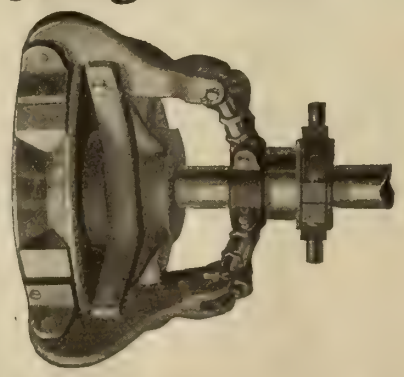
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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6, 1915.

Trade in all kinds of corn goods was rather light the past week, but Kansas City and Missouri River mills are doing a fair business for this time of the year. Sales are in larger volume now than a year ago, ascribed to the better business conditions in the South. However, the large corn crop being gathered in the South is an adverse factor in corn goods business with Texas and Louisiana. Local mills report that Texas plants are as much as 20c per bbl. under their prices and are consequently getting most of the business. But trade to other parts of the South maintains good volume.

Few price changes were made in the local corn products market. Standard corn meal is quoted $2.90 per bbl in small sacks, while cream corn meal is held at 20 to 25c per bbl. higher, or at a range of $3.10 to $3.15 per bbl. in 24s paper of cotton. Hominy grits are selling at a premium of about 10c over cream corn meal or at $3.20 to $3.25 per bbl. in small sacks. Sales of this product are in small lots altogether.

Corn feeds are moving slowly. Millers are asking $1.38 per 100 lbs. for No. 2 mixed corn chop in new burlap bags and up to about $1.45 for No. 2 yellow corn. The premium of yellow corn chop over mixed chop is due to the 6c differential in prices in the cash corn market.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton of paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3.10@3.15 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.20@3.25; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.37 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1915.

There was considerable activity in corn products last week, and values were steady, despite a wide decline in corn futures and cash quotations. Southern sales were fairly good in corn meal, and table products, although the large corn crop in the South now is strongly competing with local mills. Eastern buyers bid rather freely for supplies on any concession in prices, and it is thought trade with that section must shortly show considerable increase. Dealers and jobbers show an inclination to contract more freely for future delivery, but mills are not keen in booking on this basis. Best posted dealers do not look for much lower prices, unless an unusual break in cash corn results from improved weather conditions. Quote corn meal at $3.55 f. o. b., wood: Grits, hominy and pearl meal at $3.55.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

Corn goods were somewhat firmer during the week, but demand was very quiet, as the trade were holding off, in view of the higher range of values.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.25, in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.25; granulated yellow, $4.35; corn flour, $1.95@2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.76@1.79; grits, $1.77@1.80; flakes, $2.20.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1915.

The scarcity of hominy continues to be the feature of the corn products market. Other corn products are in small demand at present, buyers carrying light stocks, but showing indifference over replenishing them. Quotations are: Hominy, $32; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1915.

The general tone of corn products was slightly easier last week. Corn was one to two cents lower at 80@82c. Bolted corn meal was quoted at $1.80@1.90 per 96-lb. bag, with fair consuming demand.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1915.

The corn market is a quiet affair. There is no heavy demand for corn products and no free offerings. All attention is in the future market, based upon the new crop prospects. Receipts for the week were smaller. The cash price remains high, but the lateness of the season is causing the holding of old supplies. White corn meal, $1.75@1.85; yellow corn meal, $1.70@1.75, in carlots.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 6, 1915.

Demand for corn products was off last week. Local sales were small. Ruling prices were, basis carloads, bbl. lots, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60; standard meal, $3.35@3.45; grits, $3.65@$3.75; hominy, $3.80@3.90; chops, $1.45@1.50 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@27.25 per ton.

A deal has been closed whereby Messrs. Lemmon & Swinheart have purchased from C. D. Evans the 50-bbl. flour mill at Collinsville, Ok.

The farmers of the vicinity of Canova, S. D., will organize a co-operative company and establish a farmers' elevator.

Thomas Harris and Charles McDermott, of Oriole, Ind., have bought the local flour mill.

The Sunset Milling Co., at Temple, Tex., will open its plant for operation, after having spent two months in overhauling and modernizing the mill and elevator.

A dust explosion at the elevator of the Louisiana Grain and Milling Co., Lake Charles, La., started a fire which caused a little damage.

Bert T. Benham, of Atchison, Kan., will be at Spokane, Kan., for about five months, erecting a flour mill.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6, 1915.

Lower prices were again the rule in flour trade throughout the state. For quick shipment prices were just 10c lower, and in some instances mills asked steady quotations, but for 60 to 90-day movement mills quoted reductions of as much as 25c per bbl. Iowa mills operated on better schedules the past week than for some time, and Kansas and Northwestern mill agents reported better business in the state. Buyers, however, are showing no disposition to buy for long-time shipment, generally taking just as their supplies make replenishment necessary.

Bakers and large buyers in the state are still bearishly inclined. Flour prices in the state show such a wide variation that buyers believe when markets settle it will be toward a lower basis. Spring wheat flour is selling as high as $7 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered, while same grades of new spring wheat flour are selling at $5.50 per bbl., or at a discount of $1.50. With this discouraging buyers from taking on supplies for quick shipment, the current movement of flour in the state is rather light.

Some Northwestern mills are promising quick shipment of new wheat flour, while others are taking sales for shipment after Sept. 15. Minneapolis mills are asking as low as $5 per bbl. for straight grade new wheat flour, shipment up to the close of the year. Kansas mills are on a higher basis than this, but are getting a good share of the business from regular trade.

Southwestern mills are doing a good quick-shipment trade in the state. With better weather conditions through Kansas and Nebraska, mills are able to fill quick-shipment orders to better advantage and are active for business. Best Southwestern patents are on a range of $5.65 to $6.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks. This is for quick shipment, while for October shipment prices are in some instances 25c per bbl. lower.

Iowa mills are running on new wheat. Generally Iowa plants are quoting new winter wheat flour on same basis as Kansas, or at $5.75 to $6.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Mills report a good demand from within the state, but sales to outside points are light.

Mill feed was steady all of last week. The tone in the market is rather weak, but the demand was good and all supplies were absorbed at unchanged prices. Bran is quoted at $21 per ton in 100-lb. bags, while shorts are worth from $25 to $27 per ton. Flour middlings are quoted up to $32 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.65@6.25; straight, $5.50@6; fancy clear, $5@5.20; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $6.75@7; standard patent, $6.50@6.75; clear, $5.85@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@21.50 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

Iowa Notes.

Northwestern mills are willing to accept business in Iowa for crop shipment and orders for 10 months' delivery were placed last week, but Kansas mills continue to limit new sales to 60 days and in some instances to prompt shipment. The wheat supply situation in the Southwest is clearing to some extent, but is not normal, which accounts for the position of Southwestern millers in the Iowa flour market.

The Iowa wheat movement is increasing in volume, as a direct result of the clear weather, which prevailed the past week. Threshing is increasing in all sections and mills report movement large enough for their needs. However, there are still a few plants in the state still operating on old wheat, but these mills are running only two or three days weekly. All of the larger mills in Iowa are using new wheat at this time and report no difficulty in milling.

Farmers were worried last week over the low temperatures. Corn made good progress during the week, but there is fear of frost damage throughout the state. The cereal is backward to the extent that growers believe that cold weather may set in before the plant is fully matured. However, with a fortnight to three weeks of high temperatures and clear weather, there is prospect in Iowa for almost a normal crop. Considerable damage has been done by rains and the acreage is much smaller than a year ago, but the state can still gather a big yield, if weather conditions are favorable.

T. G. Avery is at the head of a company erecting a 60-bbl. mill at Gates, Tenn. It will be ready for operation within a month.

Kansas City, Missouri.
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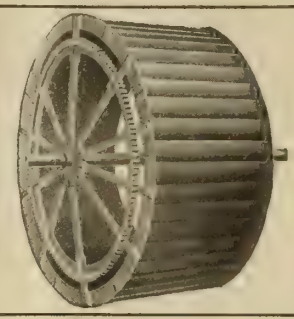
T. H. Sears, J. P. Sutherland and M. G. Davis are the principals in the Whitewright Mill and Elevator Co., Whitewright, Tex., recently chartered with capital of $25,000.

The Rockymount Grocery Co., Rockymount, Va., is erecting a building for a 50-bbl. flour mill and equipment for a corn mill. Electric power will be used.

The Spencer Milling Co., Spencer, S. D., has been incorporated with capital of $10,000 to build a mill. Incorporators are Herman H. and Ernest N. Peppmuller, Walter J. Wendt and B. W. Countryman.



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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6, 1915.

Practically unchanged prices were quoted in the alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed market the past week. Meal supplies are sufficient for the needs of mixers, but the movement continues to show a scarcity of No. 1 and choice. No. 2 meal predominates in the supply and is selling at $2.50 per ton under No. 1, or at a range of $15 to $16, while No. 1 is on a basis of $17.50 to $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Missouri River. Kansas is a large shipper to this market, but Colorado is still the principal source of supply.

Large quantities of meal are moving through this market for Eastern points. The demand from Eastern mixers is still active. There is some complaint from the East about quality of the meal moving, as they are unable to get any choice grade meal and are unwilling to pay a premium of $2.50 per ton over No. 2. However, mills are able to dispose of the few cars of No. 1 meal being made at this premium and are generally shipping No. 2 meal to Eastern markets.

There is no improvement in the quality of hay moving at country points. With the dry weather prevailing, some mills report a prospect for better quality hay, but weather must continue clear for two weeks to a month to insure better quality hay for the next cutting. Colorado and Wyoming are having the same difficulty as Kansas. Most of the hay moving in the Western states is No. 2 and lower grade and millers are compelled to mix the small amount of No. 1 hay moving in order to get rid of the poor stuff being marketed.

Mixed feed demand is light, even lighter than a year ago. Mixers with a trade in the South and Southeast are doing a fair business, but manufacturers depending on the Southwest say that the large crop of green feeds is decreasing the volume of their trade. The present high prices of mixed alfalfa feeds is a factor that tends to limit buying at this time, for roughage and other unmixed feeds are so much cheaper.

Molasses grain mixed feeds sold at a range of $24.50 to $28 per ton the past week. Grain dry mixed is held at about $29 per ton, with demand very light. Best demand was for molasses alfalfa feeds, because of lower quotations. No. 1 of this kind is held at $21 to $22 per ton, while standard is quoted at $20 to $21 per ton. The premium of $3.50 per ton molasses feed is bringing over meal reflects the high price of blackstrap molasses. At times molasses alfalfa feed and alfalfa meal have sold on a parity.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

New Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19.50@21; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $15.50@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@22; standard, $20@21.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $11.50@13; standard, $9@11; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1915.

Alfalfa products were quiet last week, although prices were fairly steady on all grades of meal. Improved weather in the West, and indications for more, had a depressing influence on prices, and with lower quotations for wheat and other grain feeds the trade was not inclined to purchase for other than immediate needs. Reports from Colorado indicate that the last cutting of alfalfa is being made under favorable weather conditions, and hopes are expressed that supplies of choice meal later on will be slightly more plentiful than recently thought likely.

Southern demands for meal were light and limited entirely to regular trade buyers. The East was in the market with some inquiries, but mostly at price concessions or for future shipment, which millers are not keen about booking at present. Supplies of meal are increasing, and until some tendency is shown by jobbers and dealers to restock there is not much chance of a material change in market conditions. Peace rumors have a tendency to check buying in all grain and feed products, as peace in Europe would no doubt mean an adjustment of prices, despite recent declines. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16.75, No. 1 at $19 and choice at $20.50; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24 @28 and without grain at $21@23.50.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1915.

There was considerable increase in alfalfa meal supplies during the week in Chicago, reflecting larger operations of Western mills, but prices were firmly held. The demand was mainly from the East.

Choice meal is extremely hard to obtain. No. 1 is rather scarce and finding ready sale. The mixed feed trade is slow and inquiry is principally from the Southeast. Of course, the forage crops are being harvested, and this, with the beginning of the new crop movement, is having its effect. Mixed feed dealers, however, are apparently very optimistic, as this is their dull season and they are anticipating a larger volume of sales in the near future. Molasses alfalfa feeds are finding ready sale because of the lower levels at which they are held.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20.75 per ton; No. 1, $18.50@19.50; No. 2, $16@17.50; grain dry mixed feed, $29.50; molasses grain mixed feeds, $25@29; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $21@22; standard, $20@21.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1915.

Alfalfa quotations were weak, though dealers are asking about the same prices as 10 days or so ago. The demand is light, owing to the heavy pasturage in this section. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses meal at $27.40, while alfalfa molasses meal with grain is $29.40.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 6, 1915.

Market for alfalfa was somewhat improved last week, but prices were stationary. Choice and No. 1 hay and meal was scarce and high-priced, on account of wet weather. No. 2 hay and primes were quoted in carlots at $15@16.50 per ton and prime meal at $18@19 per ton. Mixed feeds were still high, on account of the blackstrap molasses famine and high prices of corn. They ranged from $23 to $31 per ton.

Some interest was created by the announcement of the Gibbons interests that they intended to build a new elevator and feed mill to replace their old mill, at a cost of $250,000. This is the oldest hay and grain firm in the city, being established in 1862. Hay men were interested in hearing of a resumption on a large scale of exportations of horses and mules for the Allies and Italy out of New Orleans. This will probably continue in shiploads until next spring.

Alfalfa Leaves.

A manufacturer of mixed feed summarizes the present meal situation as follows: "No. 2 is in large supply—in fact, we are getting too much of this grade; No. 1 is scarce and is bringing a premium of $2.50 per ton over No. 2, while if you would ask me to locate a single car of choice alfalfa meal I would say it could not be done."

Kansas mills are shipping a large percentage of their output of meal to Kansas City and other points East. The demand from the South and Southeast, which generally absorbs most of the surplus production of Kansas mills, has been in light volume, as a result of the larger crops of corn and other feedstuffs. However, there is a good demand from Eastern points for the surplus Kansas meal and millers in the state are meeting with little or no difficulty in disposing of their supplies.

The Southwest is harvesting its largest crop of roughage and the country is "full of" all kinds of green feeds, which Kansas City mixers say accounts for the poor feed demand at this time. One local mixer with a large trade in Missouri and other Southwestern states says that feed trade is in smaller volume now than a year ago and he says this condition is likely to continue for some time. High-priced commercial feeds may suffer this year, in his opinion, for with the large supply of roughage and silos filled with green feeds there is indication that the feeder will use smaller amounts of commercial mixed feeds. However, a severe winter would be a factor stimulating the demand.

Blackstrap molasses continues on its "war price" level. Mixed feed manufacturers are meeting with considerable difficulty in contracting ahead for supplies and are meeting with keen competition of distilleries in obtaining supplies. Quite a number of large distilleries in Illinois formerly using corn have erected storage tanks for molasses and are using blackstrap as their principal raw product for making alcohol. Whether this is just a temporary development arising out of "war" trade in gunpowder or whether it is a permanent development of the distilling industry is a question that will not be decided for some time. High-priced corn was a factor in the substitution of molasses for corn in the manufacture of alcohol, and there is belief that the substitution will continue until corn reaches a level that will make it a profitable raw product for alcohol manufacturers. In the meanwhile the high prices for molasses is a distinctly unfavorable factor in the alfalfa feed market.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Sept. 6, 1915.

With flour prices changing daily from 20@30c, last week was one of the most irregular for a year. There was little buying, because the trade didn't know where it stood and there was a general impression that the market would go down still lower. Mills were eager offerers and some shaded prices 5@10c. Stocks are lower than usual and bakers and jobbers are purchasing only in small quantities.

Minneapolis mills, as was the case the week previous, demoralized the market by offering high patent for $5 @5.15 for delivery up to January. Some mills were willing to offer cuts of 10@15c under this for round lots. Quotations for immediate shipment were 20c over the deferred values. Bookings were off, no round lots being placed here, though there are indications of some good business if Northwestern mills go below $5 for patents.

Kansas mills were free offerers of patent at $4.85@5.25, but changed prices often during the week and the trade was reluctant. Straight was quoted at $4.70@5 with clear at $4.40 @4.60. No export orders were booked, although there was strong Latin-American inquiry for clear and low grade.

The soft winter wheat mills were offering freely a $4.90@5.10 for high patent, with a few mills asking $5.25. Saturday developed much inquiry from extra fancy at $4.55@4.60. Reports were general that agents of the Allies were doing their utmost to depress flour prices by holding off large orders or jockeying with them among the jobbers.

Mill feed offerings were weak and quotations down 5@7c per 100 lbs. Brans were quoted in carlots at $1.05 @1.10, with little variation between hard and soft. Shorts were quoted at $1.25@1.27 per 100 lbs. Demand was spotted.

As an advertising proposition, Yates & Donelson, millers at Memphis, Tenn., sold 5,500 sacks of flour through a Memphis department store at 50c for an eighth-bbl. sack.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good up-to-date mill, capacity from 75 to 300 bbls. Have about 30 years' experience. Can read and write German and English, not afraid of work and do all my own repair work. Plansifter system and water power is my favorite. Iowa, Nebraska or South Dakota preferred. Address M. B., Box 212, Mapleton, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as miller by a practical miller of 20 years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. Can reflow a mill if needed for a high grade of flour and close cleanup. Can give good references. Box 883, Hagerstown, Ind.

WANTED—Position by married man, 27; industrious and willing worker, eight years' railroad experience, two years' milling experience, milling in transit, claims, rates and clerical; can give excellent references. Box 314, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller for soft wheat mill; good mechanic and capable of handling molasses feed outfit preferred. Address Box 313, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

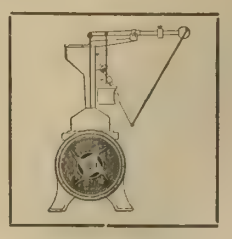
FOR SALE—The City Mills at La Crosse, Wis.; capacity 75 bbls. flour, 10 tons ground feed, also entire wheat flour, granulated corn meal and graham. Equipped with up-to-date machinery throughout. Local trade for entire output. Splendid opportunity. For full particulars address Lewis Bros. Realty & Inv. Co., La Crosse, Wis., or William Yeo, 330 North Seventh street, La Crosse, Wis.

FOR SALE—Money-making flour mill, 130-bbl.; flour in demand from New York to Pacific Coast; situated in one of the largest wheat counties of Kansas; 2,000,000 bus. raised annually; easy terms for quick sale. Address H. H. H., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street

Minneapolis, Minn.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHASE BAG CO.

CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHASE BAG CO. "Bags of all Kinds" EST. 1847

KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. DALLAS.

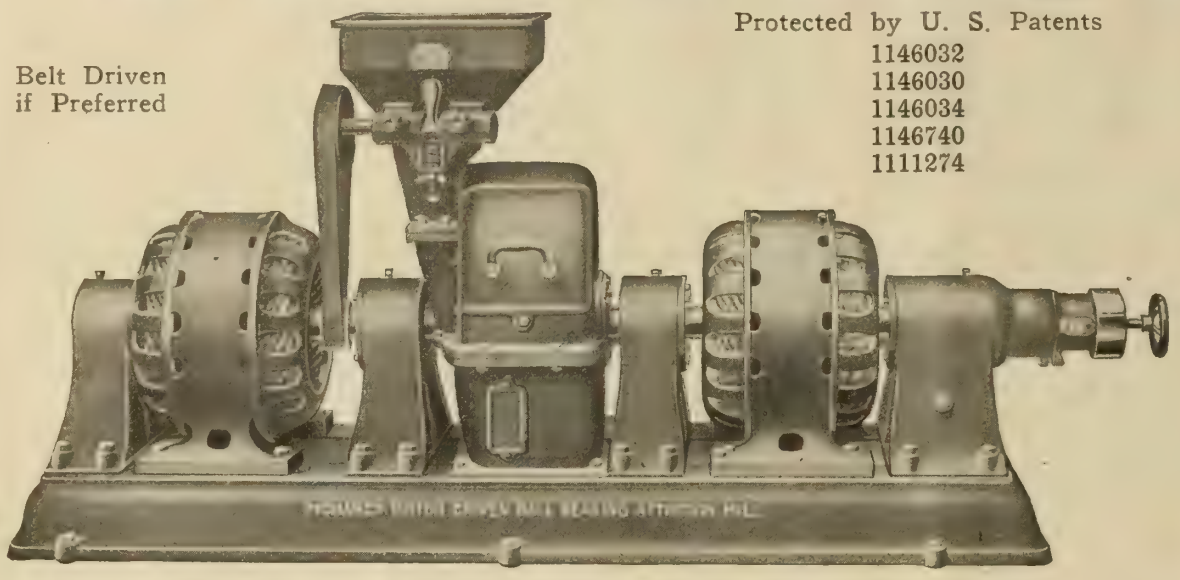
What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents
1146032
1146030
1146034
1146740
1111274



A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

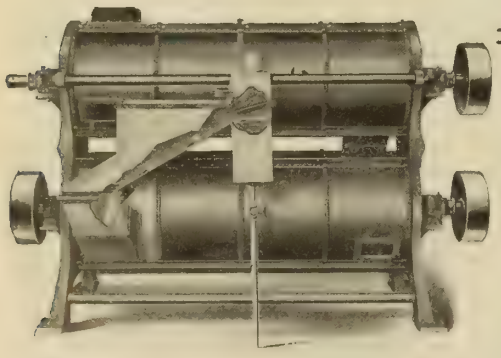
DON'T BUY AN IMITATION

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322



WHEN you see it at work—when you see it actually "producing"—when you see it cleaning wheat as you have never seen wheat cleaned before—then is when you realize why the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is the criterion of wheat cleaners.

If interested in knowing how to bring off-grade grain back to sound milling health, send for Bulletin No. 93.

AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915 | Number Sixteen

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

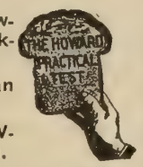
THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

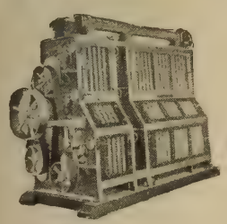
102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Elevator Men Turn Wheat Into More Money By Milling Flour

Turn Their Waste Power, Space and Labor Into Good Profit.



The Midget Marvel

Messrs. Sprague & Ward, St. Johns, Mich., did not feel they were making enough money out of their grain elevator and feed mill. So they thought they would put in a flour mill, which they understood would be the most profitable thing for them to do, as well as supplying a need in their town. They learned of the "Midget" Marvel Mill, which so many other grain and elevator men have put in, for converting their waste power, waste space, and waste labor into a good, big, round profit.

Neither had ever had any milling experience, but in December, 1914, they put in a 25 barrel "Midget" Marvel, which, after 8 months had paid them so well and earned such a fine reputation for making good flour, that they were compelled to order a 50 barrel "Midget" mill, which is now being installed.

Their operator, Mr. Fred Ansley, had

Never Had Any Milling Experience

either, but after having been instructed by our Mr. Wolcott, the genial "Midget" Marvel agent in that section, he became an expert, and his flour was so satisfactory that within two months he was running the mill night and day.

Mr. Ansley was so well pleased with the "Midget" Marvel, that he organized a company at Durant, Mich., and is going to install a 25 barrel "Midget" Marvel mill there as a starter. Messrs. Sprague & Ward will not have any trouble finding a man to take his place, as the "Midget" Marvel rquires so little attention that most anybody can run it, without much instruction.

Write today for our interesting free book—"The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," which tells all about this marvelous "Midget" Marvel mill wonder that is revolutionizing the milling business. It gives estimates, prices, terms, etc. Write for it today.

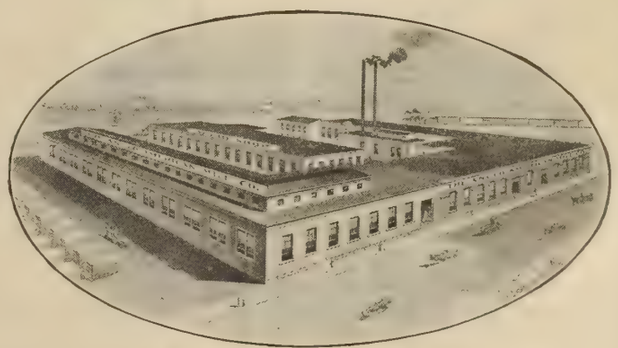
This Free Book Tells You All About It.

Send for it Today

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410 Fourth St., Owensboro, Ky.

Grinding tests are being conducted by Mr. J. T. Lawler at the San Francisco Exposition in the Palace of Food Products Building, S. E. Corner Court Place, with "The Baby Midget" and three "Midgets" on exhibition.



Where the "Midget" Marvel is Made. Built by "Midget" Marvel Orders.

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
A fine short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Headed Grain in Nebraska

Photograph Taken in Western Nebraska.

The grain in western Nebraska is grown in a dry country which ordinarily does not produce large yields. It is "headed," as cutting off the heads and elevating them into a header box is called. This wheat goes into stacks immediately and usually is threshed dry and sweet.

Western Nebraska raised a world of good milling wheat this year because everything was favorable for a large production. There was strong milling wheat in other sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but western Nebraska had the best chance to save its wheat and have it threshed dry and sweet.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat
Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn
Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us
The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager Tonganoxie, Kansas

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.
"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest
Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
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Rains in Northwest

Movement Set Back Temporarily—Weather in Southwest Is Favorable for Larger Marketing.

With the exception of local floods and showers in a few scattered winter wheat sections, weather conditions are ideal, and a material improvement in the quality of the wheat that is being shipped is noted. Threshers are again busy and much of the wheat which was supposed to have been ruined by sprouting in the shock is turning out much better than was expected. Spring wheat conditions are not so favorable, rains interfering with the movement.

The warm weather is highly beneficial to corn. Much of the corn that was blown down by the storm before it had an opportunity to fully mature is turning out fairly well.

* * *

Premium Is Narrowing.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

The premium for cash wheat over futures is narrowing in this market. Wheat receipts continue light, amounting to 466 cars today, compared with 908 a year ago. However, better weather conditions in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska point to larger receipts later and reports indicate that quality of wheat is showing improvement. Without doubt, stack-threshed wheat will show up much better than shock wheat.

A development that is considered extremely favorable for Southwestern millers is the strong situation in Minneapolis. Futures were irregular here today, while Minneapolis prices made net advances. This was due to the light receipts and unfavorable weather, rains interfering with the movement in many parts of the spring wheat belt. Millers are anxious for a return to normal of the Minneapolis-Kansas City price basis and are in hopes that with better quality wheat moving in the Southwest the premiums will disappear.

* * *

More Wheat at St. Louis.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis on Monday and last week have been larger than the movement a year ago. On Monday arrivals were 249,723 bus., compared with 229,350 bus. the same day last year. Tuesday's receipts were 104,175, compared with 112,270 bus. last year. Quality of the wheat is showing improvement. Reports from Southern Illinois and Missouri indicate that stack threshing is well under way and that stack-threshed wheat is in much better condition than the grain from the shock. Cash wheat has been strong in tone, demand being generally good.

* * *

The Export Demand.

The export demand for wheat at seaboard showed improvement the opening days of this week, sales of 500,000 bus. of domestic and Manitoba being reported to Europe. Bids were also reported on wheat for movement via the Gulf, said to be from Greece. With the Southwestern market in alignment, larger export sales of hard winter wheat will probably be worked.

* * *

The Northwestern Movement.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 13, 1915.

Minneapolis and Duluth had 5,363 cars of wheat last week, compared with 3,167 cars in the preceding week and 7,433 cars in the corresponding week last year. Scattered rains in the spring wheat belt are interfering seriously with the movement. With large sales for September delivery, millers are somewhat anxious about supplies and are bidding prices up. Rains will no doubt curtail the movement of wheat temporarily. The wet weather, coming at a time when the movement is under full headway, is expected to firm up the Northwestern situation to a large extent.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

Argentina—Weather is still unfavorable over a wide area, with dryness pronounced.

Russia—General rain, part heavy, with storms over a wide area. Late harvesting being delayed.

Balkan States—Weather favors movement and threshing.

United Kingdom—Weather has been more favorable.

France—Yields below normal.

Germany—No reports, but it is understood that fodder crops are poor.

India—Weather is generally favorable.

Australia—Crop prospects have been fully maintained during the past week.

Italy—Weather continues very wet and wheat prospects are lowered.

* * *

Buying on Weight Basis.

Exporters and millers have adopted different scales for purchasing high moisture content and low test wheat. The Michigan State Millers' Association has had cloth signs printed for its members who are hanging them in conspicuous places on all elevators, giving the following basis for wheat:

All wheat bringing market price must test 69 lbs. and have a maximum of 13½ per cent moisture. For every lb. above 59 lbs. 1c premium will be paid; one 1 lb. under, 1c discount; 2 lbs. under, 3c discount; 3 lbs. under, 6c discount and 4 lbs. under, 8c discount. It is also recommended that for each 1 per cent of moisture in excess of 13½ per cent a further reduction of 2c be made.

Exporters and millers in the Southwest have adopted the following scale in sending bids to the country in recognition of handling the large percentage of light weight wheat:

No. 2 wheat, 59 lbs. par; No. 3, 57 lbs., 3c off; No. 3, 56 lbs., 5c off; No. 4, 55 lbs., 7c off; No. 4, 54 lbs., 9c off; No. 4, 53 lbs., 11c off; No. 4, 52 lbs., 13c off; rejected, 58 lbs., 8c off. On each additional pound below 53 down to 51 on rejected, the discount will be 2c. No grade wheat, if merchantable, will stand a discount for each pound down to 51, and 4c off for each pound below 51.

* * *

July Wheat and Flour Exports.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States in July were equal to 11,555,243 bus., including 7,819,600 bus. of wheat and 830,143 bbls. of flour. For July, 1914, the clearances were equal to 29,906,965 bus. Corn exports in July were 2,100,892 bus., against 560,465 a year ago; oats, 8,764,179 bus., against 61,283 bus.

Fire at Des Peres Mill.

Fire of unknown origin was discovered in the 500-bbl. mill of the Des Peres Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, and caused damage to the roll and sifter floors amounting to $1,500. The mill had not been in operation for four days. W. T. Bledsoe, manager, believed the fire to be of incendiary origin. Joseph Ismert is president of the Des Peres Milling Co., which is a new incorporation.

The Grinders to Meet.

The new crop will be ushered in by the Grinders with full-time operations at both the St. Louis and Kansas City mills, the first fall run to start in Kansas City Sept. 18 and at St. Louis Sept. 25. Mill No. 2, which is comparatively new, has developed a payroll of 38 operatives, while the two mills boast a total payroll of 276 members.

The special run of Mill No. 2, in St. Louis, on Sept. 25, is really the first regular run of the mill since its organization, so it is likely that the working force of Mill No. 1, at Kansas City, will help oil the wheels and make the first beginning of regular operations a success.

Most of the output of the two mills will be given over to discussion of plans for making the next F. O. M. A. convention the best and largest in the history of the organization. The Kansas City Mill will meet as usual at the Railroad Club, the run to start promptly at 8 o'clock. St. Louis Mill operations will be at Mission Inn.

It is planned to have the full working force of the two mills at 500 at the time of the next annual banquet at the F. O. M. A. convention the first week in June, so all new and prospective operatives will be welcomed.

Petition for Rehearing.

Railroads in Western Classification territory will petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen the Western Rate Advance Case. Although the commission just recently decided the Western Rate Advance Case, among some interests there is the belief that railroads will put up such arguments that will result in the reopening of the case.

Bleached Oats Rule Stands.

The Department of Agriculture at a hearing Sept. 11 refused the request of the Grain Dealers' National Association that it relax the regulations against bleached oats or oats to which water has been added. It was represented that the regulation prohibiting the transportation of such grains in interstate commerce was a hardship because of the condition of this season's crop, brought about by unusual rains in the oats producing section.

The department maintains to its decision that damaged oats which have been bleached or treated to make them appear of a higher quality are adulterated and in violation of the pure food law.

Importer on Export Situation.

A well-known St. Louis miller last week received a letter from a large flour importer in one of the smaller European nations, which is not engaged in the war, which is decidedly pessimistic. The writer states that since his government, whose name he is not allowed to mention, has taken over the business of supplying the country with flour, the situation is becoming desperate. On account of the difficulty in financing its purchases, the government is getting very little flour, and according to the letter, if supplies of flour are not received in the very near future, the country will be on the verge of starvation. The writer says that he is endeavoring to arrange to place some money to the credit of the St. Louis miller in New York, and instructs the miller, as soon as he is advised by the New York bank of this credit, to forward that amount of flour at once. As no mention of price is made in the letter it is evident that the writer considers the situation as very grave.

Transit Conference

Hearing to Be Held in Chicago—Arkansas Decision on Interstate and Intrastate Shipments.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will hold a hearing in Chicago Sept. 20 which will involve milling-in-transit rates in the Southwest. The hearing is an echo of the Western Advance Case. Several questions regarding transit will be taken up at the hearing, but it is not believed that railroads will ask for any material changes in the present regulations. It is generally thought that railroads have given up the idea of making a certain charge per 100 lbs. for milling-in-transit.

* * *

The Arkansas Decision.

In a decision of the District Court of Arkansas in Sidney R. Boyle vs. the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway et al., the complainant asking for modification of the tariff rates now in force on the Frisco, as contained in Railroad Tariff 2806, it was ordered that a scale of rates similar to those contained in the tariff put into effect under an order of the court in the original case and commonly known and designated as "The Court Tariff" be put into effect on the Frisco within 30 days from this order in the state of Arkansas.

The import of this decision is that the Frisco should not charge a higher rate on intrastate business than an interstate business and that interstate and intrastate rates should be on an equal basis. This is in line with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Missouri Rate Case, which made railroads file and maintain interstate rates on an equal basis with intrastate charges.

It was further ordered that if any interstate rates into or out of the state of Arkansas are shown above or higher than the scale of rates herein provided under said Court Tariff for the same distance and under similar conditions, either now or in the future, the Frisco shall be entitled to adopt the same scale of rates in lieu of similar rates contained in the aforesaid "Court Tariff," and likewise, if any interstate rates are lower than the scale of rates provided for in said tariff, either now or in the future, that such scale be reduced to a level with said interstate rates.

It is also ordered that the minimum weights applied in connection with this scale of rates shall be the same as those applied in connection with interstate rates previously mentioned, and that the Western Classification, with recognized exception, as applied by the carriers in connection with interstate traffic, shall govern the movement of intrastate traffic in Arkansas.

* * *

Missouri Rate Settlement.

The Missouri Public Service Commission has granted the application of Missouri railroads to put into effect on 10-day notice a new set of rates on grain and grain products, which will supersede all existing tariffs and which are to be filed not later than Sept. 20. The new rates are to conform with the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which declared that state and interstate rates in Missouri on grain and grain products should be on an equal basis.

Importations of wheat and flour by Spain in the last three years have increased by tenfold.

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The Light Export Sales.

Export buying of flour has been diminished for nearly three months, and today there is very little indication of any resumption in importations by the European trade. The government of Holland has not made purchases from this country on this crop. Even the Scandinavian countries, usually large purchasers, have taken so little American flour in the past several months that we begin to wonder whether the importers have not gone out of business. Almost every exporter in the United States says his business has been lighter for the opening of the new crop year than in any corresponding period of the past decade.

Foreign purchases of wheat have been in proportion to the light flour sales. Figures for July show that only 11,555,243 bus. of wheat were sent abroad during that month, compared with 29,906,965 bus. in the corresponding month last year. Export contracts for deferred shipment do not approach the volume of such sales last year, yet this country has an exportable surplus larger than that of 1914 and ruling prices now are lower than 12 months ago. A study of the export figures on wheat would indicate that a comparatively small percentage of the 11,555,243 bus. sent abroad was taken by the allied governments of Great Britain, France and Italy. Yet all of these countries are large importers.

England, France and Italy have been managing to subsist to as large an extent as possible on domestic supplies of breadstuffs. Because of the wide discount at which the pound, the franc and the lire are quoted in this country, the importer abroad paying for wheat on a basis of American reimbursement has been penalized as much as 25c per bu., due to the lack of European credit in this country and the consequent fall in foreign exchange. The Englishman, who values his pound at $4.86, is able to buy only $4.65 (approximately) worth of wheat or flour in this country, and at one time his pound was worth just $4.50 in American money.

As a result of this depreciation in foreign money, all of the incentive abroad has been to buy home supplies. European flour importers and millers are hopeful that the foreign exchange situation will be remedied soon and have been withholding purchases until that time arrives. In the meanwhile, millers in Great Britain, France and Italy are grinding domestic supplies of wheat almost altogether, and the foreigners will tend to keep importations down to a minimum until their stocks at home are exhausted. Then they will be compelled to enter the world's markets for supplies. Already the stocks in Europe and afloat for Europe are under the total of a year ago.

North America has a surplus of wheat from this year's crop of 550,000,000 bus., which includes 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bus. that Canada may send abroad in this crop year. Exports so far have not been commensurate with the shipments this country must make to stabilize prices. However, the delayed wheat movement in the Southwestern winter wheat belt has almost made impossibel shipments from the winter wheat crop, and foreigners seem to believe that prices will be on a more satisfactory basis when the Canadian and Northwestern spring wheat crops move in large volume.

Like buyers in this country, European importers have been waiting for more favorable markets to purchase wheat. But there are influences that have compelled them to wait. A summary of these compelling influences would show the unsatisfactory foreign exchange situation to be the most important. Up to this time importers have taken the stand that foreign exchange must be remedied some time soon and that commerce between this country and the allied governments of Europe would come to a standstill if the trend of rates continued downward. The allied governments have been large purchasers of arms and munitions and they have felt seriously the effect of low rates. This, combined with the pressure that importers of foodstuffs brought to bear on their governments, has resulted in the conferences now being held between the largest bankers of the United States and a committee from Great Britain, the members of which will not leave this country until a satisfactory answer to the foreign exchange situation has been arrived at.

Most authorities agree that the foreign exchange situation will be settled by a huge loan, probably for $500,000,000, secured by foreign-owned American securities. It is expected that foreign exchange rates will be restored to a normal basis when this loan is floated. That foreign buying will increase with a normal exchange market is a logical expectation, for then there will be more incentive for taking breadstuffs from North America.

In the export flour situation there are several questions to which millers would like to know the answers. And not the least important is: When will Holland buying be resumed? The lack of an export demand for flour has resulted in a very unsatisfactory market for clear flour in this country. When foreign purchases were at their height a year ago, millers were asking within 20c of straight grade prices for clear flour, and this narrow differential could be traced directly to heavy export workings of clear. The European demand was for flour at as low a price as possible. With no export demand, fancy grades of clear flour are selling in domestic markets at as much as $1 per barrel under straight grade prices.

European governments are exerting all the pressure possible to induce economy in purchases by their subjects, for they are pressed for war funds. But, despite this and also the greater production of wheat in the world this year, the United States can reasonably expect to share generously in the final distribution of the crop. No food is as cheap today as wheat and flour. This is a strong argument in favor of the export trade in the remaining months of the new crop year.

Hunting for Strong Wheat.

The almost incessant rains in the hard and soft winter wheat belts are bringing about an unusual condition in the wheat movement. The quality of the grain moving to the principal wheat markets is such that mixing with stronger wheat is imperative. Where to get this wheat has been the important question. There has been a fair movement of choice wheat at Kansas City and St. Louis, but there has been hardly enough of this grade for millers to mix with all the poor wheat moving.

At this time Missouri River millers are giving serious consideration to bringing wheat from the Northwest for mixing with the poor wheat they are getting. It is said that several Kansas City millers have already purchased hard winter wheat from Montana, and unless the quality of new wheat arrivals shows material improvement they are considering the importation of spring wheat.

However, a factor that will work against shipments of new spring wheat to Southwestern milling points is the low gluten content of the Northwestern grain. Tests made so far of new spring wheat make the gluten content as low as nine per cent, while there is very little hard wheat from the new crop testing as low as this. But Montana and Idaho winter wheat is showing up better than Northwestern wheat and shipments from the two states are already en route to the Kansas City market. Last week a car of Idaho wheat was received in Kansas City and the grain tested 62½ lbs.

Mills in St. Louis and Southern Illinois and Ohio, who milled large quantities of Kansas wheat last year, are turning to the Northwest for their supplies. Some hard winter wheat has been shipped to Southern Illinois, but this was before the new spring wheat movement started. Now there is indication that Southern Illinois and other soft wheat mills will use spring wheat altogether in making flour for their bakery trade.

That the present unsettled wheat situation is causing just as much unsettlement in flour is indicated by the sales of Northwestern flour in the Southwest. During the past week Northwestern mills have made large sales of spring wheat flour at interior Kansas and Nebraska milling points at prices under quotations of local mills. This is unusual. Bakers in Kansas City have made rather large purchases of Northwestern flour, but because of the reports of low gluten content they are holding off.

Optimism rules in the Southwest and there is every indication that the movement will increase in volume and improve in quality in the very near future. Southwestern millers are running almost to capacity, and their principal trouble is in obtaining enough wheat for a full-time run. Not a few millers in the state are behind on orders, because of past inability to get wheat. Now that the movement is increasing in volume, the premium on cash wheat is narrowing and trade is improving. Millers with established trade in Eastern markets are making sales regularly at premiums over Northwestern flour. All developments indicate a favorable turn in events for the winter wheat miller, who has passed through more than three months of a brand of weather that reminds one of Sherman's famous saying in regard to war.

Feeding the World.

Despite the war in Europe, the world this year is harvesting the largest crop of wheat in history and there is every prospect that the yields of other cereals will be exceptionally heavy. Even the countries at war will have a combined wheat crop equal to that of a year ago, and some estimates place the aggregate crops of England, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary at a larger figure than last year.

That the world should harvest its largest wheat crop when almost half of the world is at war is truly remarkable and is indicative of crop possibilities during times of peace, when all the world is at work constructing, not destroying. From time to time scientists have, it seems, taken pleasure in making predictions of starvation for the world, because of increasing population and decreasing area to bread cereals. It seems that this year should settle for all time the ability of the world to feed even twice its present population.

This year's harvests are an indication of how favorable influences work. In all the countries at peace the stimulus of high prices has resulted in an enlarged acreage, while government compulsion in the warring countries made the crops larger than for several years. Without doubt the maximum grain-producing ability of the world has not yet been tested.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13, 1915.

Practically unchanged prices were quoted by the trade throughout Iowa the past week, although fluctuations during the week were as wide as 25c per bbl. The increased movement of winter wheat in the Southwest resulted in some slight reductions in quotations by Kansas mills, but local mills in the state quoting lower prices early advanced all values to the level prevailing at the close of last week on a strong tone in the futures market.

Trade was in light volume. Spring wheat mills are doing a good business on deferred movement, but are not very active for business for prompt shipment. Local representatives say that advices from the Northwest indicate that most spring wheat mills are sold up for last half September and first half October and are not accepting any business except for delivery after Oct. 15. However, there are quite a few mills in the Northwest with flour contracts for September shipment and Iowa jobbers report that this new flour has already started to move. Best new spring wheat patents were quoted up to $6 per bbl. in carlots. Standard patents sold as low as $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, shipment up to the close of the year.

Kansas mill prices continue to show a wide variation. Nebraska and Kansas mills are doing a fair business in the state, but the total of their business is less than a year ago. For the first time on the crop, mills in the Southwest are offering flour for late shipment and are quoting more freely. Best winter patents are up to $6.25 per bbl. in sacks.

Iowa mills are doing a larger business. Demand from local territory is good and mills report inquiry from outside the state in fair volume. Sales East are light. Iowa prices are on basis of Kansas on winter wheat flour.

Mill feed continued weak and declined 50c to $1 per ton during the week. Northwestern mills are not selling much feed in the state, but Kansas prices are in line and mills in the Southwest are offering freely, seeming to have a fair surplus of bran and shorts. Prices on bran range from $20.50 to $21.50. Standard middlings are quoted up to $27 per ton in sacks.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.65@6.25; straight, $5.50@6; fancy clear, $5@5.20; second clear, $4.50@4.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.75@6; standard patent, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5@5.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20.50@21.50 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

William Radebaugh, a farmer near Rippey, Ia., harvested 1,700 bus. of popcorn from two acres. It sold at $1 per bu. sacked.

The Merchants' Grain Co., Davenport, Ia., has leased the elevator of the Corn Products Refining Co., Davenport, Ia., and will operate it as a public elevator.

The mill property at Alton, Ia., is being overhauled and will be converted into an elevator. The mill is owned by Dr. Hamilton and Charles Cannon, of Haullina, Ia., and has not been operated for several years.

The wheat movement in Iowa is in fair volume, but is not up to that of a year ago. Farmers are marketing in increased volume, however, and reports from millers indicate that their wheat receipts ought to show an increase soon.

The new 50-bbl. mill at Jefferson, Ia., is practically completed. Operations will probably be started within the next fortnight. George Smith, owner, will manage the plant. He will display all the mill products at the Jefferson County Fair.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1915.

The amount of flour available for prompt shipment is very small at present, and some mills are not offering any at all, confining their attention to filling orders already booked. The spring wheat crop is late and this leaves some of the agency warehouses bare of flour, or nearly so. The first new wheat arrived here this week and by next week it is expected new flour will be in. A good deal of flour has been sold lately, but buyers are in many cases holding off because of the unsettlement of the market. But little is being done in Kansas flour for later shipment, but prompt business has been fair.

Inquiries for mill feed are a little more numerous and no surplus of feed for prompt shipment exists. Very little buying anead is being done through the East, though spot and transit feed is in good demand. Brokers say that the mills are not able to make deliveries in any quantity before two or three weeks from now.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.75@7 in wood; clear, $5.75; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.65 in cotton; straight, $5.30@5.50; first clear, $4.80@5.05.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6.50@6.75 in wood; pastry, $6@6.25; low grade, $4.25.

Rye Flour—$5.90@6.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22; standard middlings, $24; red dog flour, $31; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Harry Mittleman, a flour and feed dealer of Buffalo, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,400 and assets of $1,413.

Stephen Hollands, a feed dealer of Hornell, and Howard Jenks, manager of the Silver Lake Mills, Perry, N. Y., called on the trade in Buffalo last week.

The storehouse of W. W. Buxton, Batavia, N. Y., and other property was destroyed by fire on Sept. 9, with 200 bbls. of flour owned by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Fire was caused by a workman dropping a lighted match.

The Stofer Grain Co., Buffalo, has been incorporated with capital of $5,000. Directors are Thomas J. Stofer, Harry J. Hannon and Benjamin J. Holbel. Mr. Stofer is a member of the Corn Exchange and well-known grain man.

New York and Pennsylvania, which raise about two-thirds of the buckwheat of the country, will probably have a considerably better crop this year than last. New York estimates place the yield at 200,000 bus. more than 1914, and the best in several years.

Last week's visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: C. E. Patterson, Toledo; A. F. Seasy and A. C. Saxer, St. Louis; W. L. Struthers, Syracuse; W. J. Wheelock, Salamanca; George E. Marcy, Chicago; Lawson Paul, Cuba, N. Y.; E. W. Dixon, Utica.

The Archer-Daniels Co., Buffalo, has a permit to build a reinforced concrete and steel grain elevator at Katherine street and the Buffalo River. The building will be 73 by 87 feet in size and 149 feet high. A linseed oil mill is also to be built, which will add materially to Buffalo's production.

The Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo, has made arrangements to build a frame and corrugated iron storage warehouse, 40 by 205 feet in size, and a brick and frame building for grain storage, dryer and bleacher. The buildings will be used for molasses feed and will replace the property recently burned, with loss of $60,000.

New York

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Owing to bargain prices early, a moderate amount of sales was again made, but on the whole buyers were not disposed to do much purchasing, as they felt that bottom had not as yet been reached, and, naturally, when the market stiffened and advanced they refused to pay the higher range of prices asked. The trade is by no means booked up to any extent, and it is quite probable that in the event of the market again easing off there will be some good active buying.

Spring patents for September-October-November and December shipment were sold as low as $4.50 jute, and the general range in price was from this tigure to $4.80 in jute. Some mills, however, held their price at exorbitant figures. There was somewhat of an active inquiry on spot old wheat patents, of which there is a very limited supply, and as high as $6.50 jute was paid.

Kansas flour continued to be out of it entirely, as prices were too high to permit of any business on same. Straights for September-October shipment were quoted at $5.10 to $5.40 in jutes, and with spring patents so much under these prices the trade showed no interest in Southwestern flour.

Spring wheat clear for October-November shipment was held at $4.50 to $4.65 in jutes, with only a moderate inquiry on same, but mills held rather firm on price. Kansas clear was firmly held at $4.70 to $4.90 in sacks, but no business on same was reported.

Soft winter wheat straight was generally held at $4.90 to $5 in bbls. Demand was very quiet.

Prices on mill feed were rather easy in tone, with demand on same of a routine character. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.75; new wheat, $4.80@5.10; straight, new wheat, $4.70@4.80; clear, new wheat, $4.75@4.80; low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, new wheat, $4.90@5; clear, $4.60@4.80; low grade, grade, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent new wheat, $5.60@5.75; straight, new wheat, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.70@4.90.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $25; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $36; oil meal, $38.50@39; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $23@28; red dog flour, $37.

The Armour Grain Co. purchased 50,000 bus. of No. 2 soft wheat in store in Chicago on Friday, paying $1.15 a bu., or 18½c over the September price. The purchase exhausted contract stocks in Chicago. Chicago dealers have attempted to purchase 1,000,000 bus. of wheat in Duluth and at other Northwestern points, but wanted delivery by September 25, so they could tender the grain on September contracts. Consequently, the grain could not be secured.

Millers in Holland are paying the government equal to 60s 4½d per 480 lbs. for wheat, and in France native wheat is being offered at 49s 4d per quarter. Winter wheat weighing 62¾ lbs. is offered in Russia at 28s 8d per 492 lbs.

Of 176 cars of wheat received in Cincinnati five days last week, only six graded No. 2, which is the usual proportion so far this season. The excessive wet weather accounts for the poor quality of the receipts.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1915.

The flour market had an easy tone early, but at the end of the week was materially stronger in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Mills reported a fair volume of business for quick shipment, and some orders for delivery in the next 90 days were received, but the bookings were of light volume. Some buyers who have been holding off show more willingness to place orders. A few inquiries for export were received, but so far no business has been reported. The mills are turning out more flour than they ever did, and there are no large accumulations, yet millers are complaining. The shipments are practically as large as they were one year ago, when large orders were being filled on foreign accounts.

Kansas and Minnesota flour varied slightly in accordance with the changes in the price of wheat. Commission men are facing a new situation, spring wheat flour being offered at a shade lower level than the hard winter wheat patents. They report that Kansas City millers are troubled on this account.

The wheat situation continues very interesting. Prices were several cents stronger on cash wheat. No. 2 red, with bill, is quoted $1.12@1.14.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in cotton bags)—Best patent, $5.40; standard $5.20; half patent, $5.10; low grades, $4.40; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patents, $5@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (cotton or jute)—Best patents, $4.90@5.10.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. bags)—Soft winter wheat bran, per ton, $21@22; miqed feed, $24@25; shorts or standard middlings, $25@27.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

E. M. Kelly, president of the Liberty Mills, Nashville, was in St. Louis several days last week.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 30,000 bbls., against 24,000 bbls. at the end of the previous week.

W. H. Lumsden, of the American Bag Co., Memphis, and W. M. Cosby, a Birmingham flour and grain merchant, were visitors in Nashville last week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 159 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 307,000 bus.; corn, 63,300 bus.; oats, 208,500 bus.

The record of the wheat movement last week at different markets indicates that the grain is going out as fast as it is coming in. Chicago received 2,142,000 bus. and shipped out 2,213,000 bus. Receipts in Kansas City were in excess of 1,100 cars, but elevator stocks decreased more than 1,000 bus., indicating that more than the total supply received was shipped out. This appears to be the status of all of the other wheat centers—no accumulation of wheat and phenomenal premiums.

The Grain Dealers' National Association will hold its annual meeting in Peoria Ill., Oct. 11, 12 and 13. Chicago is making an effort to send 400 to 500 representatives to the meeting. Kansas City, St. Louis and other primary centers will run special trains to the meeting, as it is planned to make the Peoria convention the banner one of the organization.

The Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association estimates the wheat crop of the three Canadian provinces at 251,000,000 bus., compared with final returns last year of 140,000,000 bus. The total crop of Canada is estimated at 284,000,000 bus.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

Continued reduction in the premiums paid for cash wheat in the Southwest, larger marketing of wheat by farmers and a general strong tone in the market were favorable factors tending to increase the business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Millers are doing a good business to regular trade in established brands. Current orders are absorbing 65 to 75 per cent of full-time output and in some instances mills are running 24 hours on new orders from cotton sack trade. Most sales are to immediate Southwestern and to Central states. Eastern business is practically at a standstill, because of lower quotations, while the South and Southeast are doing very little buying at this time and have practically no flour contracted ahead.

Prices fluctuated within a 25c range during the week, but the strong tone in wheat later offset early declines and closing quotations on flour were practically unchanged. Best patents sold as high as $5.50 in cotton sacks, delivered Kansas and Southwestern Missouri points. Kansas mills asked a range of $4.50 to $4.85 per bbl. for straight in jutes. Because of slow marketing in their particular section, some mills are asking as high as $5 per bbl. for straight in jutes, Kansas City. Most sales, however, are between $4.50 and $4.65. Early in the week, sales of straight were made at $4.35 per bbl. in jutes, Kansas City, but the market has since recovered to a level of $4.50, this being the lowest quotation made on Saturday.

Northwestern mills are underquoting Southwestern brands about 50c per bbl. in Eastern markets, but mills with established trade report a good demand from the East for single carlots. This is also the case in the Central states where mills have regular trade. Spring wheat business is confined principally to the bakery trade, which is taking hold of Northwestern flour, because of ability to book a year's supply.

With export business exceedingly light, clear flour is slow sale. Quite a number of mills report stocks of clear piling up in warehouses. Fancy grades were offered around $4 in jutes, Kansas City, quick shipment and some quotations on 20 to 25 per cent clear were as low as $3.85 per bbl., Kansas City. With the current flour demand principally from regular trade, which calls for best patents, the cutput of clear just now is larger than for some time and with a narrow demand, the differential between clear and straight grade prices is widening. Some mills have been quoting a regular discount of 25 to 30c under straight for best clear, but fancy grades are easily obtainable at 50 to 65c under straight.

* * *

Soft wheat flour sales continue light. Southern and Southeastern buyers, for apparently unaccountable reasons, are showing little interest in the market and are buying only for quick needs. Soft wheat mills have made fewer contracts so far on this crop than in any season of the past five years. Stocks throughout the South are light and the present price basis is about in line with buyers' ideas, yet purchases are very light. Best soft wheat patents are quoted up to $5.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Missouri River basis. Cracker bakers are getting some flour on old contracts, but generally are not contracting, new purchases being confined to small lots.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, September shipment, $4.50@5.75; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.10; second clear, $3.50@3.90.

Millfeed Continues Downward.

Declines were general on bran, shorts and middlings early and the market continued weak even on the lower basis. Mills offered all feeds freely on the lower level and buyers were able to obtain all of their supplies at the bottom. Kansas and Kansas City millers are not storing any feed, placing their entire output on the market. As there has been little contracting ahead, all feed is being sold currently, which is weighing the market down to some extent. Buying is in fair volume for this season and millers are meeting with practically no difficulty in disposing of their output on the market basis. Mixed cars of bran generally bring three to five cents more than straight cars.

Bran declined to a range of 83 to 85c per 100 lbs. Spot offerings increased in Kansas City. Sales on the local Board of Trade were mostly at 84c and represented spot cars. For five-day shipment some mills sold bran at 83c, but generally the price range was 84 to 85c per 100 lbs.

Heavy feeds are in much better demand than bran, consequently the declines in shorts and middlings were not as large as on bran. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.11 to $1.55 per 100 lbs. in new sacks; gray shorts, $1.15 to $1.20 per 100 lbs., and white shorts up to $1.28. Fancy white middlings were in small supply and sales were principally around $1.35.

The slow market in all kinds of clear flour is helping to depress low grade or red dog. Sales during the week were at $1.50 to $1.60 per 100 lbs. in jutes, compared with a top quotation 10 days ago of $1.70 per 100 lbs. Demand for low grade is principally from feeders, although pancake flour manufacturers and macaroni makers are taking some of this grade.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 83@85c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.35; red dog, $1.50@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.75@4.90; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.25 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.50@4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 84c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50@1.60; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 90c per 100; mill-run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.75@5.95; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25 @1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat, flour, high patent, $5.90@6.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills continue to run from 90 to 95 per cent of full time. Total output the past week amounted to 67,600 bbls., compared with 64,900 bbls. in the preceding week, 58,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 51,900 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. All of the mills were in operation during the week and several were running on Sunday.

Southwestern Millers to Meet.

A meeting of Kansas and Oklahoma millers will be held in Oklahoma City at the Skirvin Hotel Tuesday evening, Sept. 14. Domestic and export business conditions will be the principal subject for discussion.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

A car of wheat was received in Kansas City by Goffe & Carkener from Idaho. It graded No. 2 hard and tested 62½ lbs.

The Clark Burdg Grain Co. has been organized in Wichita, Kan. Frank J. Kramer and Clark Burdg are the principals in the new firm.

The Dunkle Mill and Elevator Co., White Cloud, Kan., displayed quite an exhibit of its flour and other products at the White Cloud Fair, held last week.

The Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., is building a new elevator at Banner, Ok. It will have capacity of 10,000 bus. and will be operated by electricity.

The Janet Milling Co., Bartlesville, Ok., has been incorporated with capital of $20,000. Principals are Paul F. T. Neumann, Victor Gueringer and Joseph P. Gabler.

Leslie Kibler, for three years in the operative department of the Smith Center, Kan., mill, has resigned to become second miller of the Elk City Milling Co., Elk City, Ok.

Paul Buch will be head miller in the new mill of the Vinita Milling Co., Vinita, Ok., which will be ready for operation within a month. Claude Freeman will be manager and Henry Clark will also assist in the sales department.

Charles Oard, of Wichita, Kan., is traveling for the Moses Bros. Mills, Great Bend, Kan., in Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Oard, who has just returned from a two months' trip, says business is good, considering financial conditions.

Claude Honn, manager of the Moffett Elevator, at Walton, Kan., became tangled up in the machinery in some way and was mangled to death. His body was discovered by Sam Moffett, of Moffett & Co., millers of Peabody, Kan., who operated the elevator.

W. L. Newsome, of the Marsh Milling Co., Madill, Ok., has returned from a trip to Nashville and other Southeastern points. He reports flour stocks as light, but says buying continues on a light scale in all the cotton states.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, has contracted with the municipal electric light plant of Kansas City, Kan., for 185 horsepower. Later an additional 100 horsepower will be used by the mill, which is the first industry in Kansas City to use municipal power.

Fred Jameson purchased the Legler Mill and Elevator property, Valley Falls, Kan., at auction sale last week and plans to remodel and overhaul the plant for operation. Mr. Jameson was formerly editor and publisher of the Leavenworth Post, a daily paper of Leavenworth, Kan.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., is erecting a mammoth electric sign on the top of its new concrete elevator. The sign is of steel framework, 50 feet long and 16 feet high. It is an advertisement of "Gold Dollars Flour," each letter in the sign being six feet high and four feet wide.

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., says new wheat is turning out much better than expected. "The color is good," Mr. Williams reports, "and the gluten is averaging from 12½ to 15 per cent. The average test, however, is much lighter than last season. There is very little wheat that will test more than 59 lbs."

Kansas mills are still selling old wheat flour for quick shipment. Two cars were sold to a point taking Kansas City rate last week at $5.40 per bbl. for 80 per cent patent in sacks. There are only a few mills in the state quoting old wheat flour, the movement of old wheat being practically nil in Kansas, except in the western part of the state.

A Nebraska miller writes: "Since the movement of new wheat started, and up to a week ago, the demand for flour was exceptionally good. On account of the previous high price of old wheat, jobbers and dealers had let their stocks run very low. This temporary demand seems now to be satisfield and last week's sales of flour have been light, with the trade backing away from purchasing future needs."

The Bartlett Bros. Grain Co., Winfield, Kan., has purchased the mill at Norwich, Kan., and will remodel the plant, increasing its flour capacity to 150 bbls. and the wheat storage to 25,000 bus. The mill has been idle for two years. It was formerly operated by J. C. Hand as the Pancratz Mill and Elevator Co. Mr. Hand has retired from business and now resides in New Mexico. The remodeled mill will be ready for operation in 60 days. The Bartlett Bros. Grain Co. will continue to make main headquarters at Winfield.

G. B. Flack, Kansas representative for the Sperry Mills Co., San Francisco, who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, says he can see no prospect of an increased area to wheat this year. "Corn is so big and rank that very little wheat will be sowed in corn fields," said Mr. Flack. "Roughage is so plentiful that little corn will be cut. In Western Kansas there is a good prospect for a full acreage, but the outlook is not so favorable elsewhere. Farmers are busy with fall plowing, a factor that is keeping the wheat movement down."

Davidson Mill Destroyed.

The entire plant of the Davidson Mill & Elevator Co., Muskogee, Ok., was completely destroyed by fire Sept. 12, entailing a loss of $12,000, only partly covered by insurance. The Davidson plant was given over to the manufacture of mixed feeds. Several carloads of wheat, oats and corn were burned.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

The increased demand, with the marked strength in the cash wheat market, together with an improvement in both the foreign and domestic sales for flour, have caused millers to become decidedly bullish in their views, and they are asking higher prices.

Export orders, however, are far from brisk, although there is an occasional sale to Europe and scattered sales to other parts of the world. Domestic orders are limited, both as to the number and quantity, but the situation as a whole shows considerable improvement over what it was a week ago. Neither foreigners or exporters are anticipating their requirements to any great extent and the orders for export are mainly for quiet shipment. This export business is well distributed to Europe and in general.

Domestic buyers are confining their operations mainly to the forward delivery trade, and this business also is scattered.

There is a wide divergence of opinion among millers and flour brokers in regard to the quality of the new wheat flours, as according to one miller, he had seen more off grade flour so far this season than he had run across in the entire season last year. Another was equally emphatic that the western Kansas new wheat flour received by his firm this season was "stronger and better than old wheat flour." The fact remains, however, that a large amount of off grade flour is included in the receipts and that the offerings of this low grade flour is a serious handicap to the trade.

Export sales include lots of 3,000 and 1,000 bbls. of soft wheat flour to Europe, 600 sacks of hard to the Continent and 600 bbls. of hard, not to Europe.

Domestic orders were confined almost entirely to small lots, although there were 1,000 bbl. lots reported.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 42,300 bbls., compared with 43,900 the week before and 44,800 the corresponding week a year ago. The production this week of 12 mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 56,400 bbls., compared with 55,300 the preceding week and 59,300 a year ago. The total production was 98,700 bbls., against 99,200 the week before and 104,100 a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.50@4.60; extra fancy, $4.30@4.40; low grade and clear, $3.25@3.90.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.75@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $3.60@3.75; low grade, $3@3.25.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $4.85@5; 95 per cent, $4.75.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $4.80 and dark at $4.50 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 94½@95c; soft, 96@97c; mixed feed, $1@1.05; middlings, $1.23@1.40; white hominy feed, $28.50@29 per ton; oat feed,$14.50; alfalfa meal, $15.50 for No. 2, $18.50 for No. 1, $2.50 for choice. At mill, to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at 98c@$1 and brown middlings at $1.30.

Mill Feed Is Stronger.

In sympathy with the stiffening in the market for corn and oats and the higher prices asked for mixed feed, together with some sales for export, the bran market is strong and higher, although buyers are still inclined to hold off. Millers who depend upon local trade are keeping well sold up, but shipping orders are limited, both as to number and quantity. Jobbers are particularly stiff in their demands, and are asking higher prices than buyers are willing to pay.

Among the sales reported is an export order for 5,000 sacks of hard bran in 100 lb. sacks at 94½c, export basis. Domestic orders were few and scattered.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was stronger on Monday, and No. 2 red was a full cent higher on good buying by local millers, shippers and rehandlers. Choice dry unsprouted heavy-test No. 3 and No. 4 were in the best demand, but there were also some purchases of the best grades and a fair demand for light-test wheat. On account of the great difference in the quality of the offerings, there is a wide range in prices of the different grades, except No. 2, which is particularly scarcer.

The movement is rapidly assuming normal proportions and for several days past the receipts at St. Louis have been running heavier than those for the corresponding days last year. Receipts on the crop season so far, however, are over 4,000,000 bus. smaller than for the corresponding period last year. As usual, sacked wheat, when dumped in the elevators, is selling at a heavy discount below the track prices, and the demand for ordinary tough wheat is dull and slow.

Offerings of hard winter wheat are moderate, and most of the purchases are "to arrive." Western varieties are particularly scarce.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Harry Glenn, Southern salesman for the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is improving rapidly, following an operation in a St. Louis hospital.

J. L. Grigg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, reports average operations of mills in Southern Illinois at about half time.

Philip Eisemayer was elected permanent president of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., last week, to succeed the late Willard Wall.

Receipts of wheat at St. Louis last week were 916,149 bus., as compared with 932,283 bus. the week before. Shipments were 628,730 bus., against 619,230 bus.

The Bracy Supply Co., Marion, Ill., has purchased the flour mill at Marion and is operating it. C. E. Bracy will be new manager of the mill, which has established trade in Louisiana and Georgia.

A charter was granted this week by Secretary of State Roach to the Randolph Milling Company, of Renick, Randolph county, Mo. The new company is capitalized at $10,000, and the incorporators are: F. C. McAfee, H. D. Wilcox and L. G. McAfee.

Among the charters issued to corporations in Missouri was one to the the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Alivila, Sarcoxie township, Jasper county, with a capital of $5,000 The incorporators are E. E. Bush, S. J. Salyer and George O. Wilson.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held in the Pierce Building, St. Louis. For principal discussion will be the method of purchasing wheat on moisture content basis. Wheat grading at St. Louis will also be given consideration.

Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa., furnished machinery equipment for the new feed mill of E. Jay Sibley, Prophetstown, Ill. Plant has capacity of 4,000 lbs. per hour and is of fireproof construction. It replaces the mill burned several months ago at a loss of several thousand dollars.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 80,760 bbls., against 85,450 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 16,684,570 bbls., against 20,774,037 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 113,140 bbls., against 114,890 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,054,020 bbls., against 2,792,065 bbls. last year.

According to Norman M. Vaughan, a member of the Missouri Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, of the 113 medals won by Missouri at the fair, 56 were awarded for agricultural displays, and of these there were 14 gold medals, 16 silver medals and six bronze medals for corn, one gold medal for millet, one silver medal for milo maize and Kaffir corn, one bronze medal for wheat, one for rye, one for oats, and one for alfalfa.

Cecil V. Lindo, a millionaire capitalist, of San Jose, Costa Rica, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week, purchasing supplies of wheat for his mill at San Jose. In addition to his milling and grain interests, Mr. Lindo has the only brewery in Costa Rica, and extensive sugar and coffee interests. He recently sold his large fruit plantations to the banana trust for several million dollars.

Angus A. Clark, the "Bashful Scot," who is assistant manager of the St. Louis Grain Clearing House, finally has succumbed to the wiles of cupid, and has become a benedict, having been wedded last week to Miss Ruth White of St. Louis. He is now enjoying his honeymoon tour and is expected to return this week. Mr. Clark was very secretive in regard to his intended plunge into the sea of matrimony and quietly slipped away and was married before his many friends in the pit learned of his intentions. The young couple have the best wishes of a host of Mr. Clark's friends on the floor.

Walter F. Irvine, private wire operator for the St. Louis office of Logan & Bryan, who was the oldest employe of that firm, died Wednesday morning, after a week's illness of pnuemonia. Mr. Irvine has been a familiar figure at the Merchants' Exchange for over 22 years, and was a general favorite among the grain traders. He complained of feeling badly on Tuesday of last week, and went home to "doctor up," but he was taken with the fatal disease, and grew steadily worse until his death occurred Wednesday morning. He was 52 years of age, and is survived by a wife and three children.

Bruce Inman, the well-known local crop expert, who returned Tuesday from a trip through the greater part of Missouri, is pessimistic in regard to the corn crop of the state, but concedes that the crop is decidedly "spotted." In speaking of his trip, Mr. Inman said: "I saw some of the best corn and some of the worst I have ever seen. The wheat crop is disappointing, and the corn in many sections of the state will never mature into merchantable grain. There are occasional fields of splendid corn, but allowing for the good corn, I do not believe that the crop as a whole will average over 40 per cent of a normal crop."

Christ Hilke, of the Hilke Feed & Flour Co., St. Louis, was taken to a hospital on Wednesday to be operated on for gall stones, from which he has been suffering for some time past.

Among the foreign visitors on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Friday was H. Barasorda, a prominent flour and rice broker of Porto Rico, who was introduced by James Holland, of the Hezel Milling Co. Mr. Barasorda says that the opening of the Panama Canal has enabled the Pacific Coast rice growers to compete with the Louisiana growers in the Porto Rican, Cuban and West Indian markets. Mr. Barasorda is on his way home from the Panama Exposition,but stopped in St. Louis to buy a supply of flour.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 13, 1915.

The flour market does not show any improvement from last week, and mills continue to run about three-fourths time, or as long as they can get wheat that is fit for milling. Some new business is reported from the East and Central states, but at a close margin. This, together with the local market, are the only sales reported, as there does not seem to be any export business. Good Kansas patents are being quoted around $5.60 to $5.80. Mills are unable to lay in any supply of milling wheat at this time and are able to pick up only a car or two at a time.

The wheat market continues about the same. Receipts have not increased to any extent, especially so on milling wheat. Mills all report if the flour demand should pick up they would be unable to supply their demands for wheat. Country elevators are paying farmers around 95c. Exporters are getting back into the market and quite a few sales are reported, especially on light-test wheat. Exporters are bidding about 11c over the Chicago December option for wheat. Receipts the past week in Wichita were 268 cars, against 576 a year ago.

The feed market has taken a little slump and straight bran has dropped a few cents and is now bringing around 90c. Millrun is selling at $1 and shorts from $1.20 to $1.30, according to quality.

WICHITA NOTES.

Wheat receipts in Wichita during August were only 944 cars, as compared with 2,159 a year ago.

L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., is taking a well-earned vacation of about 10 days in Cascade, Colo.

Railroad men state that there is not much export business on flour to foreign countries. One road reports 30 cars for Scotland. This is the first they have had for some time.

George E. King, of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, is making a brief business trip into Oklahoma and visiting there various jobbers and warehouses.

D. J. Donohoe, owner of the Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Ok., has purchased the mill at Tonkawa, Ok. B. A. Cockrell has been placed in charge. The Tonkawa mill is a 100-bbl. mill and has not been run much for the past four years.

J. C. Mohler, in talking about the Hessian fly, states that wheat sown before Sept. 28 will not escape the Hessian fly, but between that date and Oct. 14 in various parts of the state it will be safe to sow. These dates have been figured out by the Kansas Agricultural College.

S. D. Haworth, formerly sales manager of the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., at El Reno, Ok., has accepted the managership of the Thomas Milling Co., at Thomas, Ok. Mr. Cummings, who was manager for the Thomas mill, has resigned and is expecting to enter the grain business.

At a meeting of the El Dorado (Kan.) Commercial Club it was decided to hold the Fourth Butler County Kafir Corn Carnival on Oct. 20, 21 and 22. Last year's exhibit will be well remembered by parties that attended, and the booths that won first and second places were brought over to the Wichita fair, where they won places.

J. F. Enns, of the Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., spent a few hours in Wichita last week. Mr. Enns reports the flour market to be rather quiet and reports they are running a little better than half time, or running on just what milling wheat they are able to get hold of, as not much has been threshed as yet and good milling wheat is very scarce.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has just returned to Wichita from a business trip at Kansas City. Mr. Topping attended a conference of various traffic clubs and organizations. The following traffic clubs were represented: Kansas City Commercial Club, Kansas City Millers' Club, St. Joseph Commercial Club, Southwestern Millers' League, Southwest Missouri Millers' Club.

Representative O. B. Jewett, of Lane County, Kan., is busy threshing his 1915 wheat crop. He will have something like 55,000 bus. of wheat this year. Mr. Jewett's farm comprises over 36 sections. He uses five tractors to prepare the farm for sowing. It took 35 men 25 days to do the harvesting. Five headers and one binder were used. Two threshing machines are now at work and the wheat is turning out 20 to 35 bus. to the acre.

At a meeting of the Oklahoma millers and grain dealers at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City those present discussed the wheat lost in the flood at Galveston and the seeding of Oklahoma with new seed wheat. There was more than 225 damaged cars represented at the convention and there was considerable discussion as to who would have to stand the loss—the shippers or the receivers at Galveston. A committee has been appointed to look into this. The committee which has the new seed wheat campaign has the names of several Kansas farmers who guarantee to furnish pure seed wheat free from rye and offer to sell same at $1.25 per bu. From inquiries received by various millers and grain men, the farmers of Oklahoma are considerably interested in the proposition, and it is thought some good will result from this movement.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1915.

Market conditions at New Orleans and vicinity were again demoralized last week, and the trade held off making purchases because there was an idea that flour would come down to $4.50 per bbl. for high patents. All during the week jobbers were told: "When you can quote me patents at $4.50 per bbl. I will buy. Otherwise we will not do business." That was the rule of the trade, although stocks were low and bakers were living from hand to mouth, as far as their supplies of flour were concerned. There was no buying for deferred delivery, and so far as known hardly a carload was sold unless at a sacrifice.

Kansas mills did what little business was passing, but sales were confined to small lots, and those were taken from local stocks in warehouses. High patents were irregular in price, varying from $5.15 on Monday to $4.80@4.90 on Saturday. The local call was for straights and clears.

Minneapolis mills were quoting patents at $5@5.20, with some mills cutting 15@20c per bbl. to induce business. They failed utterly. Bakers' views are not within 50c a bbl. of those of the sellers, and no trading was done.

Soft winter wheat mills did a little business where stocks were low and the trade needed supplies. High patents were quoted at $5.10@5.30 per bbl. sacked.

Mill feed was in demand, with free offerings. Hard and soft wheat brans were sold at $1.05@1.10, with shorts at $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.

The Michigan state crop report for September makes the average yield of wheat per acre in the state 19.5 bus. Quality of the grain is placed at 86 per cent, compared with 94 last year. Corn shows a condition of 70 per cent. Oats yield is placed at 38 bus., while average rye production is 14.8 bus.

George Christenson will start a wholesale flour and feed store in Webster City, Ia. He will buy in carlots.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13, 1915.

Flour prices broke 25c this week. It was the first decline since the new flour began to move. The reduction, however, did not create any large buying by the local baking and cracker concerns, as they are still of the opinion that prices will drop still further.

The falling off in the export demand, millers say, is what brought about lower prices. Then, too, weather conditions are more favorable for the new wheat. The greater portion of the business transacted by the local millers was for immediate supply orders.

Heavier arrivals of new Kansas hard wheat are reported. The quality is also much improved. Low grades had to be shaded almost 40c in order to bring about trading, as the demand for this class is at a very low ebb.

Country mills are operating on a larger scale, as they are obtaining a better quality of new wheat. They report, however, that business is not up to expectations, as most buyers are bearishly inclined.

Agents representing the Northwestern spring wheat flour mills are beginning to give some attention to the prospective new flour market. They are receiving bids from bakers for the new spring flour, but in most instances the bids run 40c to 50c below present prices.

The rye flour market is stationary. Most buyers are taking supplies for immediate use only, as they look for a decline in values within a short time.

Mill feed prices suffered a sharp setback. Bran prices were lowered $1, while middlings dropped 50c. The local buyers are buying supplies for immediate wants only.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Best patent, $5.50@6; straight, $5.25@5.40; extra, $4.80@5; low grade, $4.60@4.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.50; straight, $5.65@5.95; clear, $4.70@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.40@6.80; straight, $5.95@6.20; clear, $4.95@5.30.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.70@5.95; city pure, $5.80@6.05; city blended, $5.70@5.95.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22; middlings, coarse, $27@28; middlings, fine, $29@30.

OHIO NOTES.

The East Sparta Milling Co. was incorporated this week for $25,000. The firm will locate at Sparta, Ohio. The incorporators were J. J. Conrad, S. D. Sommer and H. V. Briggle.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 15,762 bbls. compared with 14,229 bbls. last week and 13,982 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 13,982 bbls., compared with 15,222 bbls. last week and 16,255 bbls. a year ago.

The Rolfe Milling Co., Baker, Mont., has been incorporated with capital of $75,000 and will start work immediately on a 150-bbl. mill and concrete storage tanks with capacity of 50,000 bus. The mill will also be equipped with feed grinding machinery.

The average price of wheat on farms on Sept. 1, according to the government report, was 95c per bu., compared with 93.3c per bu. last year. Corn was four cents cheaper at 77.3c; oats, 38.5c.

A corn mill will be built at Webster, Fla., by H. E. Hayes and E. L. Padgett Machinery has been ordered. Products will be confined to meal, grits and chop.

The wheat crop of New South Wales is estimated at 60,000,000 bus., compared with 12,800,000 bus. last year.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Sept. 13, 1915.

The advance in wheat market the last few days brought forth a few buyers of flour, but the majority of jobbers do not believe in the present flurry in wheat, asserting that heavier receipts in a few weeks will cause a reaction. However, this market seems to have bought to cover 30 days' requirements, while one concern has bought for delivery to Jan. 1.

Cotton receipts continue good, but it is known that receipts here will be fully 40 to 50 per cent less than last year. This shortage will be partially offset by better grades and higher prices this season, and, too, farmers have very good feed crops made.

The increased production of corn in this territory has caused the installation of a number of small grist mills in this section, and the demand for meal and chop the coming season will doubtless be greatly reduced. Selma has been taking between 400 and 500 cars of meal each year.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.60@$5.70 wood; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.25@5.35 wood.

Mill Feed—Standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.65; wheat bran, $23.75 ton; wheat shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $28.75 ton.

St. Louis Grain Club Outing.

Members of the St. Louis Grain Club who attended the outing and dinner of the organization at Bellerive Club, in St. Louis County Thursday, are unanimous in pronouncing it the most enjoyable affair ever given by the club. The weather was ideal, and notwithstanding the heavy rush of business in the cash grain corner, there were 52 members present. On account of the favorable weather conditions, the chief interest centered in a game of golf, which was played for a silver cup, put up by George Powell, and "thereby hangs a tale." At a previous meeting held at Algonquin Club, Mr. Powell won a silver cup, which was put up by the club for a golf game. At this meeting the weather was so unfavorable that only a few players were enthusiastic enough to brave the elements long enough to finish a game of golf, and Mr. Powell "had things his own way." There were so many remarks by other members in Mr. Powell's presence about "taking candy from the baby," "getting money from home" and others of a like import, that the victor decided to offer a silver cup on his own account, to be played for at the Bellerive Club meeting.

Those who did not play golf engaged in lawn tennis and other games, according to their fancy, and the dinner was not given until after 7 o'clock, in order to allow time for some of the belated members to arrive. The golf game was so close that three contestants tied for first place, each having a score of 84. The leaders were William H. Danforth, Marshall Hall and F. W. Seele. On account of the lateness of the hour when the game was completed, it was decided to play off the tie at a future date. As each of the leaders has many ardent champions, a hot game and some lively betting is looked for when this game is played.

Aside from some routine matters there was little of importance before the business meeting, and after a short session the time was devoted entirely to enjoyment. President John O. Ballard acted as chairman and in the absence of formal toasts he presided at the dinner. Wilbur B. Christian, secretary and treasurer of the club, made himself generally useful in carrying out the perfect arrangements for the affair. There was an enjoyable musical program and the club songs were rendered with great effect.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1915.

Flour sales, on the whole, held up well last week. Retailers purchased rather heavily, in the face of a declining market, and the volume of sales to the bakery trade, especially for deferred shipment, were very satisfactory. Demand was not as broad nor as active as the week previous, but buyers are still showing a pretty lively interest in the market.

There is no question, of course, that flour stocks in second hands were down to very low limits. The demand that has come about is centered chiefly in bakers' accounts. From the comparative standpoint, relative to the wheat prices the last nine or ten months, present quotations are low, and bakers are taking advantage of the opportunity to buy on a fairly reasonable basis rather than taking chances on the future market. In other words, they are not going to miss the chance to buy on a level which insures them a profit on their standardized goods, a chance which they let slip last year.

Reports from the Northwest have been very favorable for the week on volume of sales up to Jan. 1. The majority of these mills are not offering old flour. Spot patent brought a premium all week, as stocks are very light and the larger buyers are awaiting the arrival of new flour. First clear is in good demand. Second clear is hard to dispose of, and, on account of the low price this grade is bringing at present, many mills are storing their supply, in anticipation of better values.

Southwestern mills are selling patents for immediate shipment more freely than for some time. The quality of the new Southwestern patent is much better than that of the Northwestern, and buyers are paying a premium for this grade. Sales of patents from the Southwest for future delivery are apparently very few, buyers anticipating much lower levels a few months hence. Southwestern first clear for immediate shipment is in good demand and bringing good prices. Second clear is also in good demand.

The price of rye grain continued to decline during the past week, and this had its effect on the selling of both patent and dark ryes. Buyers are anticipating lower levels for both of these grades of rye and are purchasing very sparingly.

The soft winter situation is becoming rather serious. Most of the soft winter wheat that has been threshed and in the shock has sprouted. Buyers are becoming very skeptical regarding the keeping quality of this flour, and are not buying any quantities.

Sales of durum products have been normal for the week. There was a good demand for both patent and semolina for quick shipment, but there were no large sales made for future delivery.

Export trade for the week was rather small, although country mills seem able to place a little business in foreign markets during the week.

Marked easiness has developed in the mill feed market. This slackening of the demand does not seem to be so much a matter of larger supplies available as it is that buyers are in a bearish mood and are holding off in hopes of lower prices.

Chicago Market Prices.

Old Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.30; standard patent, old, $6.10; standard patent, new, $4.50@4.75; first clear, new, $4@4.25; second clear, new, $3@3.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.75@5; straight, $.10@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.70.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.70@4.80; clear, $3.90@4.10.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.75@3.80; No. 1 Semolina, $5.10@5.20; No. 2 Semolina, $5@5.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@21.75; middlings, $25; red dog, $30.50@31.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.50@4.75; dark, $3.g0@3.75; blended rye, $4.25@4.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.75; straight, $4.50@4.60.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1915.

The spring flour men say they have had better sales the last several days in Philadelphia than they have had for a great time. They report buying as being very heavy. Country trade has been fair, but not up to what has been done for the last four months. Kansas mills have done very little, as their prices are too much above the spring wheat prices.

The trade everywhere is complaining very seriously of the slow shipments and deliveries of new flour, especially from Kansas mills, as they have been shipping in only a very few cars, and that very slow and far between. No doubt a great many cars will be refused, as the trade bought the flour for July and August shipment and very few cars were shipped by the first of September. Spring flour is arriving from the Northwest and the reports on quality is very fine and the market will be flooded with spring flour wtihin the next four weeks.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

New Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.10@5.35; straight, $4.85@5.10; clear, $4.60@4.85; low grade, in jute, $3.75@4.25.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.10@5.25; straight, $4.85@5.10; clear, $4.50@4.75; extra, $4.15@4.30.

Kansas Patents (basis sacks)—$5.30@5.60; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.85@5.15.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.95@5.15.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.50; middlings, $24@24.50; bran, $22.50@23.50; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@31.25; middlings, $25.25@26.25; bran, $23.50@24.25; winter middlings, bulk, $26.50@27.50; bran, $23.75@24.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Pa., is building a $25,000 rye mill in addition to spring and winter mill.

H. E. Brooks, of Mansfield, O., and J. C. Miller, of Canal Dover, O., were visitors in Philadelphia during the week.

R. W. Roberts, an old flour salesman of Scranton, Pa., and vicinity, died last week. Mr. Roberts was in the flour business about 40 years.

The Pennsylvania Millers' Association had its annual meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., this week and elected as president A. T. Collins, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; vice-presidents, W. T. Knecht, of Lock Haven, and George V. Dayton, of Towanda, Pa.; treasurer, E. S. Eshelman, of Lancaster, Pa. Directors, H. V. White, of Bloomsburg; J. M. Hays, of Montoursville; B. F. Hartzell, of Chalfont; Dr. C. M. St. Clair, of Latrobe, and Paul E. Eisler, of Butler, Pa. Two hundred members were present. The government's efforts to standardize the moisture content of flour was condemned at the convention this week.

J. F. Wieser, of Hico, Tex., and others have purchased the mill at Clifton, Tex., and have organized the Clifton Mill and Elevator Co. with capital of $25,000. Capacity of the mill will be increased to 250 bbls. Operations will not start for 30 days. Ben Wieser and D. A. Platt will manage the mill.

The new flour mill at Barling, Ark., which has capacity of 50 bbls., will start operations Sept. 15. The plant is the direct result of the diversified crop movement in Arkansas, the territory contributing to Barling now producing enough wheat for a mill. Farmers own most of the stock of the mill company.

Perry & Allen have installed a 25-bbl. Midget mill at Glencoe, Coleman County, Ark., and have started grinding wheat. A corn mill is being operated in connection.

Chicago receipts of wheat last week fell off considerably, amounting to 1,373 cars, compared with 2,382 cars in the preceding week, 1,692 cars last year and 868 cars two years ago.

The wheat crop of North Africa has been gathered and a good yield is assured. Estimates place production at as high as 20,000,000 bus.

The Western Grain Co. has been incorporated in Rockland, Mass., to deal in flour, feed and all kinds of grain. Capital stock is $10,000.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

Continued light demand prevailed in the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri river millers during the past week. Sales were in light volume, buyers taking only in carlots. Millers, however, declare current trade indicates no more than usual summer dullness, although they anticipate keen competition from Southern mills who have a larger local supply of corn this year than ever before. That trade in the cotton states will be unsatisfactory for some time to come is the prospect here. Millers are not looking for much business in that section until after new corn begins to move in large volume. Texas mills have been underquoting Missouri river millers as much as 20c per bbl. on meal and they will be able to make better prices for some time yet. The current supply of corn at Kansas City and other primary markets is barely large enough for the demand, consequently prices have been practically steady, while quotations on new corn in the South have been declining.

Louisiana and Arkansas were best buyers during week, but only took sparingly. Some sales were made to Alabama and Mississippi. Nearby states purchased corn goods in mixed cars with flour and feed.

Cream corn meal sold mostly steady the entire week. The range is $3 to $3.10 per bbl. in small sacks, while standard meal is 20c to 25c lower. Hominy grits are quoted at a premium of 10c over cream corn meal.

Corn feeds were light sale. Demand for chop is in very light volume, as the large supply of roughage and other feeds on farms is decreasing demand for chop. Prices range from $1.33 to $1.37, the top quotations being for No. 2 mixed chop.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3@3.10 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.10@3.20; No. 2 mixed corn chop in 100-lb. new bags, $1.35 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

Corn products are dull and slow of sale, as the Southern trade has dwindled to insignificant proportions, and the local requirements appear to be well supplied for the present. On account of the unsettled condition of the bran and other feed markets, buyers are still holding off, and prices are 10 cents lower than they were a week ago. Some of the mills report that they are unable to compete with some of the Southern mills in the Southeastern territory, which usually depends upon this market for supplies. The warm weather also tends to restrict sales. Quote corn meal at $3.45 f. o. b. wood; grits hominy and pearl meal, $3.75.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13, 1915.

The favorable prospects for new corn in this section brought about easier prices in corn, and corn products were lowered in sympathy. Corn meal declined 10c. Cash corn prices are off 3c. While a frost was reported in some sections about 10 days ago, it did not do any damage to the growing crop, and the indications are for a big yield. There was an exceptionally good request for corn meal both local and from the Southern sections. Total receipts of corn amounted to 122 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45 @1.50; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1915.

Corn products had an easy tone in this market last week, with slow demand. Corn was lower at 80@81c. A reduction was noted in the price of bolted corn meal, which is quoted $1.75@1.85 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleains, La., Sept. 13, 1915.

Shelled corn and corn on the husk were freely offered to local jobbers last week by planters of Mississippi and Louisiana. It graded No. 2 white and No. 2 and No. 3 yellow and experts said it was flinty and hard. Wide variance is evident in the reports on the corn crop of Louisiana. Some sections report heavy damage; others scout this information and say Louisiana's corn crop will exceed 50,000 bus. No market value has been established for the native corn as it is being sent in on consignment. Some offers of 75@80c per bu. were received for small lots. Demand was good for corn and corn products. Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras were large inquirers and some business was done. Corn products were up 10c per bbl. on the average. Quotations ruled as follows, basis bbls. in carlots, in cotton and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.90@4 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.70@3.80 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.85@3.95 per bbl.; grits, $4@4.10 per bbl.; hominy, $4.10@4.25 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@ 1.55 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $26@ 27 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1915.

Corn products are unchanged in price from last week. Trade is rather quiet, with everything wanted for prompt delivery, as buyers are afraid that the corn market will decline further. Some scarcity of quick shipment goods is reported, especially hominy. Quotations are: Hominy, $32 per ton; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Demand on corn goods continued lightly easier for the week.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.10 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $4.15; corn flour, $1.95@2 . Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.71@1.74; grits, $1.72@1.75; flakes, $2.10.

Visible Supply Increases.

The visible supply of wheat increased 786,000 bus. last week. It is 23,202,000 less than last year. Figures for Sept. 4 and Sept. 11 and last year's totals are as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.
St. Louis	355	400
Chicago	428	358
Minneapolis	187	204
Kansas City	274	332
Duluth	190	1,731
Toledo	189	176
Milwaukee	7	8
Detroit	73	84
Peoria	15	5
Indianapolis	176	217
Buffalo	196	304
Omaha	110	159
Total primary	2,200	3,978
New York	547	437
Boston	3	4
Philadelphia	539	685
Baltimore	700	725
Galveston	1,515	502
New Orleans	1,254	1,192
Newport News	167	350
Total ports	4,725	3,895
Chicago afloat	50	....
Lakes	792	640
Total afloat	842	680
Total American	7,767	8,553
Total, last year	30,019	31,755

Feed Control Meeting.

The seventh annual convention of the Association of Feed Control Officials will be held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18 and 19. L. A. Fitz, secretary-treasurer, says the program of the meeting has not been completed, but will be announced soon.

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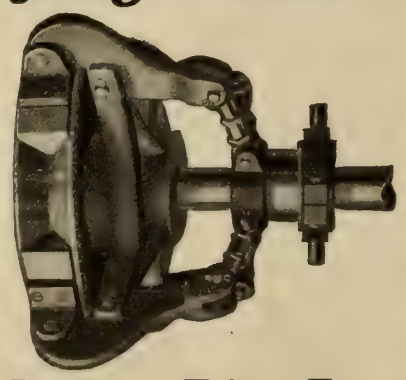
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The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City the past week were the largest on this crop, but were still less than half the arrivals in the same week last year. The movement amounted to 1,162 cars, compared with 955 cars in the preceding week, 2,461 cars last year and 430 cars two years ago. Notwithstanding the increased movement, elevator stocks decreased 1,826 bus. and now amount to 271,890 bus., compared with 5,346,256 bus. a year ago.

Kansas City millers will not say whether they have been buying spring wheat, but there is gossip on the Kansas City Board of Trade that large purchases have been made both of spring wheat and of Montana hard wheat. One miller stated that Montana wheat could be placed on track in Kansas City at $1 per bu. and that it would grade as well as No. 2 turkey. Samples of spring wheat received have not tested high in gluten. Consequently, there is little indication of spring wheat importations by Kansas City millers.

Wheat marketing increased in volume the past week throughout Kansas. Although fall plowing and other farm work is interfering with the country movement of wheat, millers anticipate continued increases in sales by producers, if fair weather continues. Roads are in fair condition in the state and possibly the most adverse factor at this time is that of price. Growers want higher prices, and quite a few have stored wheat. Others have delayed threshing from the stack and will not start until prices move to a higher level.

The cash wheat premium in Kansas City narrowed considerably. The September future made a net advance of 7⅛c, while cash wheat was one to three cents lower. This means that the differential between cash and futures narrowed 8c to 11c. The ruling premium at this time is 5c to 12c, yellow berry bringing the smallest figure.

Rye Flour Lower in Price.

Increasing receipts of rye since Sept. 1 have resulted in a further decline of three cents per bu. in price. The decline, however, as far as the cost of pure rye flour is concerned, has been partially offset by lower prices for rye feed. With the wheat mix also cheaper in price, the net result of this continued adjustment from an old to a new crop basis is lower prices for both pure ryes and rye-wheat blends.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. A. Furnstahl, Howard, S. D., hog-catching device; J. O. Nelson, Onida, S. D., earth auger; W. L. Shaffer, Drummond, Minn., stump puller.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications for registration have been filed and acted on, and after the expiration of 30 days will be duly registered unless objections are received. Anyone claiming ownership of any of the following marks or similar ones, applied to similar goods, may file an opposition within the above time. The patent office will determine the ownership of the mark and grant registration to the one legally entitled.

For further trademark information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, solicitor for registration of trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

MAY ROSE. Used on wheat flour since March 4, 1909. Applicant, Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill. Serial No. 87016.

GOODWIFE. Used on self-rising wheat flour since Jan. 15, 1915. Applicant, Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Serial No. 87089.

MAY-POLE and representation of a May pole. Used on a mixture of wheat and corn flour since April 20, 1915. Applicant, Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Serial No. 87090.

Representation of a square figure of solid black with a circular center or field of white within which is the word TIOGA and the letters M E T Co enclosed in a black circle. Used on poultry grain, dry mash chick feed, stock feed and middlings since Aug. 21, 1909. Applicant, Tioga Mill and Elevator Co., Waverly, N. Y.

Representation of a medal suspended from a bar and having the word WINNER inscribed thereon. Used on wheat flour since March, 1902. Applicant, J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, Tenn. Serial No. 80351.

Representation of a mule and word RABBIT across same. Used on mule feed composed of corn, oats, alfalfa and molasses since Feb. 17, 1915. Applicant, M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb. Serial No. 84941.

FARO. Used on flour since April 10, 1915. Applicant, W. R. Grace & Co., New York, N. Y. Serial No. 87169.

VALLEY QUEEN. Used on wheat flour since Nov. 28, 1914. Applicant, North Adams Wholesale Co., North Adams, Mass. Serial No. 87366.

PAT-A-CAKE. Used on prepared cake flour since Sept. 18, 1914. Applicant, C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md. Serial No. 87524.

SLOGAN. Used on wheat flour since April 2, 1915. Applicant, Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok. Serial No. 87623.

J. M. Ford, of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, who has just returned from a trip through Western Illinois, says that more than half the wheat has been threshed. "I estimate that about 50 per cent of the crop was put in the shock and all of this has been threshed," said Mr. Ford. "Stack threshing has just started and the samples I saw show up much better in quality than shocked wheat. Rich farmers are holding the bread cereal for higher prices, but there are many growers who are not in financial position to store wheat. The corn crop is in excellent condition, but it is very backward. Illinois has a prospect, I believe, for one of the largest corn crops on record. Only an early frost will keep that crop from maturing. General business conditions in the country are in fair shape, but there is a large number of farmers who owe considerable money because they have not been able to realize the amount expected on wheat."

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13, 1915.

Flour business showed considerable improvement during the past week. A large number of mills here and at country points are operating full time. Average for the state is about 75 per cent time. Demand for flour is principally local. Some business is being done to adjoining states, but there is no demand from Eastern markets and very little is being sold to move South. Export business of Nebraska mills is at a standstill, millers being compelled to dispose of their clear output in domestic markets. Consequently, prices on clear are weak.

Omaha mills are quoting to local trade in small lots at $5.20 per bbl. in sacks. To carlot trade prices rule around $5 per bbl. for best patents. Country millers are asking $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. in cotton south of the Platte and $5.60 to $5.80 north of the Platte.

Bakers are becoming more interested in flour values. However, their buying during the past week was very light.

An unusual situation prevails in the state as a result of the difference between the Omaha and Kansas City wheat markets. Millers north of the Platte are at an advantage of 8c to 10c per bu. over millers in the South Platte district, who are paying Kansas City prices for their wheat.

Mill feeds were generally about 10c per 100 lbs. lower. At interior points bran is quoted at $20 and shorts at $24 per ton. Omaha jobbers are quoting $16 to $17 for bran in carlots and $22.40 to $24 per ton for shorts in 100-lb. sacks.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour—Patent, in cotton, $5.40; straight, in cotton, $5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6; straight, $5.60@5.80.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $16@16.80; shorts, $23@25. Interior mills—Bran, $22; shorts, $23@26.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Peter Brush has engaged in the flour and feed business at Valentine, Neb., and will buy in carlots.

E. F. Consigny, secretary of the Iowa Millers' Club, Des Moines, was a visitor on the Omaha Grain Exchange last week.

F. L. Sanders, of the Stanton Mill Co., Stanton, Neb., who was a visitor in Omaha last week, reports flour trade in fair volume.

The new 50-bbl. mill and the 25,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., will probably be ready for operations by Oct. 15. The management plans to start making flour on that date.

The new mill at Western, Neb., will be ready for operations in 30 days. The plant will have capacity of 50 bbls. Building will be two stories high and elevator will have capacity of 10,000 bus.

Incorporation papers were issued to the Edger Mill Co., Edger, Neb., last week. Capital stock is $10,000. William H. Edger is president, A. M. Edger secretary and treasurer and S. E. Cogswell manager. The company is erecting a 50-bbl. mill.

Receipts of wheat in Omaha in August amounted to 1,105,200 bus., compared with 1,978,800 bus. in the same month last year. Shipments were 602,400 bus., compared with 1,798,800 bus. last year. The larger shipments reflect the Northwestern demand, which was at its height in August a year ago.

The Dodge Milling Co., Dodge, Neb., has been incorporated. The officers of the company are: B. P. Reynolds, president; A. J. Miller, secretary, and A. J. Wisnieski, treasurer. The officers and John Birchem, J. Kreikemeier, Henry Langhorst and V. J. Yunek compose the board of directors. The company will soon start work on a small mill. The capacity will be either 50 or 100 bbls. It is likely that a 50-bbl. mill will be erected and the capacity increased as the business of the company enlarges.

J. E. Burgner, secretary of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, says of the grain situation in Nebraska: "We have had another week of favorable weather for doing all kinds of farm work and also for maturing the corn crop. If frost keeps off for a reasonable time we will have the largest corn crop that has ever been raised. There has as yet been very little stack threshing of wheat, but we believe it will be in full force next week. The movement of wheat in the Southwest is still light and large premiums are still being paid, but premiums are expected to disappear when the movement starts in normal volume."

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Returning Prosperity.

Among the many things in evidence to prove that the tide of prosperity is gaining force, one of the most satisfactory is the heavy increase in bank clearings.

The exchange of bank checks in the United States during August were larger than in any corresponding month on record. The total amount was $14,268,853,136, against $9,932,296,349 in 1914 and $12,391,433,472 in 1913.

An article which appeared in the London Morning Post of Sept. 7, on the exchange problem, should be of interest to American millers and grain men who do an export business. This article, which is written by one of the leading English financial writers, expresses the belief that even when the war comes to an end the purchases of raw material and machinery from the United States by all of the belligerent countries will continue on a very large scale, and that therefore the influences which operate upon international exchange must on the whole be adverse to Europe. Under these circumstances, the article says, whatever credits are arranged should not be too short-dated. It is hoped that the treasury will bear this point in mind.

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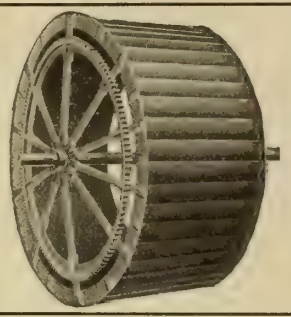
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

Steady prices were maintained in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed by local handlers. Demand for meal continued good, but mixed feed trade was in light volume and all orders were for small lots. Receipts of meal continue to show a predominance of No. 2 grade in their supply, with choice and No. 1 selling at an unusual premium over No. 2, because of their scarcity. The trade believes there is prospect for improved supplies in the near future, as weather conditions in the milling districts have been better and reports indicate that quality of hay being marketed by farmers is showing up much better. Mills say their entire output of No. 1 and choice meal has been sold and that not 10 per cent of their total production will grade better than No. 2.

As a result of the scarcity of good meal, No. 1 is selling at an even premium of $2 per ton over No. 2, compared with a usual premium of $1 per ton between the two grades. Choice meal is salable at almost any price. Nominal quotations are $19.50 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Missouri river basis. However, so few sales of this grade have been made that it is difficult to quote prices. Dealers say they could easily sell choice meal at $21 per ton if they knew where they could get supplies.

Mixed feed trade continues light. Buyers are taking hold very slowly. Best demand is from South and Southeast. Local mixers are not doing anything in Eastern territory. The large supply of "home-grown" feeds is curtailing the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds, particularly because of the high prices for the latter.

Blackstrap molasses is still on a war price level and mixers are unable to contract for this product ahead. This is limiting their operations in future sales and indication is that the situation will not be relieved for some time.

Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $21 to $22 per ton in sacks for No. 1 and $20 to $21 per ton for standard grade. Grain mixed dry feed is quoted up to $28.50 per ton, while molasses grain mixed feed sold at $24.50 to $28 per ton in new burlap bags.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19.50@21; No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $15.50@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21@22; standard, $20@21.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $11.50@13; standard, $9@11; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1915.

Owing to the abundance of coarse feeds of various kinds, luxuriant pasturage and the cheapness of the low grades of hay, the market for alfalfa products is extremely dull and weak. Buyers are holding off and there appears to be little prospect of a renewal of the demand until the prices of other feedstuffs advance or the pastures die down to some extent. Offerings of alfalfa meal are light, and there is practically no choice meal to be had, as the continued rains have caused more or less damage to the alfalfa crop.

Because of the heavy purchases of molasses by distillers for the manufacture of alcohol for war purposes, manufacturers of molasses feeds are holding their products very stiffly and are asking more than the buyers will pay. Southern feeders are well supplied with the heavy oats and corn crops grown in that section.

Choice alfalfa hay is scarce, but offerings are ample for the requirements. Prices are as follows: Alfalfa hay, choice $17, No. 1 $14@16, No. 2 $11@13; new alfalfa meal, No. 1 $19, No. 2 $16.50@17; molasses feed, $21@23; alfalfa grain and molasses feed, $24@29.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13, 1915.

Alfalfa products declined 50c this week. The alfalfa crop is reported as large, and indications are for still lower prices. Alfalfa meal and grain mixed feeds seemed to show a better demand than molasses feeds. The total receipts of hay this week amounted to 162 cars. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; mixed feed, $25.50@26.50; molasses feed, $27@28.

New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1915.

Strong demand was noted in the hay and feed lines last week on account of the resumption of heavy shipments of mules to the allies out of this port. Large orders of hay were made and dealers were commencing to restock in large volume to meet the demand. This business will continue large for weeks to come, it is predicted. Last week 118 cars of timothy, lespedeza, prairie hays and alfalfa were received. The alfalfa was in bad condition and the board of inspection gave it "no grade" on account of heating from dampness. Fifteen cars were so received and all will be used in chicken feed, it is said. Excess of moisture is noted in wheat deliveries at local elevators as well and it is expected alfalfa feeds will slump on account of the market being glutted with grain feeds. Black strap molasses is the highest ever known and molasses mixed feeds are a thing of the past, with black straps at 8½c to 10c per gallon and scarce at that. Large amounts of timothy and alfalfa hays are being purchased by mule exporters for allies again. Quotations on alfalfa hay was No. 1, $17@18; prime, $15@16 per ton; no choice offered. Meal, $19@21 for No. 1 and prime; no choice obtainable. Mixed feed, $22@32 for grain mixed. Molasses mixed not offered.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1915.

The alfalfa feed market is slightly easier and demand is reported light, as consumers are doing little feeding and pasturage is excellent in this section. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $23 f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $27 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $29.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Kansas City jobbers and mixers are moving large amounts of mixed alfalfa feeds and meal via the boat line from Kansas City to St. Louis. More than 10 cars of meal were shipped by this route last week and mixers in Kansas City have promised the boat line company practically all of their Eastern tonnage moving through St. Louis. A big saving in the rate is made possible by the use of the boat line.

The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Co., Hagerman, New Mexico, is installing new machinery which will double the capacity of its plant. Work will be completed within the next 30 days. The Pecos Valley mill has been in operation during the past two years and has run regularly during that period. Most of the meal output is sold in New York state and moves at a rate near 75c per 100 lbs. A farmer in the Pecos Valley says of the mill: "It has been a boon to the farmers of this section and it has resulted in the price of hay being from 50c to $1 a ton higher in Hagerman than in other towns of the valley." The Pecos mill is offering farmers $7.50 per ton for hay delivered at the mill. However, producers believe that prices will go higher, consequently the movement is very light. Most hay is being stored for better prices later. Possibly hay will not move in normal volume for 30 days.

Carlton J. Ellsworth has organized the Crown Feed Co., Independence, Kan., and started operations last week in the mill, which he installed in an old sorghum sugar plant at Independence, Kan. The mill is equipped with a 90-horse power engine and can grind about 50 tons of hay daily. The beginning of operations was delayed by the heavy rains, but the company is obtaining most of its hay in Oklahoma at this time and is filling contracts. Most of the output just now is moving to St. Louis mixers. The Crown Feed Co. will install mixing machinery, having already placed the contract for equipment and Mr. Ellsworth declares that entire meal ouput will be used in the manufacture of mixed alfalfa feeds. The mill has hay storage for 50 carloads and its milling plant, which is separated from the hay warehouse, is 330 by 60 feet.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., has issued a small booklet advertising its new pancake flour, Kaferita. The booklet says: "Some folks have the idea that kafir corn and feterita are fit only for stock and chicken feed, but they are the ones who have never tried Kaferita pancake flour. One taste of the deliciously sweet and flaky breakfast product made from Kaferita will remove all skepticism and make an enthusiastic customer for this line. Kaferita pancake flour is manufactured from kafir, feterita and Second-to-None wheat flour, with the proper leavening properties added to make it self-raising and ready for immediate use. The grains, kafir and feterita, are carefully selected, scoured and recleaned through special machinery in order that Kaferita pancake flour may be made absolutely wholesome and pure. Put up in five sizes—24-oz. cartons, 2-lb., 4-lb., and 8-lb. sacks, and a 25-lb. sack for hotel trade."

The Breesport Milling Co., Breesport, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in flour, grain and all kinds of cereals. Capital stock is $8,000. Incorporators are C. P. Hibbard, A. S. Diven and L. Henry.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13, 1915.

Indiana soft winter wheat patents show a small advance in quotations, but the market is weak and the limited demand is almost entirely for short-time shipment.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 11,167 bbls., compared with 14,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 9,402 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 15,683 bbls. in 1913.

Feed demand is weaker at $20@21.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $4.35@4.45. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Mill Feed—$20@21 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $21.50@22.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

The Martin Cutsinger elevator, at Edinburg, Ind., was burned with a loss of $60,000, with $46,000 insurance.

George F. Potts, feed dealer of Sullivan, Ind., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $8,024.73 and assets at $3,866,73.

As part of their campaign to push the sales of Indiana flour in the state, Indiana millers are issuing an attractive cook book entitled "Better Baking With Indiana Flour."

Incorporation papers have been taken out by the Castlewood Mills Co., Castlewood, Va., with capital of $25,000. W. D. Wright is general manager of the company.

C. P. Moody, W. W. Grier and others are at the head of a new milling company in Charlotte, N. C., and have submitted to contractors plans for their building.

The Poteau Mill and Elevator Co., Poteau, Ok., has been capitalized at $10,000. The organizers are W. W. Burns, S. W. Anderson and Marie Burns.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good up-to-date mill, capacity from 75 to 300 bbls. Have about 30 years' experience. Can read and write German and English, not afraid of work and do all my own repair work. Plansifter system and water power is my favorite. Iowa, Nebraska or South Dakota preferred. Address M. B., Box 212, Mapleton, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as miller by a practical miller of 20 years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. Can reflow a mill if needed for a high grade of flour and close cleanup. Can give good references. Box 883, Hagerstown, Ind.

WANTED—Position by married man, 27; industrious and willing worker, eight years' railroad experience, two years' milling experience, milling in transit, claims, rates and clerical; can give excellent references. Box 314, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller for soft wheat mill; good mechanic and capable of handling molasses feed outfit preferred. Address Box 313, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Man to take charge of sack room. One familiar with milling business preferred. Steady job to reliable party. Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—One-half interest. This is an up-to-date 50 to 100 bbl. roller mill, now doing a good business in a good location. It is an excellent opening for the right man. Address Mansfield Roller Mill Co., care G. E. Otis, Manager, Mansfield, Ark.

FOR SALE—The City Mills at La Crosse, Wis.; capacity 75 bbls. flour, 10 tons ground feed, also entire wheat flour, granulated corn meal and graham. Equipped with up-to-date machinery throughout. Local trade for entire output. Splendid opportunity. For full particulars address Lewis Bros. Realty & Inv. Co., La Crosse, Wis., or William Yeo, 330 North Seventh street, La Crosse, Wis.

FOR SALE—Money-making flour mill, 130-bbl.; flour in demand from New York to Pacific Coast; situated in one of the largest wheat counties of Kansas; 2,000,000 bus. raised annually; easy terms for quick sale. Address H. H. H., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—45-bbl. water power plansifter flour, buckwheat and feed mill in northern Indiana; running every day. A bargain. No trade or lease considered. Address Box B, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 25-bbl. Midget Marvel flour mill in good shape. Has been run less than six months. I will recloth. Lee L. Albert, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

FOR SALE—One double stand 9x30 case roll with feeder; one No. 4 Invincible horizontal oats clipper; one No. 5 Eureka rolling screen; one No. 2 Invincible receiving separator. The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dardanelles and Wheat.

For many months the allies have been hammering away at the Dardanelles forts with limited success. What effect the capture of the Dardanelles might have on the question of peace can only be conjectured, says the New York Journal of Commerce. Russian wheat has been bottled up for a full year, and not only would this be released for the markets of Europe, but the surplus of her coming crop would also be available. This would be a serious blow to American farmers, who have raised a record crop with the idea that it can be sold as readily as that of last year. The United States has 300,000,000 bus. of wheat available for export, which would mean more than that in dollars. Russia may be presumed to have an equal amount stored from her enormous crop of 1914, even allowing for wastage due to the war, and is likely to have as much again from the 1915 crop. But, making liberal allowances for all kinds of losses and diversions, Russia must have 500,000,000 bus. of wheat ready to throw onto a market already plentifully provided for. She will naturally sell it at any price she can obtain, being in urgent need of the money it would represent.

It requires no gift of second sight to see what demoralization might result in the wheat markets of the world from such an eventuality.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DALLAS

CHASE BAG CO.

BAGS of all kinds

CHASE BAG CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. EST. 1847

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHASE BAG CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. EST. 1847

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents
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1146740
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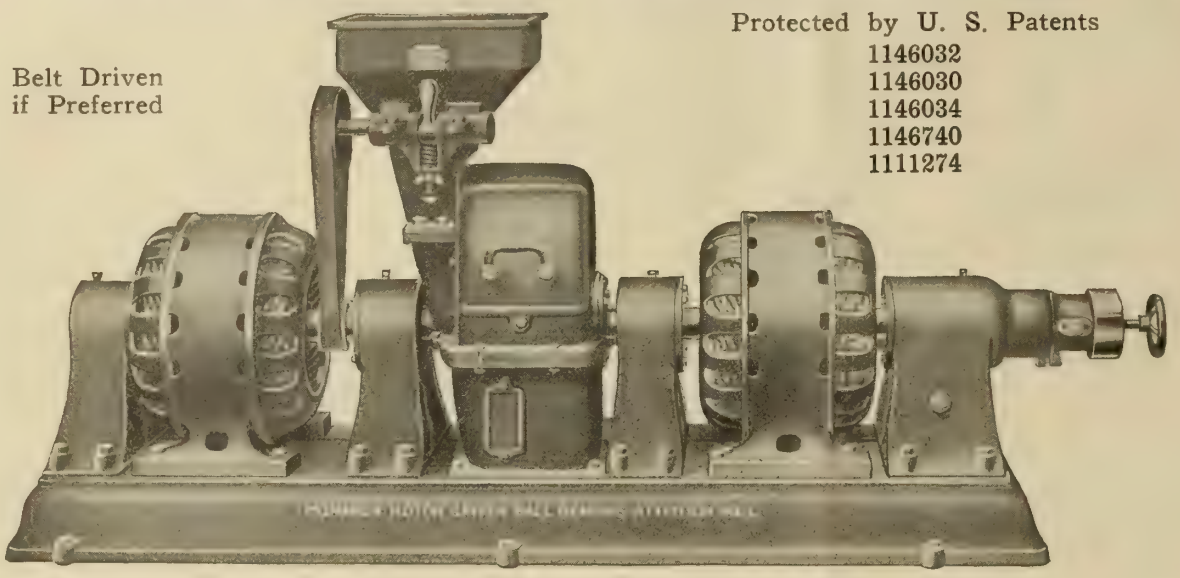


A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

DON'T BUY AN IMITATION

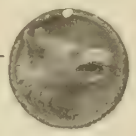
Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office,
No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Main Office and Works,
Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322

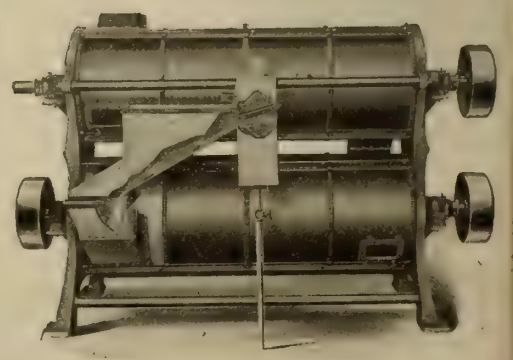
AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.



FOR filling wheat full of life, vigor and vitality, the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is uncommonly efficient.

It performs its task in exactly the right way. It virtually annihilates all forms of dirt and filth that are detrimental to the high quality of flour. It treats the wheat with scientific perfection. ¶ Being capable of producing such splendid results, you admit, of course, that the W.-D. Washer and Drier is a machine of very unusual ability as a means of upbuilding sales.

Bulletin No. 93 will acquaint you with details. Send for a copy.



THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915 | Number Seventeen

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

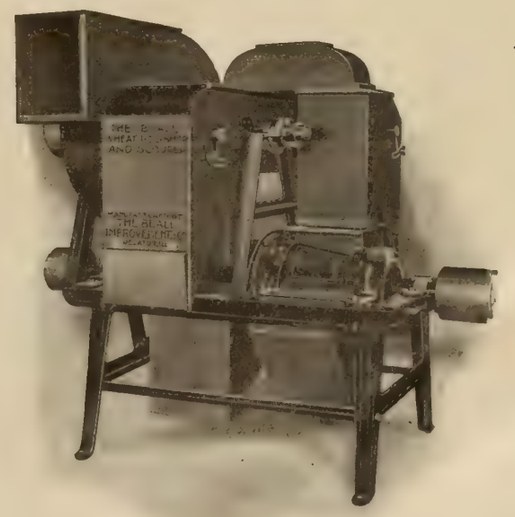
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

Humboldt Steam Mills
HUMBOLDT, NEB.
Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us
Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Headed Grain in Nebraska

Photograph Taken in Western Nebraska.

The grain in western Nebraska is grown in a dry country which ordinarily does not produce large yields. It is "headed," as cutting off the heads and elevating them into a header box is called. This wheat goes into stacks immediately and usually is threshed dry and sweet.

Western Nebraska raised a world of good milling wheat this year because everything was favorable for a large production. There was strong milling wheat in other sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but western Nebraska had the best chance to save its wheat and have it threshed dry and sweet.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON
MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes
"David Harum" Flour
Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Mixed Cars for the South—
No other mill in the Southwest can ship you the large variety of grain products that we are sending to our trade. Our products include:

Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Sacked Grain of All Kinds
Hard and Soft Wheat Mill Feeds
Cream and Standard Corn Meal
Chop and Cracked Corn

Our Quotations are always in LINE in Southern markets. Write us

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co.
H. L. KUNCE, Manager — Tonganoxie, Kansas

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager — Clay Center, Kansas

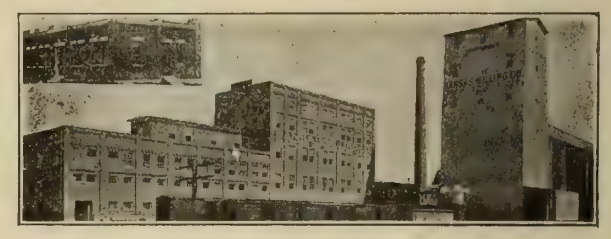
Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. — *Kansas City, Mo.*


1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
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ALVA ROLLER MILLS
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Frost in Corn Belt

Damage Is Very Light—Spring Wheat Movement Still Narrow—Rains Cause Delay.

Threshing made better headway in the spring wheat section of the Northwest and in the Southwest. The light frost in Minnesota, North and South Dakota seemed to stimulate work of threshing. Country movement of grain, consequently, is increasing both in the hard winter wheat and in the spring wheat areas. Larger receipts are expected. Better quality grain is moving in the Southwest from stacks, and correspondents' reports would indicate further improvement in quality of receipts as stack threshing becomes more general. Farmers in the Southwest are making satisfactory progress with fall plowing in wheat fields.

Frost in Iowa, Illinois and other corn belt states Monday night probably did some injury, but has not materially damaged the crop.

* * *

Light Receipts at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

The movement of grain to this market is still in light volume and is much less than a year ago. Probably the principal factor influencing against any material increase in receipts is the dissatisfaction of farmers with present prices. Although threshing conditions were favorable the closing days of last week and at the outset of this week, farmers did not take advantage of the situation, but are at work with plowing and preparations for fall plowing, preferring to let wheat remain in stack.

Prospects are that the movement of wheat in the Southwest will grade higher from this date on. Reports from millers in every part of the state show much better wheat moving from stacks. In the central and western parts of the state millers say wheat is coming out of the stacks 15 to 25 per cent better in quality than the shocked grain. With better wheat moving, the differential between No. 2 and lower grades will narrow.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City on Monday were just 401 cars, compared with 466 cars the same day a week ago and 612 cars last year. Two years ago, however, receipts were just 91 cars.

* * *

Low Grade Wheat at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

Quality of wheat moving to this market is still very low, and there is little indication of any improvement soon. Showers today have interfered slightly with threshing operations in Illinois and parts of Missouri. An indication of the quality of the receipts is the cash market. No. 2 wheat today sold generally one cent higher, while No. 3 was two to three cents lower and in some instances four cents down. No. 4 was just one to two cents lower. Demand for the low grade grain is slow, a large part of the receipts being carried over.

* * *

Northwestern Receipts Light.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 20, 1915.

Receipts of spring wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth are still in smaller volume than expected. Minneapolis received just 4,191 cars last week, compared with 4,163 cars in the preceding week, 4,915 cars last year and 3,642 cars two years ago. Unsettled weather interfered with the country movement and with threshing operations early in the week, causing the light movement. Receipts of wheat at Duluth were 4,429 cars, compared with 2,197 cars in the preceding week, 4,026 cars last year and 3,533 cars two years ago.

Today's receipts of wheat in Minneapolis amounted to 760 cars, compared with 1,369 cars last week and 911 cars last year. Receipts at Duluth were 1,203 cars, compared with 1,283 cars last year.

* * *

Sluggish Export Demand.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1915.

Seaboard exporters worked 800,000 bus. of wheat today, including about 200,000 bus. of new spring wheat. Foreign inquiry is light, but the trade anticipates renewed activity by foreign buyers as soon as war loan is floated. This, is it believed, will put the foreign exchange market on a normal basis.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

Germany—Weather favors late crops.

Russia—Weather unfavorable for late harvesting and movement and much damage has been done.

Australia—Excellent prospects are maintained.

Argentina—Small districts have had beneficial rains, but drouth prevails generally.

Spain—Prospects generally satisfactory.

Spain—Latest revised official report places yield of wheat at 172,000,000 bus., against 169,000,000 bus. last year. Quality is poor. Corn crop is placed at 117,300,000 bus., against 102,000,000 bus. last year.

* * *

Next Government Report.

The Department of Agriculture will issue its next monthly report on cereals on Oct. 7, at 1:15 p. m., Chicago time. Conditions of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, apples and rice will be given; also the yields per acre and quality of spring wheat, oats and barley.

* * *

Winter Wheat Figures.

In its revision of the winter wheat crop in 11 principal states, the Department of Agriculture makes the yield 463,332,900 bus., against 465,580,000 last year. Yields are given as follows: Kansas, 113,525,000 bus.; Missouri, 31,890,000; Nebraska, 69,499,000; Oklahoma, 20,490,000; Illinois, 54,625,000; Indiana, 47,817,000; Ohio, 42,292,000; Pennsylvania, 24,032,000; New York, 10,556,000. The changes were not deemed sufficient to warrant an alteration of the department's estimate of the total crop, which was 659,000,000 bus.

California-New York Flour Rates.

A rate of 45c per 100 lbs. has been established by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. on flour, wheat and barley from Portland, Seattle and all other Pacific Coast ports to New York via the Panama Canal. The rate became effective Sept. 1 and represents a reduction of five cents per 100 lbs. from the former rate. There is some talk of further reductions. Between April and July of this year the rate on flour from the Pacific Coast to New York via the canal was 35c. Large quantities were moved at this rate, but practically nothing has been shipped since the rate was raised to 50c. This has been the principal factor in the reduction and the possibility of further declines.

Import Corn for South.

Notwithstanding the South is harvesting the largest corn crop in history, importations of Argentine corn are being made. Last week a shipment of 3,921 tons, or approximately 130,000 bus., reached Mobile, Ala., and was unloaded for domestic consumption. C. B. Fox was the importer. The Argentine corn was purchased at less than the prevailing price in the South. The shipment last week is the first of a series to be made by C. B. Fox.

A Cipher Cause of Law Suit.

The Cargill Commission Co., Minneapolis, has filed suit in the federal court at Wichita, against the Hutchinson Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., for recovery of $3,100, said to be loss sustained by the Minneapolis company because of a code message received as meaning 35,000 bus., but sent as 3,500 bus. The Cargill company alleges it incurred loss of $3,100 in purchasing the difference between 3,500 and 35,000 bus. at a higher market price.

Ft. Scott Flood Damage.

Loss to the Goodlander Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Ft. Scott, Kan., from the recent cloudburst has been estimated as high as $10,000. Water was seven and one-half feet deep in the mill. Two hundred sacks of flour, 500 sacks of bran and 1,000 sacks of other feed and 20,000 empty flour sacks were caught in the flood. A crib of corn containing about 2,000 bus. was also flooded.

The Brooks Wholesale Co., also of Ft. Scott, sustained a loss of about $10,000, several cars of flour and feed stored in the warehouse being water-soaked.

Visible Increases Again.

The visible supply of wheat increased 1,849,000 bus. last week. It is 26,419,000 less than last year. Figures for Sept. 11 and Sept. 18 and last year's totals are as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.
St. Louis	400	334
Chicago	358	480
Minneapolis	204	540
Kansas City	332	478
Duluth	1,731	3,244
Toledo	176	180
Milwaukee	8	4
Detroit	84	106
Peoria	5	4
Indianapolis	217	175
Buffalo	304	334
Omaha	159	82
Total primary	3,978	5,961
New York	437	356
Boston	4	47
Philadelphia	685	437
Baltimore	725	705
Galveston	502	687
New Orleans	1,192	823
Newport News	350	150
Total ports	3,895	3,205
Chicago afloat	....	....
Lakes	640	1,236
Total afloat	680	1,236
Total American	8,553	10,402
Total, last year	31,755	36,821

Commander Mill Increases Capacity.

The Commander Mill Co., Minneapolis, has let contract for an addition of 1,000 bbls. capacity to its Montgomery, Minn., plant, which will give the mill a total of 2,700 bbls. daily. Delivery of the machinery will be made within 20 days.

Details of War Loan

Improved Foreign Buying of Wheat and Flour Is Expected to Follow Flotation of Credit.

The largest underwriting syndicate the Western world ever has known was in process of formation on Monday to handle the proposed "billion-dollar" credit loan to Great Britain and France, which now has shrunk, it is reported, to a sum yet to be determined, between $600,000,000 and $800,000,000.

This mammoth syndicate, according to tentative arrangements said to have been agreed upon, will be nation-wide in character, comprising national and state banks and trust companies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A number of so-called pro-German financiers, it was reported, will join the syndicate if it be finally agreed that the proceeds of the big loan shall be available only for commodity exports and not for war munitions.

The price at which this syndicate will put out the British and French government bonds, issued to secure the loan, will be par. The bonds will pay 5 per cent interest and will be a first mortgage upon the entire British Empire and France and her colonies.

All other obligations of the two nations would be subordinated to the proposed big bond issue here. Even the staggering sums raised by bond issues at home, with which the war has been carried on, will come second to the loan to be floated here when the time comes to pay the principal.

For the first time in history the English pound sterling has yielded first place in international finance to the American dollar in the respect that the whole big issue of bonds will be payable in American dollars, principal and interest. For generations Great Britain's bonds have been payable only in sterling.

The bonds will run five or ten years. It is not yet known which.

In agreeing to have the issue handled by an underwriting syndicate, the Anglo-French Financial Commission, whose errand here is to establish the loan, apparently has deferred to the views of American financiers, the original intention of the commission having been reported to provide for general subscription to the bonds without the underwriter as a middleman.

As soon as the definite terms of the proposed loan shall have been agreed upon in their entirety, banks and trust companies throughout the country, it is understood, will be invited to become parties to the syndicate of underwriters. It is regarded as certain that the membership of the syndicate will consist of hundreds of institutions, and possibly thousands. These banks will be given a small profit on the transaction, somewhere in the neighborhood of one-half of 1 per cent, it is believed.

Exchange rates will probably show a return to normal basis as soon as subscriptions to the loan reach a fair figure. Market authorities believe export buying is being intentionally deferred until after the loan is floated.

The World's Wheat Crop.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, estimates the world's wheat crop at 3,104,000,000 bus.

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The Missouri River.

There are rivers of all lengths and sizes and of all degrees of wetness. There are rivers with all sorts of peculiarities and with widely varying claims to fame. But there is only one river with personality, habits, dissipations, a sense of humor and a woman's caprice; a river that goes traveling sidewise, that interferes in politics, rearranges geography and dabbles in real estate; a river that plays hide and seek with you today and tomorrow follows you around like a pet dog with a dynamite cracker tied to its tail. That river is the Missouri.

The Missouri River was located in the United States at last reports. It rises in the southwestern part of Montana and tumbles, slides, meanders, sidesteps and plays leap-frog for 4,200 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. There are people who maintain that the Missouri flows into the Mississippi and becomes absorbed by that noble stream just above St. Louis. I suppose these same people, if they had a friend who had met a lion in Central Africa and had been merged into the hungry beast, would say, with tears in their eyes, that he had come to his death by swallowing the lion. There would be just as much reason in the one remark as in the other.

There isn't any Mississippi left to view after it meets th Missouri. The Mississippi is a beautiful, majestic stream which minds its own business and flows placidly along the course laid out for it by nature ages ago. It is as stable as a brick house. You can always count on finding the Mississippi just where you left it last year. But the Mississippi-Missouri is a tawny, restless brawling flood. It cuts corners, runs around at nights, fills itself with snags and traveling sandbars, lunches on levees and swallows islands and small villages for dessert. This description fits the Missouri to a T, just as the description of the man and the lion who formed a combination fits the lion and hasn't any likeness to a man.

It is a perpetual dissatisfaction with its bed that is the greatest peculiarity of the Missouri. It is harder to suit in the matter of beds than a traveling man. Time after time it has gotten out of its bed in the middle of the night, with no apparent provocation, and has hunted up a new bed, all littered with forests, cornfields, brick houses, railroad ties and telegraph poles. It has flopped into this prickly mess with a gurgle of content, and has flowed along, placidly, for years, gradually assimilating the foreign substances and wearing down the bumps in its alluvial mattress. Then it has suddenly taken a fancy to its own bed which by this time has been filled with suburban architecture, and back it has gone with a whoop and a rush, as happy as if it had really found something worth while.

Quite naturally this makes life along the Missouri a little bit uncertain. Ask the citizen of a Missouri River town on which side of the river he lives, and he will look worried and will say: "On the east side when I came away." Then he will go home to look the matter up and, like as not, will find the river on the other side of his humble home and a government steamboat pulling snags out of his erstwhile cabbage patch.

Is makes farming as fascinating as gambling, too. You never know whether you are going to harvest corn or catfish. The farmer may go blithely forth of a morning with a twine binder to cut his wheat only to come back at noon for a trot-line—his wheat having gone down the river the night before.

These facts lead us naturally to the subject of the Missouri's appetite. It is the hungriest river ever created. It is eating all the time—eating yellow clay banks and cornfields, 80 acres at a mouthful, winding up its banquet with a truck garden and picking its teeth with the timbers of a big red barn. Its yearly menu is 10,000 acres of good, rich, farming land, several miles of railroad, a few hundred houses, a forest or two and uncountable miles of sandbars.

This sort of thing makes the Missouri Valley farmer philosophical in the extreme. The river may take away half his farm this year, but he feels sure that next year it will give him the whole farm of the fellow above him. But he must not be too certain. At this point the law steps in and does a more remarkable thing than the river itself may hope to accomplish. It decrees that so long as there is a single yard of an owner's land left—nay, even so long as there is a strip wide enough to balance a calf upon, he is entitled to all the land that the river may deposit in front of it. But when that last yard is eaten up, even though the river may repent and replace the farm in as good order as when it took it, the land belongs to the owner of the land behind it. There is no way of getting around this decision. All the despoiled owner can do is to buy the farm back of his erstwhile farm and wait patiently for the river to eat up to his land. Then, if it recedes, he may not only get his old farm back but the one between his old one and his new one and possibly a few more for good measure. Roulette is child's play compared with it.

This thing happened in Kansas City not many years ago. A party of men owned a strip of land along the Missouri River bank. It was not handsome land, but it was valuable for factory purposes. They were offered portly prices for it, but held on.

One day they noticed that the strip was getting emaciated. They held a hurried diagnosis with a surveyor's tape and found that half of it had wasted away. The next year half of the remainder had gone.

The man wanted to sell then, but the market seemed remarkably sluggish. The next year the river ate so vigorously that only a tiny strip about as wide as a piece of baby ribbon was left. The men were much depressed.

Suddenly the land began to increase. The Missouri had chosen the late manufacturing site for a place to deposit a fine 160 acre farm upon which it had foreclosed up the river. Inside of six months that strip of land contained 200 acres. The men were jubilant, but still they would not sell. They wanted another 100 acres, they said. They strolled along the bank each day and urged the river, in proprietary tones, to build faster.

Then the river changed its mind once more and not only wiped out the extra 100 acres but the original 100 acres, every foot of it. The next year it built up 500 acres in the same spot, but they all belonged to the man who owned the ground behind the original plot. They have stayed there ever since—that is, up to last reports. For high financing and property juggling the Missouri makes a crooked lawyer look like a child. I hate to think what it would do for a man if it had a personal friendship for him.

The Missouri is the original loop-the-loop artist. The river for most of its length flows in giant loops with which it is forever performing circus marvels, leaping nimbly from one loop to another in a single night. It is these loops which are the cause of such hideous confusion in the boundary affairs of Nebraska and Iowa. The river, loops and all, is supposed to do duty as a boundary line between the two states. A lot of thoughtless legislators years ago made the grave mistake of nailing down the boundary line, making it immovable, where the river happened to be at that time.

Now the loops of the Missouri are about as fixed and immovable as a 2-year-old colt. A dozen times in a decade the river goes tearing across some narrow neck of land, leaving a 30-mile loop of its old course to dry up and become farming country or city lots with that foolish boundary line still anchored firmly in its midst. The result is that the state boundary line today is wherever the river isn't. Little tongues, scallops and slivers of Iowa stick across the river into Nebraska in a score of places, and little wedges, triangles and promontories of Nebraska can be found all over the western edge of Iowa. Each of these invaders on both sides marks the location of a loop of the river 50 years ago. The river itself has retired, leaving the boundary line behind it.

The result is confusion immeasurable. You may live on the east side of the river and yet be in Nebraska. You may live on the west side and still be under the control of a party boss in Iowa. You may live on the south side of the river, but according to law you may be either on the east side in Nebraska or on the west side in Iowa, or squarely in the middle of the stream, yelling for help. It's enough to make a man lose his faith in geography.

Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia., are separated from each other by the river and three miles of bottom land. Yet, up in the north part of Omaha there is a semicircular slice of Council Bluffs entirely surrounded by Omaha. The river once extended up there in a huge loop and Council Bluffs built into the loop. Then the river cut across the neck of the loop and transferred that ward of Council Bluffs to the Nebraska side. It is now filled with Omaha factories and pleasure resorts which Council Bluffs cheerfully works into its census returns, thus increasing the sisterly love which exists between the two cities.

On the Iowa side of the river a few miles away the Burlington railroad runs up the valley into Council Bluffs. Years ago the river began to show a liking for the railroad. It edged up closer and finally swallowed a few rods of it. The company took the hint and moved back half a mile. The river followed after, like an affectionate Newfoundland pup.

The company attempted dissuasionary measures. It carted a hundred train loads of stone to the river bank and dropped them in. The river smacked its lips and swallowed the stone along with another acre of land for good measure. A thousand loads were dumped in. Not a trace of stone could be found the next day. Then the railroad company drove immense piles deep into the ground and anchored them with steels chains, big enough to hold a battleship in leash. The river didn't waste time with the bulwark, but just swallowed the whole field in which it was located and leaped joyfully on toward the railroad tracks.

Then the railroad company gave up and moved back among the foothills. After this was done the Missouri moved too. It went over to the other side of the valley, leaving another of its celebrated loops which today is beautiful Lake Manawa, one of the finest pleasure spots in the Central West. Lone fishermen, angling for bass in its placid waters, frequently hook sections of iron rails and chains by mistake and play them for several minutes in a vain attempt to bring them to the gaff.

It is estimated that in the last 100 years the Missouri has shortened itself over 2,000 miles by cutting out these great loops. This sounds interesting. It sounds as if the river had almost cut itself out altogether—that Helena, Mont., ought, by this time, to be pretty close to Kansas City. As a matter of fact, however, for every loop that the river cuts out it makes another of equal size on somebody's farm land where it isn't needed. So there is no danger that the Missouri's mouth will ever swallow its head.

Because the river is always busy dissolving farms and shifting sandbars it is the muddiest stream in the world. It is so thick that it cracks, sometimes, in working its way around the banks. At certain seasons of the year there is scarcely enough water to keep the mud moist, and it has to be drunk with a fork. Throw a man into the Missouri and he will not often drown. It is more likely that he will break his leg. In every glass of good, ripe Missouri River water there is at least a peck of sediment. Old residents claim to have made grindstones in the early days by running the Missouri River water through a big pipe and cutting it into flat disks with cross-cut saws as it came out.

In the old days the Missouri teemed with steamboats. They plied the river in flocks, schools and droves, doing

an enormous business and making such profits that the owner paid for his boat in two trips and watched it sink on the third trip, $25,000 ahead. Of course, there were awkward little circumstances occasionally. Sometimes a boat would have a big passenger list for a town and wouldn't be able to find it—the river having either removed it or run away from it over night. And sometimes the river would sneak away from a fine steamer that had been tied up over night. But, on the whole, the business prospered until the railroads came. Then the steamers vanished. Today the river is as lonely as a school room in vacation. From St. Louis to Sioux City its tawny bosom is unscarred by a single paddle-wheel except when a government packet noses its way up stream or the calliope of a venturesome excursion steamer awakes the echoes of the past for a few brief weeks in summer. Occasionally a farmer, plowing his field, runs the point of his plow into the buried pilot house of one of the old fleet of steamers and swears, though not as fluently as the one-time mate of the steamer. Then he knows that river once ran where he is plowing and that the proud boat that has driven his plow handle into his ribs once breasted the current where now he raises the lowly potato.

All of these facts have given rise to the statement that the Missouri is no longer navigable. This is a very foolish statement. Of course the Missouri is navigable. The trouble is that those who have tried it have spent too much time trying to change the river to conform to the steamboats when they should have been making over the steamboats to conform to the river. The Missouri River steamboat should be shallow, lithe, deep-chested and exceedingly strong in the stern wheel. It should be hinged in the middle and should be fitted with a suction dredge so that when it cannot climb over a sandbar it can assimilate it. The Missouri steamboat should be able to make use of a channel, climb a steep clay bank, go across a cornfield and corner a river that is trying to get away, has little excuse for trying to navigate the Missouri.

Scientists tell us that the Missouri's peculiarities are due to the loose alluvial soil through which it flows—a soil so soluble that the least flirt of a current will dig a hole into the bank which in time widens to a bay, then to a horseshoe curve and finally to a loop 30 miles around. This explanation may be satisfactory to scientists, but it is thin and unpalatable to those who know the river and have sat up nights with it. "Alluvial soil" sounds plausible, but does it explain that mysterious force beneath the freckled and turbulent surface of the river that digs vast wells 100 feet one day and fillls them up the next with sandbars for steamboats to run aground on? Does it explain the force that laughs at abutments, fascines, willow mattresses, ripraps, ding dams, stone dams, state lines and cuss words, and that snatches the work of months away in a single night? Does it explain why a river will run 10 miles an hour due south over a level sand flat one year and five miles an hour due north not half a mile away the next? Does it explain the thousand mysterious eddies, the turbulence that boils out of the river like an eruption, or the giant hand that clutches the fisher boats from below and draws them down? Does it explain what makes the river a mighty flood in South Dakota and a miserable trickle at Omaha? Can it diagnose that queer eerie, half murmur, half chuckle with which the water goes about its work of destruction? Does it account for the innate deviltry of a stream that will sleep quietly while a railroad builds a million-dollar bridge over it and will then move over and flow around one end of the bridge; and then, when another million-dollar bridge has been built to please it, jumps quickly up and moves back to its old channel in perfect content?

"Alluvial soil" is a pretty fair sort of amateur explanation, but it would grow humpbacked and decrepit trying to carry all the blame of the Missouri's record. More things than alluvial soil are ailing the Missouri. Blessed be the man who shall first find a way to chain it down and pull its teeth.

GEORGE FITCH.

Northwestern Mill Changes Hands.

Jennison Bros. & Co. mill, Janesville, Minn., was purchased last week by B. B. Sheffield and W. G. Gooding, of Minneapolis. The style of the company will be changed to the Empire Milling Co. and will be incorporated with the following board of directors: W. G. Gooding, B. B. Sheffield, W. D. Gregory, W. H. Suddith and W. J. Russell. The capacity of the plant will be increased from 800 to 1,200 bbls. Other improvements will be made, a total of $20,000 to be spent. The line of elevators operated by Jennison Bros. Co. also changes hands in the deal.

Ask Reopening of Western Case.

Formal notice that railroads intend to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing of the Western Advance Case, insofar as the rates on grain, grain products and meat products are concerned, was filed with the commission Sept. 16 by attorneys representing the railroads. The railroads declare in their petition that they would be unable to file new tariffs to conform with the commission's decision on grain and grain products by Sept. 30, the effective date of the order.

This will mean that the minimum weight on carloads of flour and feed, which was raised from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., will not go into effect until after the commission decides the late petition of the railroads.

Change Mississippi Rates.

The Jackson (Miss.) Board of Trade has petitioned the State Railroad Commission of Mississippi for a reduction in the rate on grain and flour from Jackson to Vicksburg, Miss., from 10c to 3½c. The Jackson organization claims that railroads in the state charge 3½c per 100 lbs. on flour from Vicksburg to Meridian, while a charge of 10c is maintained between Vicksburg and Jackson, a shorter haul. Railroads have filed a counter petition with the state commission asking permission to raise the Vicksburg-Meridian rate from 3½c to 10c, putting Jackson and Meridian on a parity.

To Investigate Gulf Loss.

A committee of millers and grain dealers has been appointed by the Oklohoma Grain Dealers and Millers' Association to investigate responsibility for loss to wheat and flour shipments in the Galveston storm. It is estimated that more than 500 cars of flour and wheat were damaged and the committee will ascertain whether receivers at Galveston or the shippers in the Southwest are responsible for loss incurred from water damage. It is certain that railroads cannot be held responsible.

World's Importing Requirements.

The world's importing requirements during the current year are estimated at 416,000,000 bus. by Broomhall, the Liverpool authority. This is 110,000,000 bus. less than last year. He makes the surplus available outside of Russia and the Balkans at 560,000,000 bus. He credits France with taking 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus. less, the United Kingdom 20,000,000 bus. less and Italy 35,000,000 bus. less than last year.

The Merchant Marine

An Outline of Investigations by National Industrial Tariff League on Ocean Shipping.

The problem of ocean shipping having been submitted by interested parties to the National Industrial Traffic League for investigation and recommendation, has been studied by a special committee of three members of that league, of which the writer happens to be one. The facts developed by the investigation were:

1. That the cost of building ships is about one-third higher in the United States on account of no established standard manufacturing plants being in operation, there being no regular, steady demand for such plants on an extensive scale, as they are operated in England, for example.

2. The cheaper foreign-built ships are barred from the coastwise trade of the United States whereby a monopoly of that trade is created, forcing the building of those particular ships in the United States yards practically on the terms dictated by those yards.

3. The cheaper foreign-built ships are operated more cheaply on account of not having restrictions upon them which United States ships in the same foreign trade have, with respect to employment of higher priced American seamen and laborers, while the foreign steamers employ cheap Chinese, Japanese, coolie or other foreign labor without hindrance. In other words, the ships cost only about 75 per cent to build of what it would cost to build a ship in the United Sthtes yards, and then after the building is done the foreign ships operate much more cheaply.

4. Foreign governments give subsidies to their steamer lines in order to encourage buildings of ships which can be used as auxiliary cruisers in time of war. This subsidy in the cost of some lines amounts to $400,000 and $500,000 per annum or in some cases just about equal the tolls paid in a year by English ships passing through the Suez Canal, so that the passage through the canal stands them free. The result is that the foreign-built and operated ships are assured of so much increase annually before the money is invested in them, which, of course, is a powerful inducement attracting the money to invest itself over there rather than in this country.

Remedies Are Proposed.

1. Subsidies to fast mail steamers built in the United States to be operated under the American flag in the foreign trade (to be used as auxiliary cruisers in case of war, by the United States).

2. Amendment of the La Follette act so as to permit American ships to operate in foreign trade on equal footing with ships under foreign flags engaged in the same trade. (Here it should be remarked that the Attorney General of the United States isssued an opinion that foreign ships coming to the United States ports are not subject to the provisions of the La Follette act and it is reported from Washington that this act will undoubtedly be amended at the coming session of Congress so as to relieve American ships of the handicap put upon them as compared with ships under foreign flags, operating in foreign trade.)

3. That the government, as an experiment, buy a sufficient number of foreign ships to establish a steamship service with South America and possibly other foreign countries, blazing the way for private capital to take over the government purchased ships when the time is ripe and to proceed to increase the number of operations and ships.

Objections to Remedies.

1. The proposal to subsidize American ships in order to equalize their operation in competition with foreign steamers has been before Congress a number of times and always defeated. It was regarded as a bolstering up of a private business and that the government should not underwrite any private investment for the benefit of the New England ship building industry. This objection, however, loses sight of the important fact that what might be done as an initial proposition in the matter of establishing American owned and operated steamship lines is one thing and what is necessary in establishing such lines to compete with foreign lines already in existence is quite a different thing. The subsidies granted by foreign governments amount to a substantial guaranty to the steamers receiving them, of a large revenue each year, which is clear gain to them. They can, therefore, carry freight at very low rates if necessary to freeze out competitors, relying upon the subsidy as so much return upon their investment. An American steamer, however, having no such support from its government would in competing with foreign steamers finally reach a point in the matter of freight rates, where it could go no lower to meet the competition of the foreign subsidized steamers. For these reasons I am in favor of the government meeting the subsidies granted by foreign governments to their steamer lines in order to encourage the building and operation of American steamers in foreign trade.

2. Ship purchase proposal. It is true that this step would be rather novel and radical and is in the nature of an experiment, but that is nothing to its discredit, as nearly every important thing that has ever been done has required considerable experimentation before being finally accomplished. The arguments against the government buying ships and operating them for a time in order to set something in motion in the direction of correcting our shipping troubles, are:

That the government can only buy a limited number of ships and discrimination will result in assigning space as between different shippers;

That this government will not include interest, depreciation and other items in its cost of operation, which private investment would include;

That the government entering into operation of steamer lines under those circumstances will have just the opposite effect which is desired to be accomplished, namely, that private investors will be driven from the field and the government will operate the ships at a loss considered from an economical point of view;

That whenever a government bolsters up a business in such fashion it must take away from the people as a whole in order to benefit the few that are interested in having American ships in foreign service, which is said to be wrong in principle;

That ships so operated would really amount to the same thing as a subsidy so far as taking revenue from the people at large and devoting it to the interest or benefit of a small number is concerned.

In regard to these objections the majority report of the committee of Congress pertinently remarked "the country knows it has made no progress whatever under present conditions—that private money will not invest" and asks "what are we going to do to start this thing?"

This forces the government to consider a remedy. Things cannot be left as they are. We cannot afford to have our commerce dislocated, with South America, for example, because certain European nations may go to war with each other. We must, therefore, set aside some hide-bound notions that we have always nursed heretofore and with an open mind consider what is best to be done.

The government could put this experiment in operation, whereas private capital would not attempt to tackle the

(Continued on Page 13.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

Millers of Kansas City and the Southwest did not enjoy a business in flour in the last week equal to that of the preceding week. There was not a sharp contraction in sales, but the general action of the market indicated what may best be described as a slowing-up. For a time reduction in new business was attributable to rising cash prices of wheat and a corresponding advance in flour, but in the last few days a declining tendency in wheat helped to check the volume of sales.

Domestic outlets were again practically the same as in the week before, immediate Southwestern and Central states being the principal purchasers. The Eastern outlet continued unsatisfactory, although that branch of the trade gave some evidence of a better tone, owing to the contraction in offerings by the Northwest.

Sales of straight in jutes were mainly on a basis of $4.60 to $4.80, Kansas City, but some mills quoted up to $4.90. For September-October shipment sales by Kansas mills were principally at $4.35 to $4.45. Patents are quoted at $4.80 to $5.10 per bbl. in jute. Although the deferred price is considerably lower than that ruling for prompt shipment, there was more interest in the former among buyers. This reflects, it seems, hope of still more attractive figures to buyers.

Northwestern competition was not as strong as recently. Some mills of the Northwest withdrew from the local trade temporarily, especially for immediate business. This was explained by disappointing wheat receipts in portions of the spring wheat belt. Another feature of outside competition was the booking of 4,000 bbls. of Washington straight flour with a Kansas City baker at about $4.50, Kansas City. This sale by the Pacific Northwest was to a regular buyer. The spring wheat prices quoted in the East, it is reported, are still as much as 50c lower than those made from here.

Export trade with Europe continued practically at a standstill, but mills reported scattered workings to Central and South America and to the West Indies. Exporters are watching the course of the Anglo-French loan negotiations, hoping for a materialization of some of the optimistic forecasts as regards the favorable effect of a successful flotation on the European buying of wheat and flour.

With the very disappointing export, mills offered clear and low grade more freely, but found relatively few domestic buyers. Low grade was quoted as low as $3.35 to $3.65 by Kansas mills.

Mills of the Southwest ran on about the same scale as in the preceding week, one stimulus being the receipt of shipping orders on contracts previously booked, these being due in part to the early advances in prices.

* * *

Improvement was noticeable in the trade in soft wheat flour. Mills made somewhat larger sales and reported an increase in inquiries. Supplies of soft wheat continued disappointing for mills, this being felt particularly in competition with Central states millers. Best soft wheat patents were again quoted up to $5.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks, Missouri River basis.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, September shipment, $4.60@4.80; October shipment, $4.35@4.45; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.10; second clear, $3.35@3.65.

Mill Feed Trade Shade Better.

Steadiness ruled in the market for mill feed in the last week, with prices of bran a shade better at times. There was no general increase in offerings, the volume of supplies on the market being about the same as in the preceding week. Demand was somewhat better, especially for bran, but this was attributed to buying by dealers in the East to fill short sales. The only expansion in buying of any importance was by the East, including the New England states.

Mixed trade still forms a liberal share of the business being done by millers, with buyers paying a small premium again for such shipments.

The bulk of sales of bran for the week were at 84c in Kansas City, this price being paid for spot cars. At the close, however, a price of 85c was paid and the general market was quoted at 85@86c. This improvement resulted from a determination of brokers in the East to cover short sales. Local demand was little changed.

The market for shorts ruled largely about the same as in the preceding week. Sales were to the East and other directions, with probably the best outlets in the East. Brown shorts are now quoted at $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs. in new sacks; gray shorts, $1.15 @1.20 per 100 lbs. and white shorts at $1.20@1.25. Fancy white middlings moved in very small volume and are quoted at $1.30@1.35.

In low grade or red dog the situation continued easy, with offerings being put forward rather eagerly by mills and buyers slow to take hold. The market was mostly on a basis of $1.25@1.60 per 100 lbs., in jutes.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 84@86c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1.10@1.15; gray shorts, $1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.30@ 1.35; red dog, $1.25@1.60.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.75@4.90; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.25 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.50@4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.95@3.15; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $3 @3.20 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.95 @3.15; graham flour in small sacks, $3@3.20 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $3.15@3.25 per 100; 98s and 150s, $3.05@3.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 85@86c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50@1.60; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas (new)—Hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 90c per 100; mill-run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30 corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma (new)—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.75@5.95; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25 @1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat, flour, high patent, $5.90@6.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Flour output of Kansas City mills decreased 6,700 bbls. the past week, amounting to 61,000 bbls., compared with 67,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 64,900 bbls. two weeks ago and 50,000 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Larger receipts at Kansas City did not tend to ease the cash wheat situation. Receipts amounted to 1,305 cars, compared with 1,162 cars in the preceding week, 2,819 cars last year and 515 cars two years ago. Cash wheat closed about two cents higher, while elevator stocks increased only 147,726 bus. and still are less than half a million bus., the totaling being 479,-442 bus. The small accumulations in Kansas City is an important strengthening factor in the cash situation and is helping to maintain the premium cash grain is bringing.

Quality of the wheat coming in is better than early in the crop movement. This is due to the increasing amount of stack-threshed wheat moving. An important factor keeping the movement down in the Southwest is the dissatisfaction farmers are displaying toward present prices. Many growers are deferring their threshing operations because of what they consider unusually low prices. Another factor in the light marketing at country points is the necessity for farm plowing. Kansas will probably put in an area to wheat at least equal to last year, and the soil is in excellent condition for plowing at this time.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 173 cars, compared with 97 cars in the preceding week, 63 last year and 249 two years ago. Elevator stocks show a decrease of 7,128 bus. for the week and amount to 54,813 bus., compared with 148,448 bus. at this date last year.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A Kansas City broker with a Minneapolis connection says that the mill will not accept any orders for shipment before Oct. 31.

The Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., reports flour business good. The company is doing a fair export business with Europe and South America.

Tice, Kan., a new town on the Dodge City & Cimarron Valley Railroad, will have two elevators of 15,000 to 20,000 bus. capacity each. Construction work has started.

The Blair Milling Co. and the Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., have applied for membership in the new St. Joseph Grain Exchange, which has a membership of almost 50 at this time.

The Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Ok., has filed incorporation papers with capital stock of $60,000. Incorporators are T. L. Donahoe and D. P. Donahoe, of Ponca City, and J. J. Donahoe, of Mulhall, Ok.

The Peerless Flour Mills Co., Norton, Kan., has been incorporated and is overhauling the mill formerly operated by the Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co. When repair work is completed the plant will have capacity of 200 bbls. The mill has been idle for several years. It will be under the management of George Sidebottom. Operations will start by Oct. 1.

The Kansas State Grain Inspection Department graded 5,798 cars of grain at Kansas City during August, which compares with three cars graded in August a year ago. Of the 4,587 cars of wheat graded, 730 were No. 2, 1,907 No. 3, 1,574 No. 4 and 376 cars sample grade.

The manager of a Kansas mill says that with enough flour booked for a full-time run to Jan. 1 he has been able to get only enough wheat to operate an average of four days weekly. Consequently, he has had to pay jobbers for transfering flour contracts to later delivery.

A concrete storage and warehouse building, 60x30 feet and three stories high, will be built by the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan. The top floor will be used for bag storage, the second floor for bran and mill feeds and the first floor for flour. It will be rushed to completion.

Tanks built by the Lehrack Contracting and Engineering Co., Kansas City, for the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., give the mill total storage of 700,000 bus. of wheat. This means that the elevators will hold enough wheat to keep the mill in operation for 350 days.

The Oketo Mill and Elevator Co., Oketo, Kan., is installing an oil engine in its power plant, which will be used in connection with the water power. The mill has been seriously handicapped in the last few months because of high water, and was compelled to shut down during most of the time.

The Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co., Concordia, Kan., received 1,300 bus. of wheat last week which tested 61 lbs. The wheat, which is the best received at Concordia this year, was harvested at the right time, stacked two days after being cut and has been through the sweating process in the stack for seven weeks.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, will ultimately use electric power exclusively in its mill. The steam boilers will be discarded gradually. So far the I-H mill has contracted with the municipal light and power plant of Kansas City, Kan., for 185 horsepower. About 800 horsepower will be needed for the entire mill.

George Hibbs, of the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kan., reports that headed wheat is turning out much better than the shocked grain. Mr. Hibbs writes: "Headed wheat is not yet thoroughly dry. The greatest fault that we find is that there is not enough moving, as farmers do not like ruling prices. They have stopped threshing and are now making preparations to sow the next crop. Receipts are very light. We have not yet had enough wheat to justify a night run."

A. P. Haury, president of the Claflin Mill and Elevator Co., Claflin, Kan., writes: "A good deal of threshing has been done the past two weeks, as the weather has been quite favorable, and during the past few days the headed wheat is coming out of the stacks in fairly good condition and a comparatively small percentage is wet. In fact, it is really better than we had expected it would be after the heavy rains of the season. We are having a light rain today (Sept. 15). This, however, is very good, on account of the plowed fields being too dry for the farmers to prepare for seed bed. The movement of wheat is very light, as our farmers are so far behind with fall work and they do not care to sell wheat, anyway, at prevailing prices."

The Standard Grist Mill Co., Inc., Charlottesville, Va., has capital of $10,000. Officers are: E. L. Carroll, president and treasurer; N. N. Carroll, secretary, and J. P. Carroll, vice-president.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

Higher prices helped stimulate flour business to some extent early in the week, but the reaction in wheat later made trade dull. Total volume of sales was about the same as in the preceding week. Prices showed a net advance at the outset of as much as 25c per bbl. in some instances, but closing quotations were on a basis about unchanged from a week ago.

Buyers everywhere want to buy low-priced flour and are consequently bearish on the present situation. This accounts for the comparatively quiet business last week on the constantly advancing market. The declines Saturday were interpreted to mean further net losses in flour prices. This resulted in all sales being for small lots and generally for quick shipment. Very little buying is being done for deferred movement. Jobbers care to take hold on the current basis for only quick shipment, as they believe that they will be able to cover future wants at a lower price.

Export business showed no change for the week. A few cables were interchanged, but the aggregate of sales were comparatively light. Renewed activity in the export line is anticipated as soon as the war loan is floated. This is expected to have a favorable effect on the foreign exchange situation. More normal exchange rates, millers declare, would undoubtedly lead to larger sales of flour abroad, particularly as present prices on a normal exchange basis would be attractive to foreigners. Several sales of clear and soft straight were made to the West Indies during the week. Europe took several small lots of hard straight and clear.

Sales of Kansas and Northwestern flour in the local market were in fair volume. Purchases were principally for small lots for quick shipment. Kansas mills are quoting on a parity with the Northwest, therefore are getting a good share of the outside business here.

Interior mills report fair business to the South, although buyers in the cotton states are not contracting ahead. Established brands are quoted up to $6.20 per bbl. in cotton sacks, basis country station. Mills are not doing much in Eastern markets. Shipping instructions on old contracts were obtained without difficulty, as advancing prices had a tendency to make buyers order out. This was the case in general territory, as reports would indicate that stocks of flour in jobbers' hands are very light for this period of the year and that there has been no over-contracting of flour for deferred shipment.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 33,800 bbls., compared with 42,300 the week before and 37,400 the corresponding week a year ago. The production this week of 12 mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 51,000 bbls., compared with 56,400 the preceding week and 54,600 a year ago. The total production was 84,800 bbls., against 85,900 the week before and 92,000 a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.55@4.65; extra fancy, $4.35@4.45; low grade and clear, $3.25@3.55.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.75@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $3.60@4; low grade, $3@3.25.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $4.85@5; 95 per cent, $4.75.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $4.90 and dark at $4.65 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95@96c; soft, 96@97c; mixed feed, $1@1.05; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $28.50@29 per ton; oat feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $16.50@$17.50 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20.50 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1@1.03 and brown middlings at $1.30.

Mill Feed Continues Strong.

Bran and other mill feeds were strong all of last week, although net advances did not amount to more than one to two cents per 100 lbs. Mills offered rather freely and buyers absorbed all supplies, demand being somewhat better than in preceding week. Soft wheat bran sold principally at a range of 96c to 97c in sacks, St. Louis, while hard bran brought 95c to 96c. Mills are not meeting with any difficulty in disposing of their output of feed, as buyers are carrying light stocks and few have contracted ahead.

Shipping demand showed somewhat of an improvement, although most outside orders were of a routine character. Local sales were good. Country mills did a good mixed-car business and quoted stiff prices the entire week.

Shipments of bran from St. Louis last week amounted to 36,750 sacks, compared with 44,730 sacks in the preceding week. Receipts were 55,650 sacks, against 31,340 sacks in the preceding week.

Mills report a light demand for deferred movement bran on the basis of current quotations. Buyers are bearish, claiming that the large crops of roughage being harvested will be a weakening influence on prices.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Paul Laidley, of the Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis, is on a business trip in the Southwest.

E. C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, returned last week from a trip to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Southern Illinois mills quote best patents at a range of $5.65 to $6.20 per bbl., or an increase of about 25c per bbl. for the week.

The Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo., is having a smokestack 135 feet in height erected for its power plant. It is of concrete and steel.

W. P. Holt, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., is on a business trip to the Southeast. Mr. Holt was in Memphis and other markets last week.

C. H. Koenigsmark, of the Koenigsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill., has applied for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Arthur M. Lutzi, of the Commonwealth Feed Co., St. Louis, is another applicant.

W. E. Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., has returned from a business trip through the Southwest and Southeast. He reports all business for small lots for quick shipment and light stocks throughout the Southeast.

Indications are that the meeting of Mill No. 2 of The Grinders to be held Saturday, Sept. 25, will be well attended. Thomas McFeely, of the Thomas McFeely Co., Philadelphia, will be on hand with samples of the Granulating System.

G. B. R. Smith, of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Smith was buying wheat for his company. He said the cotton crop of Texas had suffered material damage and that wheat had been damaged.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association in St. Louis last Tuesday the principal subject discussed was the grading of wheat at country elevators. It was the consensus of opinion that millers should buy wheat at country points both on test and moisture content basis.

E. C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, was called home from a trip to Excelsior Springs by the death of his mother, Mrs. Fannie Cohn, on Saturday, Sept. 18. She was 61 years old.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 923,082 bus., compared with 916,149 bus. in the previous week. Since Jan. 1 receipts have amounted to 17,607,652 bus., against 21,520,650 bus. in the same period in 1914. Shipments of wheat last week aggregated 759,390 bus., compared with 628,730 bus. in the preceding week.

J. F. Imbs, of the Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., was taken suddenly ill on his return to St. Louis from his summer home, in Foxboro, Mass., and was compelled to stop off at Boston, Mass. A. V. Imbs left St. Louis last week to go to his father. A wire from him Tuesday stated his father felt much better and was on the road to recovery.

Michael Mokler, an independent flour broker in St. Louis, was struck by an automobile Sept. 15 and instantly killed. Mr. Mokler had started to cross the street from the Pierce Building to the Planters' Hotel when the automobile struck him. He was 42 years old. The funeral was held Saturday. Associates in the flour business at St. Louis acted as pallbearers.

The Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Co., St. Louis, has issued a very attractive catalogue giving description and prices of supplies and special machinery for flour mills and elevators. The catalogue shows illustrations of both the St. Louis and Fort Worth plants of the company, which is prepared to do roll corrugating work and ship machinery on quick notice at either of the two plants.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week amounted to 72,410 bbls., compared with 80,760 bbls. in the preceding week. Receipts since Jan. 1 have amounted to 2,524,030 bbls., compared with 2,383,540 bbls. in the corresponding period last year. Shipments of flour last week were 104,530 bbls., compared with 113,140 bbls. last week. Since Jan. 1, shipments have been 3,159,130 bbls., compared with 2,886,455 bbls. in the corresponding period last year.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 20, 1915.

The cash wheat market took on a firmer tone this week, owing to the fact that the weather conditions were more favorable for the crop movement. Prices of flour did not advance in sympathy with wheat. Buyers continued to hold off in anticipation that prices will go lower.

The poor flour business at present time is due to the fact that the financial situation is still in a peculiar shape. Some millers are of the opinion, however, that as soon as the loan is floated by the American bankers with the financial commission there is likely to be a better feeling in the flour market.

The market is now being liberally supplied with new Kansas hard wheat which is showing better quality. Buyers do not seem anxious to take hold at this time. Some buyers here feel that the loan will not be floated, and this, they say, will give them much lower prices on flour.

Country mills are operating on a larger scale, but they are not by any means doing an extensive business. They are securing plenty of good wheat, but they are experiencing much trouble in moving the supplies.

Bakers are starting to give attention to the new spring wheat flour. It will not be long when the first car will put in its appearance. Some buyers, who have very scant supplies of old flour on hand, are beginning to inquire for the new flour, but not at prices to suit the agents, and they are not over-anxious to do business.

Rye flour was unchanged this week. Trading was just fair. Mill feed prices were steady and trade dull. Local buyers are taking hold for only immediate use. The South is taking hold on a larger scale.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Best patent, $5.50@6; straight, $5.25@5.40; extra, $4.80@5; low grade, $4.60@4.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.20@6.50; straight, $5.65@5.95; clear, $4.70@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.40@6.80; straight, $5.95@6.20; clear, $4.95@5.30.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.70@5.95; city pure, $5.80@6.05; city blended, $5.70@5.95.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22; middlings, coarse, $27@28; middlings, fine, $29@30.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 18,726 bbls., compared with 16,872 bbls. last week and 15,762 bbls. a year ago. Shipments this week were 15,762 bbls., compared with 16,222 bbls. last week and 13,875 bbls. a year ago.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. H. Eckhardt, St. Paul, Minn., bunching attachment for mowing machines; O. J. Miller, Hurdsfield, N. D., grain door.

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The Peer of Phosphates

SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for self-rising flour

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Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. H. CAIN & SONS

Jacksonville, Ill.

Buyers of Kansas hard wheat flour, bran, shorts and screenings.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

New York

New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

Owing to the higher wheat market, the volume of business turned over in this market was very much restricted, and as a whole total sales were light. Buyers were not impressed to any extent by the advance in wheat, as they felt that this was caused by a temporary tightness in the situation, and inasmuch as the purchases they made when the market was lower are sufficient to carry them for a while they could see no reason for buying at the higher level. In the event of a reaction taking place which would bring flour prices to a lower level, it is quite probable that another good buying wave would set in. There was still rather an urgent demand for spot, and buyers were willing to pay rather fancy premiums to secure same, but supplies on spot are practically cleaned up and it was almost impossible to secure any.

On spring patents there was quite a diversity of prices during the week. Some mills held firm at $5.25 jute for September shipment, while some offered as low as $5 jute for this shipment. For October-November-December shipment prices were quoted at $4.85 to $5 in jutes. There were a few scattered sales made where buyers found it necessary to take on particular brands, but as a whole the volume was small. A few odd spot cars of spring patents, old wheat, were sold as high as $6.40 jute.

Kansas straight was held at $5.10 to $5.35 in sacks for September-October shipment, and a few cars were disposed of at the lower prices, but the trade are still fighting shy of Kansas flour, as prices are too high, when compared with spring patent.

Spring wheat clear was quoted at $4.75 to $5 in wood, with only a moderate demand in evidence, although mills were not offering very freely. Kansas clear was held at $4.70 to $4.90 in jute, but no business was reported on same.

Soft winter wheat straight was quoted at $5 to $5.25 in wood, but only a moderate business was turned over.

Mill feed continued to show an easy tendency, although prices were nominally unchanged. Business on same was of a hand-to-mouth character. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (in wood)—Patent, old wheat, $6.70; new wheat, $5.10@5.50; straight, new wheat, $4.85@5.10; clear, new wheat, $4.75@5; low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.50; straight, new wheat, $4.75@5; clear, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent new wheat, $5.50@5.65; straight, new wheat, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.70@4.90.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.25; standard middlings, $24; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $36; oil meal, $38.50@39; city bulk bran, $22.50; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $23@28; red dog flour, $37.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Hedley Shaw, Toronto, Can., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

Owing to a strike of freight handlers at the Jersey City terminals of the Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Lackawanna & Western and West Shore railroads, flour deliveries to New York side were badly tied up during the latter part of last week, which caused the trade more or less inconvenience. It is understood that the situation will be cleared up very shortly.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1915.

There has been considerable moderation in the flour demand since the sharp upturn in the wheat market. The result has been, however, to stimulate shipping directions and to put the trade in a more satisfactory mood, especially as quite a little flour had been contracted for at higher prices and deliveries to the city bakery trade were especially satisfactory.

Spring wheat flour had a very brisk week in both volume of sales and mill output. Northwestern patent was in good demand for prompt shipment. This is also true of first clear. Second clear, however, was exceedingly slow, and sales are being made on this grade at feed values.

The Southwestern situation improved to some extent during the past week. Northwestern flour is not panning out to expectations and some of the larger buyers have made purchases of Kansas flour to carry them over until the Northwestern flour has had an opportunity to age. This has stimulated the sales of Southwestern flour quite materially, and especially is this true of the patent grade. Clears are offered very freely from the Southwest, but buyers are not taking hold at present asking prices.

The soft wheat flour market is practically unchanged. Some of the larger buyers of soft winter wheat patents have come into the market during the week and purchased practically all of their year's requirements. It is now realized that the damage to the soft winter crop is extensive, and this will undoubtedly have a tendency to increase purchasing in this direction.

Rye flour was active all week. Spot patent white rye is in great demand and bringing good values. The lower grades are not having such good inquiry.

Durum products have found a good volume of sales the past week. Semolinas were especially active and patents are having brisk inquiry and some satisfactory sales have been perfected.

In the export field the situation is very hard to fathom with any degree of satisfaction. The larger milling companies are very pessimistic regarding conditions governing the export trade. They contend that with the exchange market as it is they do not want to do any business. With the establishment of normal conditions through the means of the great credit now being sought and discussed by American bankers, there would, of course, be every encouragement for selling abroad.

Mill feed had increased sale during the week. Consequently, these products are being quoted more freely for prompt shipment.

Chicago Market Prices.

Old Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.30; standard patent, old, $6.10; standard patent, new, $4.75@5; first clear, new, $4.25@4.50; second clear, new, $3@3.40.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.75@5; clear, $3.90@4.20.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.75@4.85; clear, $4@4.50.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.80; clear, $3.80@3.90; No. 1 Semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 Semolina, $5@5.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@21.75; middlings, $25; red dog, $30.50@31.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.60@4.80; dark, $3.90@4.10; blended rye, $4.20@4.30.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.75; straight, $4.50@4.60.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 20, 1915.

Market conditions in flour and mill feed were much unsettled last week. The predictions of local dealers and bakers proved to be wrong as to the slump in flour values and prices went up as high as 50c per bbl. during the week from the quotations of the week previous. This was due to war news and unsteadiness in conditions generally. As is always the case on a rising market, the demand was strong and there were many purchasers, but practically all in small lots for immediate shipment. It is expected considerable restocking will be done soon, as stocks are low.

Kansas prices were more regular on Saturday than they have been for weeks, sustaining the advance in quotations well with little shading. There was a strong export demand from the Scandinavian Peninsula and from Mexico, South and Central America, but local sales were small. On Saturday jobbers were asking $5.25 to $5.35 per bbl. in cotton for patents, with some mills asking $5.50 for similar grades. No concessions were made and mills in Oklahoma and Nebraska were equally independent. Clears were active at $4.75@4.85 per bbl.

Minneapolis mills were up to $5.35@5.50 per bbl. for immediate shipment, with 15c per bbl. less for October delivery. Mills were stiff in quotations, the same mills which were booking orders for delivery up to January for $4 80@4.90 in cotton refusing to consider anything less than present quotations. Some good orders at the low figures were booked here, and it is likely that the local buyers will resell and take their profit. Local demand was good, with prospects for big improvement in the succeeding weeks.

Soft winter wheat mills enjoyed a good demand at the advanced quotations. Patents were offering freely at $5 20@5.30 per bbl. for immediate shipment. Extra fancy and family flours had a good sale in small lots at $4 70@4.85.

Mill feed was up 5c per 100 lbs., quotations Saturday being $1 05@1.10 for bran, both hard and soft, with a preference in the buying for hard. Demand is improved, especially for shorts, which sold well at $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

John B. Gibbons, Jr., has been appointed chairman of the hay and grain committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade to succeed the late Alex F. Leonhardt.

It is reported that 7,000 bbls. of Minneapolis flour were sold in New Orleans last week for delivery to Mexico at Vera Cruz by C. B. Fox and other local exporters.

Bids on the 1,500,000-bu. grain elevator of the New Orleans Dock Board were taken last week. Seven offers were made to finish the work by Dec. 15. Large amounts of river grain are being offered for the elevator, it is claimed.

Reports here say that fully 1,500,000 bus. of damaged wheat is in New Orleans elevators, which is too damp for export. It is claimed it will have to be sold for chicken feed or other purposes where damaged grain can be made useful.

C. B. Fox, local grain exporter, shipped a cargo of sacked wheat to Sydney, Australia, on the steamer Den of Dublin last week, the first full grain cargo for Australia ever leaving New Orleans. There were about 85,000 sacks, all handled for account of the Australian colonial government through the Illinois Central Railroad.

The New Ulm Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., is erecting an addition to its warehouse, which will increase capacity 10 cars.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 20, 1915.

Flour trade was maintained in steady volume throughout the state during the past week, buyers taking in small lots for immediate needs. The strengthening tone to the market had rather an adverse influence, buyers holding the view that advances are temporary. Kansas and spring wheat mills with old contracts are making regular shipments, although complaint is heard from different parts of the state that mills are somewhat behind in shipping contract flour, both Northwestern and Kansas mills being late. Nebraska mills, it would seem from buyers' reports, are shipping promptly on contract date.

Prices did not show much net change for the week. Some mills asked steady values most of the week, but generally advances ranging from 10c to 25c were asked, spring wheat mills making the biggest advance, due to their inability to handle prompt shipment orders and a let-up in the Northwestern movement.

Iowa mills are averaging somewhat better than 18 hours. A large number of mills in the state are operating full time, mostly on current orders booked from week to week. Few mills have large contracts on their books, either for current or deferred shipment. Most of the buying trade is taking 200 to 500-bbl. lots. Iowa prices for winter wheat flour were in line with Kansas and Nebraska quotations. Mills in the northern part of the state were asking practically the same range as Minneapolis on spring wheat brands.

Buyers have cleaned up all contracts of old spring wheat flour and all flour moving from the Northwest at this time is from the new crop. Northwestern quotations range up to $6.25 for advertised brands of best patents. Other patents sold as low as $5.75 per bbl. in cotton sacks.

Kansas mills quote a range of $5.75 to $6.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks for best patents, prompt shipment. For later delivery mills quote as low as $5 50 per bbl.

Mill feed prices were steady most of the week. Buyers were able to obtain their supplies at prices ruling a week ago, but mills would not make any concessions. Bran is quoted at $20.50 to $21.50 per ton in sacks.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.75@6.25; straight, $5.50@6; fancy clear, $5@5.10; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.75@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@6; clear, $5@5.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20.50@21.50 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Where fields are not too muddy farmers are making good progress with fall plowing in Iowa. Indications so far are that the state will have just a normal acreage to wheat.

Quality of wheat moving in Iowa is showing up better in quality and marketing on the part of farmers appears to be in larger volume. Stack threshing has started in many sections. Quite a number of mills are still shipping in wheat, because of light receipts at their elevators, but this condition will be remedied as soon as stack threshing is well under way.

The weekly bulletin of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service says: "The week as a whole was warmer than the average, but frequent and in many sections heavy to excessive rains delayed threshing and other farm operations. While the rains were beneficial in softening the ground in corn fields, they have kept the corn growing and have prevented any material advancement toward maturity."

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

The flour demand dropped off to some extent and the market is quite unsettled, with numerous low offers being made. Buyers are running short of flour and have not been able to get it oftentimes as quickly as desired. Mill agencies report that shipping directions on old flour have been good, and it is admitted that stocks in local warehouses are light and in some instances practically exhausted. Prompt shipment will soon be made, as mills in the Northwest have started up again and receipts by lake are beginning to pick up, after having been unusually low for a number of weeks past. Kansas flour men report trade as quiet.

The feed market is weak and but little demand is being received. On account of good pasturage throughout this state, not much improvement is looked for in the near future. There has been a pretty fair demand for spot shipment feed right along, but country dealers show much indifference toward offers for quick or deferred delivery at present.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.25@7 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.10@5.25 in cotton; straight, $4.90@5.10; first clear, $4 50@4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6@6.25 in wood; pastry, $5.50 @5.75; low grade, $4.

Rye Flour—$5.25@5.50.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21; standard middlings, $23; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Work has been started on the new buildings of the Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo, including an elevator which will have a capacity of 100,000 bus. It will be two or three months before the buildings are completed.

The George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, which has several times won awards at the New York State Fair for its fine horses, has again received a share of the honors. A team of six-in-hand won first prize last week in the class for grades.

A $50,000 municipal baking plant is contemplated at Niagara Falls, Ont., and the City Council will be asked to issue bonds for the purpose. The plant would sell bread at a lower figure than the present one, which is seven cents for a 24-ounce loaf.

A large movement of flour on the lakes, as well as of grain, has started during the past week. The supply of wheat in store at Buffalo got down to about 200,000 bus. early this month, but it has been considerably increased lately, several times that quantity coming in a day.

The building occupied by the Faramel Manufacturing Co., feed manufacturers, of Buffalo, was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire on Sept. 15. The fire started in the company's stockroom, which was filled with stock feed, and is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: A. Huhn, grain dealer, of Minneapolis; George Tomlinson, of the Silver Lake Mills, Perry, N. Y.; L. J. Elsas, of the Fulton Bag Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. E. Dingwall, salvage grain dealer, of Milwaukee; Emery Thiermechter, wholesale grain dealer, of Oak Harbor, O.

The contract for the erection of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.'s elevator, which will have an ultimate capacity of 10,000,000 bus. for storage, has been let to the John S. Metcalf Co., of Chicago. The elevator will be operated by the Armour Grain Co.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1915.

Demand for flour for immediate shipment has continued good the past week. Jobbers continue to pursue a policy of buying for current requirements, few orders being for more than carlots, though occasional lots of 1,000 bbls. are being sold. However, the total volume of business is larger than at the same time last year and the output is being promptly absorbed. Flour has ruled very strong the past week, in sympathy with wheat, with prices 20c per bbl. higher. The general conditions discourage buyers in taking hold on a large scale.

Cash wheat has been tending upward. Some shipments are being received from the Far West, and there is liberal buying in St. Louis. No. 2 red is quoted $1.15 to $1.18. Quotations on local wheat are irregular, ranging around $1.10, with very little wheat moving in either Tennessee or Kentucky.

Demand for wheat bran has been dull the past week, and prices have shown a decline of 50c to $1 per ton. Standard middlings or shorts rule steady, with fair demand, and some of the mills sold ahead on output.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in cotton bags)—Best patent, $5.60; standard, $5.40; half patent, $5.30; low grades, $4.60; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute or cotton)—Best patents, $4.90@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (cotton or jute)—Best patents, $5.15@5.40.

Mill Feed (in 100-lb. bags)—Soft winter wheat bran, per ton, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; shorts or standard middlings, $25@27.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1915.

Flour and feed business has shown wonderful improvement within the past few days, due to the fact that the trade has been in a buying humor, which can be accounted for by advancing prices and by better country sales. In fact, jobbers say their business is better than they could expect at this time of the year. Jobbers have bought flour freely, especially for quick shipment. They have not made big contracts for long-time delivery, as has been the case in some of the years gone by. Business has been good and healthy for the mills and for the trade.

There has been a steady demand for all kinds of feeds and just about enough bran, shorts, mill-run, corn bran and mixed feed to keep prices in line and the trade supplied.

Memphis Market Prices.

Illinois Flour—Highest patent, cotton basis, $6.15; high patent, $5.55; straight, $5.30.

Colorado Flour—Highest patent, $5.05.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19; shorts, $24.50.

MEMPHIS NOTES.

Lee D. Jones, broker and commission merchant, of Memphis, is spending a week in Oklahoma.

Luther Ellis, representing Igleheart Bros., Evansville, Ind., was in Memphis last week, and reports business through Mississippi and Louisiana very active.

W. P. Holt, representing Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., spent a few days in Memphis last week. Mr. Holt says that, while business has not been absolutely rushing, still he has found it entirely satisfactory, especially in the way the trade is buying for quick shipments and working very closely with mills.

W. E. Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., spent a day in Memphis recently. Mr. Meek says that, while the trade has been buying in rather small quantities, still business has been good since orders have come thick and fast. Mr. Meek went to Jackson, Miss., Hattiesburg and New Orleans from Memphis.

Yates & Donelson, Memphis millers, have secured the services of George Reeves, formerly sales manager with the Dunlop Mills and the Acme Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., and Hopkinsville, Ky. Mr. Reeves will take charge of the Southern business for Yates & Donelson. He will travel a greater part of the time.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 28,000 bbls., against 30,000 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed receipts of 358 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 345,000 bus.; corn, 54,800 bus.; oats, 322,000 bus.

A committee of Nashville manufacturers appeared before the Tennessee State Board of Control, of which John S. Denton is chairman, and urged the buying of Tennessee products for state institutions. Members of the board told the committee that they purchased home products as far as possible, but that the greatest difficulty was in buying flour and corn meal, Tennessee mills asking higher prices than outside bidders, and under the law the board had to accept the best bids. Outside mills have recently been selling the board flour at $5.15 per bbl.

The Red Front Flour & Feed Co., Eau Claire, Wis., has purchased the Northwestern elevator at Eau Claire and will operate it.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

(Continued from Page 9.)

problem. Private capital wants to see where it is going to get profits before it ventures, anything that looks discouraging is apt to scare private capital away, while the government could well afford to lose some millions in an experiment to demonstrate the feasibility of improving our shipping difficulties. Even if this scheme turns out to be insufficient to accomplish desired purpose, it will be worth any money spent, as a step toward finding ultimate solution.

I, therefore, think that in order to get the American steamers established in South American trade, we should indorse the ship purchase bill and do everything we can to bring about its adoption.

In order not to do an injustice to present and prospective private investors in American vessels we should grant subsidy to such steamers as are privately built and operated under the American flag, sufficient to equalize them against the subsidies granted by foreign governments under the same conditions.

As soon as the government has established the South American line by the purchase of foreign steamers that may be available and it has been put in successful operation, it should be provided that any private corporation or individual desiring to purchase the steamers from the government may do so upon such fair and reasonable terms and under such conditions as to rates and service as Congress may determine.

In conclusion the President has directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation of transportation facilities and rates between the United States and foreign countries and all organizations having an interest in this matter should be represented when that hearing occurs before the commission at Washington.

CHARLES RIPPIN.

Fire of unknown origin in the plant of the Rochester Roller Mills, Rochester, Ind., caused loss of $7,000, half of which is covered by insurance. A. H. Boelter is owner of the mill.

Business men at Gravette, Ark., are interested in a milling project for that point. A 50-bbl. mill is being considered.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

A fair demand prevailed. This is the general report made of business in the last week by the corn products trade of Kansas and Missouri River millers. The shipments from this market during the week were to a rather broad territory, comparatively speaking, but there were no large lots worked to individual buyers. Louisiana, Arkansas and nearby consumers were the principal purchasers. Prices changed only slightly, if at all.

Dealers in the trade said the moderate temperatures of the week, together with the bright skies of the last few days, were a bearish influence on their market. Such weather adds to the bearishness of the corn trade and promotes pasturage conditions. In the South better weather favors the holding of corn, which, in view of the larger crop there, means a prolongation of under-bidding by Texas mills. The manufacturers of the Lone Star state still have an advantage with their new corn, but it is recognized that the South has produced far less of that grain than it will need in the coming year, especially with improved economic conditions there.

Cream corn meal is a shade easier in this market, being quoted at $2.95 @3 per bbl. in small sacks. Standard meal is selling 20c to 25c lower than these prices. On hominy grits the quotations are 10c over those ruling for cream corn meal.

Demand for chop was confined to local and nearby territory, nothing going to the South. Prices are quoted at $1.33@1.37, with the best price on No. 2 mixed chop. Dealers point out that it is possible to make chop in the South from new corn, but that the new grain there is not yet dry enough for meal. For this reason the chop trade feels the effects of new corn in the cotton states more than meal.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $3@3.10 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $3.10@3.20; No. 2 mixed corn chop in 100-lb. new bags, $1.35 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

Local corn mills quoted unchanged prices for corn goods the entire week. Demand was very light, but aggregate of sales was about in same volume as in preceding week. The South is a light buyer at this time, because of ability of jobbers in the cotton states to obtain local supplies at lower than local mill prices. Demand from nearby states is in fair volume in mixed cars. A few sales were made to the Southeast the past week, but even this business is in very light volume.

Corn meal is quoted at $3.45 per bbl. in wood, while grits, hominy and pearl meal are held at $3.75 per bbl., wood basis.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1915.

The corn products market is quiet, with prices showing little change from last week. There is much unsettlement to all feeds at present and buyers are taking hold very slowly. Supplies are plentiful and dealers are again quoting hominy freely, but with only a few sales reported. Quotations are: Hominy, $32 per ton; corn feed meal, $32.50; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn flour, $2.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 20, 1915.

The cash corn market is extremely dull and corn products were likewise this week. The buyers are taking supplies for immediate use only. Some are holding back on the strength of the good prospects for the new corn crop in this section. They look for the prices of corn products to drop as soon as the new corn crop begins to move. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 172 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1 50; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1915.

Corn and products have shown no material change in price the past week, with only moderate demand. Corn is quoted 80c to 81c. Corn meal is quoted $1.85 in 96-lb. bags. New corn will soon be moving, and all over the South the crop is larger than ever before. The crop forecasts indicate a crop of 93,100,000 bus. in Tennessee, an increase of 12,700,000 bus. over last year.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 20, 1915.

Corn goods were in good demand locally at an advance of 5@10c per bbl. over the previous week. Further offerings of corn on consignment arrived last week and some small sales were made at fair prices. Board of Trade inspections of the corn showed that it graded well up for No. 2 white and yellow. Following were ruling quotations on corn goods, basis quarter-bbl., half-bbl. and bbl. lots, carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.80@3.85 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.70@3.75; grits, $4@4.10 per bbl.; hominy, $4.15@4.20 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@27.50 per ton. No. 2 yellow corn, 85@87c per ton in bulk. Some good export sales to Mexico of bulk corn were made.

The New York Commercial estimates flour stocks in New York at 50,000 bbls., an unusually small amount for this period of the year.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 20, 1915.

Sales and milling conditions continue rather unsatisfactory in Indiana. Rain has been falling again and is resulting in poor deliveries, much wheat not grading. A number of millers report that they can sell more than they can mill, but their milling capacity is cut down greatly because of the poor wheat. Indiana soft winter patents show a slight increase in price, being quoted at $5.30@5.35 in jute.

Flour production for Indianapolis mills for the past week was 11,156 bbls., compared with 11,167 bbls. last week, 14,386 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 15,941 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Mill feed prices have held up because capacity has been cut down. Feed is quoted at $22, f. o. b.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.35; straight, $5@ 5.05; clear, $4.75@4.80. Quotations are in wood; jute 20c higher.

Mill Feed—$22 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

The following have been elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade: R. B. McConnell and Edward Boteler, Indianapolis; Newton Busenback, New Market, Ind., and Henry Freughtenicht, of Louisville, Ky.

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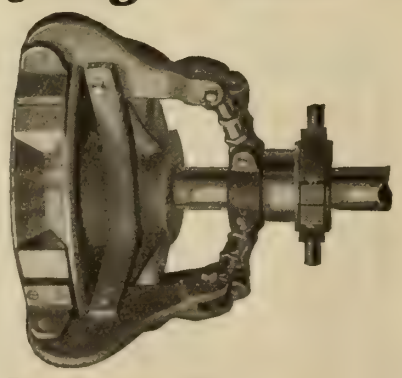
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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 20, 1915.

The flour market has been rather quiet. Mills report a falling off in orders, especially from the East and Central states. Local orders keep coming in. There is no chance for export sales. Mills report they are getting very few inquiries and are not able to make any sales. Kansas patents are quoted at $5.40 to $5.60, basis Kansas City rate points.

The cash wheat situation has cleared up a little. Receipts are larger and mills are able to pick up considerable No. 2 wheat. This, of course, commands a premium, as exporters are bidding high for No. 2, as well as the other grades. Receipts in Wichita Saturday were 37 cars, against 38 a year ago, but for the week were only 299, against 462 a year ago. Mills in this territory and exporters are strong bidders.

The feed market has been on a slump all week. Mills report sales of bran at 85c to 90c and shorts around $1.20. Rains throughout the Southwest and the cool summer have kept the pastures in good shape, and the hay crop is the biggest in the history of the state.

WICHITA NOTES.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Mills Co., Arkansas City, is making a few days' business trip to St. Louis and other points.

The Peerless Flour Mills Co., of Norton, Kan., formerly the Farmers' Milling Co., will begin operations about Oct. 1. A. H. Sidebottom is the new manager.

In talking with various millers in regard to the yields, the average seems to be from 4.40 to as high as 4.50. This is mostly from the interior mills. Wichita and Hutchinson have been able to cut this down to as low as 4.35 and 4.37, but none report much lower than this basis.

There will be a hearing before a special examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13, in regard to some special transit items suspended for the Southwestern Millers' League, the organizations in Kansas City and the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club.

Bruce F. Young, manager of the Border Queen Milling Co., Caldwell, spent a day in Wichita last week, visiting among the grain men. He reports the flour market to be rather quiet, but has orders enough to keep the mill running full time. Where to obtain good milling wheat seems to be about the only trouble at present.

Suit was filed in the district court at Wichita against the William Kelly Milling Co., of Hutchinson, and the Lehrack Construction Co., of Kansas City, for $2,920 by Joe McGann. McGann is suing under the workmen's compensation law. He was employed by the construction company on the William Kelly elevator and was injured in an accident.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has returned to Wichita from Oklahoma City, where he attended a hearing of the Oklahoma-Memphis rate case. About a year ago the railroads attempted to raise the rate from Oklahoma points to Memphis from 20c to 22½c per 100, but the Southwestern Millers' League had same suspended and won the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads asked for a rehearing on the case and same was granted. No decision is expected for at least a month or more.

The International Wheat Show, in Wichita, beginning Oct. 4, will be the scene of the gathering of more authorities on agriculture than ever before in the history of the state. Letters from practically every state in the Union are coming in asking for information regarding the wheat show. In nearly every case the writer has signified his intention of being present at the three-day short course on agriculture which will be held during the fair. Prof. H. J. Waters, president of the agricultural college, has lined up a number of the best government and college experts to give discourses at the meeting.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1915.

The smaller town and country trade has booked freely this week up to June shipment, but the larger city buyers have held off, as they think prices will react. A great many bakers have spring straights bought at $4.50 jute for shipment up to next June, and mostly from mills who are continually growling about their competitors selling for less than cost.

Kansas mills are doing practically nothing in this market. In the first place, their figures are higher.

The farmers are seeding wheat and will put in a large acreage.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

New Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.80.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@5.05; extra, $4.25@4.40.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.65@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.05@5.25.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.50, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.95@5.15.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks; red dog, $31.50@31.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.50; middlings, $24@24.50; bran, $22.25@23.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@31.25; middlings, $24.25@25.25; bran, $22.50@23.25; winter middlings, bulk, $26.50@27.50; bran, $22.75@23.25.

In the United Kingdom it is believed that native wheat will not begin to move with freedom until the middle of October. Millers are anxious about supplies and are absorbing all offers. Country markets are strong and advancing. Foreign arrivals are light and merchants have had several disappointments, as the Indian surplus is smaller than expected, American winters are much damaged and Russia's supplies are still not available. Dardanelles news reflects much uncertainty.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 20, 1915.

Higher prices on flour, reflecting the strong tone in the wheat market throughout the week, did not stimulate flour business. In fact, just the opposite fact resulted. Volume of business by Omaha and interior Nebraska mills was in lighter volume than a week ago. Country mills reported a fair demand from local trade, but Omaha mills had a quiet week.

Bakers did not show much interest. Large buyers generally seem to think the advances in wheat are only temporary and are positive that prices will react. This has the effect, of course, of making them hold off. Buyers are in a fair position as regards supplies for 30-day needs, and are in position to stay out of the market for some time, but not for any lengthy period.

One favorable result of the advances in flour was the freer shipping directions. Mills with old orders say buyers seem very anxious to obtain supplies, which would indicate light stocks in warehouses.

Clear flour is slow sale in the state, particularly second clear. Mills report just fair demand for first clear, but there are no accumulations in mill warehouses. Prices range as much as 75c below straight grade quotations.

Mill feed continued weak, with reductions of as much as $1 per ton being made by a number of country mills. In Omaha jobbers are offering mills $17 per ton for bran in 100-lb. sacks, Omaha, and $23 for standard gray shorts. Country mills quote bran in mixed cars at $20 per ton and shorts at $24 per ton.

Receipts of wheat in Omaha Saturday were 49 cars, against 84 cars a year ago. Stocks are 159,000 bus., compared with 697,000 bus. last year.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.40; straight, $5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.60@6; straight, $5.40@5.80.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $16@17; shorts, $23@24. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@26.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Corn made good progress in Nebraska during the week. Temperatures ranged high and forced the growth.

The mill at Elm Creek, Neb., which has been idle for several years, will be reopened by the Elm Creek Mill and Elevator Co. as soon as repairs now under way are completed. Territory adjacent to Elm Creek harvested a large wheat crop this season.

Fall plowing is general in Nebraska, but muddy fields and rains have interfered with operations. Indications are that farmers are preparing to plant an area about equal to that of last year, although some sections report an acreage being plowed.

J. N. Ashburn, of the Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., writes: "We are running full time and are finding business very satisfactory. We are shipping in wheat mostly from Western Nebraska, as the local movement is light and of poor quality. However, we expect to buy good stack-threshed wheat here next week."

The new building of the Omaha Grain Exchange is rapidly nearing completion. Outside brickwork is well under way. No definite day has been set for the occupancy of the new building, but it is not more than several months off. Practically all of the grain firms in Omaha will maintain offices in the new Exchange building.

The last report of the Nebraska State Department of Agriculture says that a large proportion of the wheat crop is in the stack and it is impossible to determine the amount of damage done by the wet weather earlier in the season. Threshing and shipping is slower than usual and it is estimated that up to Sept. 7, the movement was only 68 per cent of that of a year ago.

The movement of wheat in Nebraska showed an increase, but rains continue to interfere with threshing operations. Stack threshing has started in most counties and quality of wheat is improving. Farmers are not satisfied with ruling prices and are holding wheat and are not taking advantage of the dry periods to thresh the grain.

A new bearded wheat, different from any other kind known to exist and possibly one that may be of great economic importance to Nebraska, has been developed at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a cross between the Turkey red variety and Big Frame, but, like other crosses of these two varieties, it is unlike its parents in several respects. Although of not as good quality as Turkey red, it has averaged for the past four years 2½ bus. higher yield. It does not grow as rank as Turkey red and does not ordinarily lodge. Because of its early ripening it was practically ready for harvest this season when other wheat was showing rust badly from the continued rains. Its earliness is also an insurance against hail damage. The new wheat will be given more extensive tests at the station and in different parts of the state.

Robert Koenig, owner of the Chaseburg Milling Co., Chaseburg, Wis., died last week.

The Vorpagel mill, Lyons, Wis., was completely destroyed by fire. Loss is more than $20,000, while insurance amounted to only $5,000. A small warehouse will be built on the site of the mill. Mr. Vorpagel will retail flour and feed.

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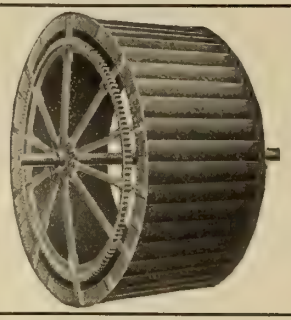

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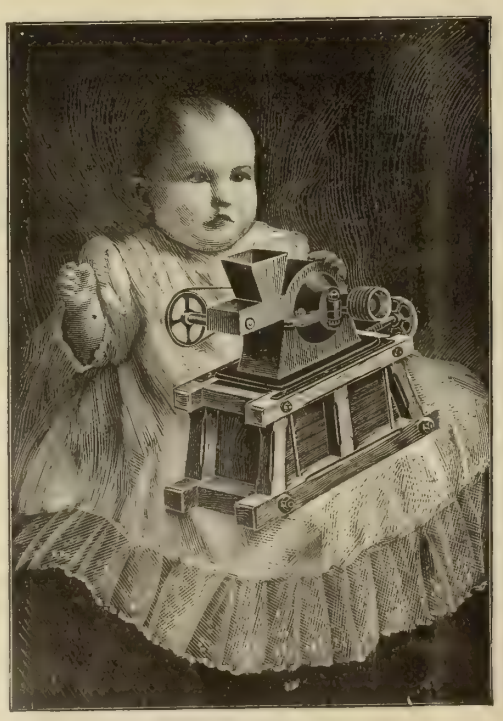

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

In view of the continued abundance of pasturage, the trade in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds was of very fair volume in the last week. Reports as to business varied among distributors of this territory, but the tone of the market indicated fully as much meal and feed moving as in the preceding week. The wet weather most of the week contributed to further uncertainty over alfalfa supplies and undoubtedly checked some mill operations, but in the last few days brighter climatic conditions have modified this phase of the market.

Alfalfa meal was in somewhat larger supply, thanks to the fact that the preceding week was one of the brightest of the season, this enabling mills to enlarge their output. There was also, it is well to note, an increase in the movement of alfalfa hay. Prices of the better grades of alfalfa hay hold firm, while the cheaper varieties, which predominated, were only steady. Alfalfa meal, on the other hand, showed some weakness, especially on the lower grades. This was explained by the increased receipts and the opinion of the trade that the margin between meal and hay must eventually become more normal. Choice alfalfa meal continued scarce, with nominal prices $19.50 @21. One dealer here refused $21 for his holdings, being confident of still better prices. No. 1 sold at $17 @18, which shows a decline of 50c from the quotations of a week ago. No. 2 lost as much as $1 in sales the latter part of the week.

Mixed feed manufacturers reported an improved demand for their products from New England and the Central states. The demand from the South and Southeast was light. Dealers feel that a change to cooler weather, with some frost, is needed to stimulate their outlets just now.

Strength continued in the molasses market, which is still enjoying competition from manufacturers of powder for the European belligerents.

Dealers quote No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed at $20@21 in sacks, while standard is quoted at $19@20. Grain mixed dry feed is quoted at $27@27.50, while molasses grain mixed feed ranged between $23.50 and $28 a ton in new burlap bags.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19.50 @21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14.50@16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $27@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $11.50@13; standard, $9@11; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1915.

Dullness with steady prices characterized the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in St. Louis during the past week. Sales of mixed feeds are at almost a minimum and local mixers do not anticipate any improvement in the volume of business for some time to come. Prices of alfalfa mixed feeds are too high, in comparison with the values of other feedingstuffs, and with the large crop of hay and roughage in the South and Southeast there is very little call for mixtures. Some sales are being made to Eastern points, while Southern Illinois and Northern Missouri are taking in fair volume, but less than a year ago at this time.

Receipts of meal here continue light, but the aggregate is sufficient for the needs of mills. Kansas and Colorado mills are the principal shippers. Quality of meal arriving is poor, most of the receipts grading No. 2, with a few cars grading No. 1. No choice meal is to be had, although reports from Colorado indicate that shipments from that state will soon include an increasing percentage of choice and No. 1 meal.

Alfalfa hay is arriving in St. Louis in small volume, but is commensurate with the demand. Prices were steady all of the past week. Choice is quoted at $17 and No. 1 at $14 to $16 and No. 2 at $11 to $13.

Quotations on choice alfalfa meal are not established. No. 1 is selling around $19 and in some instances is bringing $19.50 per ton in 100-lb. new bags. No. 2 sells at $16.50 to $17.50 per ton. Molasses alfalfa feed is at $21 to $22 for standard and $22 to $23 for No. 1. Grain molasses feed is quoted up to $29 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 20, 1915.

The alfalfa products market was stationary this week. Business was reported by the trade here as just fair. Local buyers are not taking hold as liberally as buyers from the Southern territory. Alfalfa meal showed the best demand for the week. New hay is showing up splendidly, and prices are down to the lowest point in many years. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25.50@26.50; mixed feed, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $27.50@29.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1915.

Alfalfa feeds were practically unchanged as regards both prices and demand during the week Meal receipts continue in fair volume, but most of the supply grades No 2, while No. 1 and choice meal is bringing unprecedented premiums. Dealers are unable to obtain any choice meal and say that only a very slight percentage of the current receipts will grade No. 1.

The demand for mixed feeds is slow. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $21.50@22 per ton; No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $16@17; standard molasses alfalfa feeds, $20.50@21.75; No. 1, $21.50@22.50; grain dry mixed feed, $30; molasses grain mixed feeds, $25 @29. All above prices in 100-lb. bags.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1915.

Some sellers of No. 1 alfalfa meal report a pretty fair demand, but the general report is that the alfalfa market is dull. Prices have declined during the past week, and dealers say that buyers are not taking much feed of any kind at present. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $21.50 to $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $23.50 to $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $25 to $27.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 20, 1915.

Reports of heavy bookings for the big racing meet here produced an optimistic feeling among feed dealers last week. It had the effect of increasing orders for restocking, especially in hay and mixed feed, most of them being in small lots for deferred delivery. Deliveries of hay, both alfalfa and timothy, have been below grade on account of dampness and classed off color and "no grade." It sold at low prices to mule dealers and steamship men for feeding animals on mule transports. This kept the local quotations down 75c@$1.50 per ton for alfalfa, timothy and native hays. Receipts were heavy and some dealers will try drying artificially to get an improved grade. Consumption of all classes of feed in this market will be heavy, both on account of the 56-day race meet, attracting some 2,000 horses, and of the continued heavy exportation of mules for the Allies and Italy. Ruling quotations on alfalfa, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, were: No. 1, $16@17; prime, $15@16 per ton; no choice offered; alfalfa meal, $19@21; no choice; grain mixed feeds, $20@27; molasses mixed feeds, no fixed quotations, on account of scarcity of blackstrap and quotations of 9@10c per gallon for food-stock molasses. Timothy hay—No choice; No. 1, $21@22 per ton.

Alfalfa Leaves.

The alfalfa mill at Wiley, Colo., which burned down several months ago, has been completely rebuilt by the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co., Hartman, Colo., which operated the former plant. The new mill has capacity of 200 tons per day of 24 hours, and during the rush season will be able to ship 10 cars of meal daily.

The third and likely the last crop of alfalfa now being cut in Oklahoma is being harvested under the same conditions as the first two cuttings. Rains have interfered seriously with work on the last cutting and are lowering the quality of the hay. Farmers are not shipping much at this time, because of the wide discount low-grade hay is being sold at in different markets. The South, generally a buyer of choice grades, has been taking very little, because of poor quality.

C. J. Ellsworth, of the Crown Feed Co., Independence, Kan., was a visitor in St. Louis last week. Mr. Ellsworth is owner of a new alfalfa mill at Independence. "We are making about a car of meal daily," said Mr. Ellsworth, "and we find an exceptionally good outlet for our output. Not much meal is moving South this year, most being taken by Eastern mixers. We expect to install soon a complete mixing plant for the manufacture of all kinds of alfalfa mixed feeds, including molasses and grain preparations."

Oklahoma farmers have been successful this year with Sudan grass, it would appear from reports from that state. In many sections Sudan grass has reached a height of five to nine feet. Samples of Sudan grass hay received in Kansas City would indicate that the newest drouth-resistant will be planted to an increased area in Texas, Oklahoma and possibly in Kansas. However, it is not likely to supplant alfalfa, which has been successful in these states. Other grades of hay, such as timothy, prairie and clover, will probably be neglected in favor of Sudan grass.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., has purchased the alfalfa mill at Holcomb, Kan., and will place it in operation as soon as necessary repairs are completed. A. P. Taylor has been placed in charge as local manager. Most of the output of the Holcomb plant will be consumed in the mixing plant at Wichita, operated by the Otto Weiss company. The new mill at Garden City, Kan., plans of which have been drawn and which will be erected by the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., will be under the same management as the Holcomb mill, Mr. Taylor superintending operations at both mills, while their output will be handled from Wichita.

The movement of alfalfa hay to Kansas City, St. Louis and other markets has been very light recently. Dealers at these markets account for the light receipts in the activity of farmers with field work. Just now most hay producers are too busy to ship hay, having wheat to thresh, fall plowing to be completed and other duties which are a great deal more urgent than shipping alfalfa. Another factor is present prices. Growers of alfalfa are not exactly satisfied with the current range of prices, particularly on the lower grades of alfalfa, of which there is a predominance in the country supply. Road conditions, too, are not exactly conducive to a large movement of hay. This is particularly true in Kansas and Colorado.

The Chicago Board of Trade has suspended Ferdinand A. Mosher, formerly a resident of Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Mosher is alleged to have violated the insolvency rule of the exchange. His suspension is for two years.

B. Terhune Sons, Bradsfordville, Ky., has filed a petition of assignment, listing liabilities at $30,000 and assets at $16,472, which includes the flour mill property, valued at approximately $12,000.

The Banks Milling Co., Bradley, Ark., has been organized by A. E. Blythe, J. D. Brown and H. T. Henry. A mill of probably 50 bbls. capacity will be built.

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STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
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PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Box 310, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good up-to-date mill, capacity from 75 to 300 bbls. Have about 30 years' experience. Can read and write German and English, not afraid of work and do all my own repair work. Plansifter system and water power is my favorite. Iowa, Nebraska or South Dakota preferred. Address M. B., Box 212, Mapleton, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as miller by a practical miller of 20 years' experience in hard and soft wheat mills. Can reflow a mill if needed for a high grade of flour and close cleanup. Can give good references. Box 883, Hagerstown, Ind.

POSITION WANTED—As head miller in small mill or second in large mill. I have had 12 years' experience, am married and have small family. Have been in present mill for three years. Can give the best of references. H. L. Hefty, McCook, Neb.

WANTED—Position by married man, 27; industrious and willing worker, eight years' railroad experience, two years' milling experience, milling in transit, claims, rates and clerical; can give excellent references. Box 314, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller for soft wheat mill; good mechanic and capable of handling molasses feed outfit preferred. Address Box 313, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Man to take charge of sack room. One familiar with milling business preferred. Steady job to reliable party. Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 25-bbl. Midget Marvel flour mill in good shape. Has been run less than six months. I will recloth. Lee L. Albert, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

FOR SALE—One-half interest. This is an up-to-date 50 to 100 bbl. roller mill, now doing a good business in a good location. It is an excellent opening for the right man. Address Mansfield Roller Mill Co., care G. E. Otis, Manager, Mansfield, Ark.

FOR SALE—Controlling interest in Mazeppa Roller Mills, Mazeppa, Minn. Capacity 75 bbls. wheat flour or 60 bbls. rye flour. Plenty of water power the year round. Mason, Olson & Co., Mazeppa, Minn.

FOR SALE—Good fifty-barrel Oklahoma mill. Address Manchester Mill and Elevator Co., Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 75-bbl. flour and feed mill, electric power, under present management 22 years, best of location in village of 7,000 people. To settle estate, surviving partner out of health desires to retire. Terms very reasonable. Good opportunity for right man. Wayne County Milling Co., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—The City Mills at La Crosse, Wis.; capacity 75 bbls. flour, 10 tons ground feed, also entire wheat flour, granulated corn meal and graham. Equipped with up-to-date machinery throughout. Local trade for entire output. Splendid opportunity. For full particulars address Lewis Bros. Realty & Inv. Co., La Crosse, Wis., or William Yeo, 330 North Seventh street, La Crosse, Wis.

FOR SALE—Money-making flour mill, 130-bbl.; flour in demand from New York to Pacific Coast; situated in one of the largest wheat counties of Kansas; 2,000,000 bus. raised annually; easy terms for quick sale. Address H. H. H., care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—45-bbl. water power plansifter flour, buckwheat and feed mill in northern Indiana; running every day. A bargain. No trade or lease considered. Address Box B, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

FOR SALE—One double stand 9x30 case roll with feeder; one No. 4 Invincible horizontal oats clipper; one No. 5 Eureka rolling screen; one No. 2 Invincible receiving separator. The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Small Winter Wheat Loss.

The Department of Agriculture will make no revision of its August estimate on the winter wheat yield until December. According to a statement in the Crop Reporter, issued last week, an investigation in 11 principal states shows a reduction of only 2,200,000 bus. The department therefore assumes that a modification of the August estimate of 659,000,000 bus. for the whole country would not be justifiable at this time. Investigators found varying changes in different states ranging from a loss of 5,000,000 bus. in Kansas to a gain of 2,000,000 bus. in Ohio. Four states showed decreases, six increases and one no change. The revision was undertaken because of alleged losses at harvest time and later, due to excessive rains.

Threshing to Sept. 1 in the 11 states investigated was 43.6 per cent, as compared with 75.7 as the average for a series of years.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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CHASE BAG CO.

BAGS of all kinds

CHASE BAG CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. EST. 1847

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What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents
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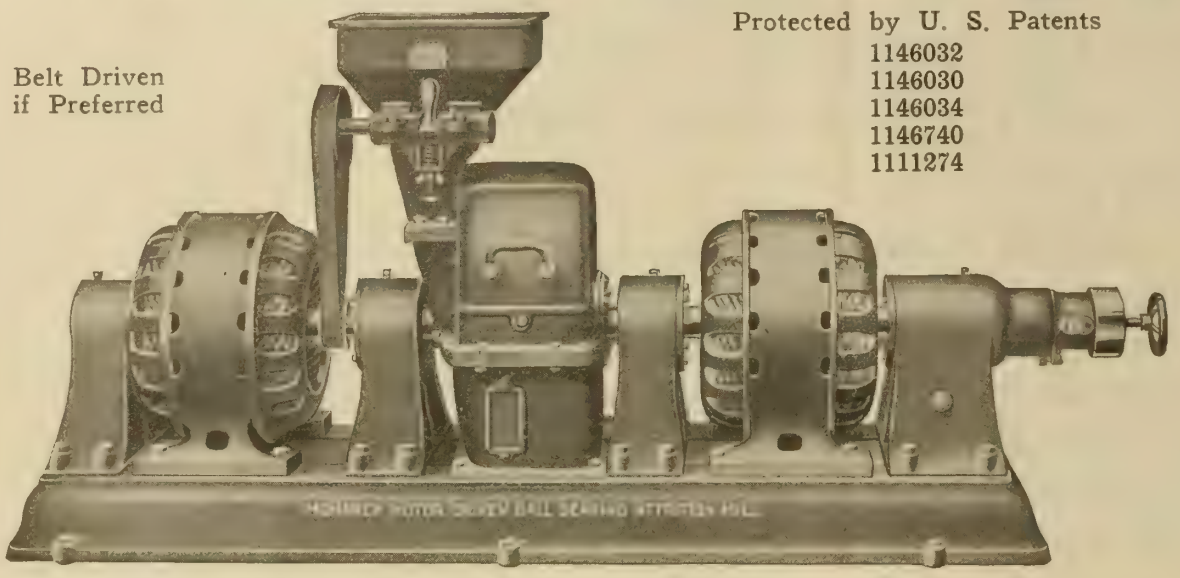

A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

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Mill Builders and Furnishers

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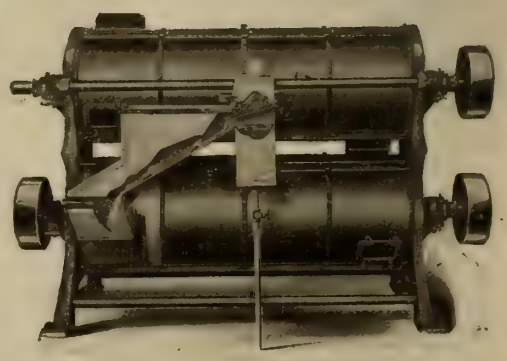
AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

FOR filling wheat full of life, vigor and vitality, the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is uncommonly efficient.

It performs its task in exactly the right way. It virtually annihilates all forms of dirt and filth that are detrimental to the high quality of flour. It treats the wheat with scientific perfection. ¶ Being capable of producing such splendid results, you admit, of course, that the W.-D. Washer and Drier is a machine of very unusual ability as a means of upbuilding sales.

Bulletin No. 93 will acquaint you with details. Send for a copy.



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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915 | Number Eighteen

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We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

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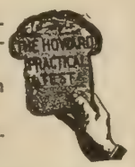
Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

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Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

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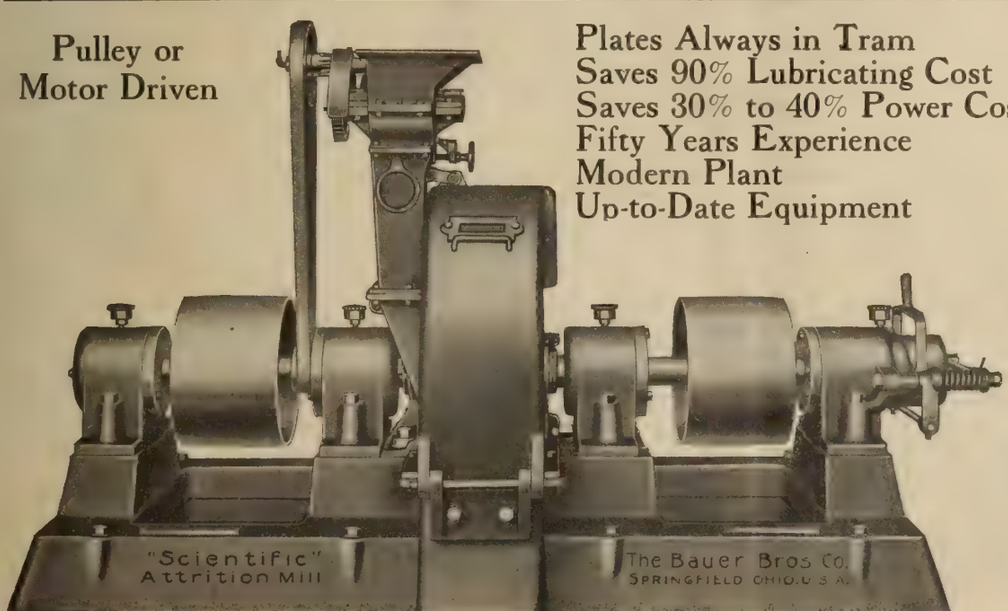
Pulley or Motor Driven



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Fifty Years Experience
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We specialize in Attrition Mill Building.

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Write for descriptive matter showing details of construction and learn why the "Scientific" has always been the leader.

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Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

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Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

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A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

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"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

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A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

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THE RAVENNA MILLS,
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A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

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A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

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An Up-to-Date Plant.
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Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
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Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

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"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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THE GLOBE MILLS,
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A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

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Photograph Taken in Western Nebraska.

The grain in western Nebraska is grown in a dry country which ordinarily does not produce large yields. It is "headed," as cutting off the heads and elevating them into a header box is called. This wheat goes into stacks immediately and usually is threshed dry and sweet.

Western Nebraska raised a world of good milling wheat this year because everything was favorable for a large production. There was strong milling wheat in other sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but western Nebraska had the best chance to save its wheat and have it threshed dry and sweet.

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The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
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FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
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100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

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Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

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Our new 400-barrel mill makes
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Better than ever before

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Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

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Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
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A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
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THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
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A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

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A Specialty of Rye Flour.
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BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
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A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

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Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869

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400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
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"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
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Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
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Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
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Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
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WE GRIND ONLY
ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

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for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
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The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
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THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

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The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

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Self-Rising Flour
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Hard and Soft Wheat Mill Feeds
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CALDWELL, KANSAS
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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
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Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
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Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

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Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
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Rains in Wheat Belt

Threatening Weather Prevails Over Entire Section—Enormous Primary Wheat Receipts.

Rains and threatening skies prevail over the entire grain belt of the United States. Threshing has been interfered with in the Northwest and in the soft and hard winter wheat sections and the movement to market will probably feel the results of rains in the next 10 days. The enormous primary receipts at this time compose principally supplies from country elevators, correspondents' reports indicating lighter marketing by farmers. Unsatisfactory prices in the Southwest are a factor.

Fall plowing is backward, while very little sowing has been done. Wet condition of the soil has been the principal adverse influence. Early reports would indicate a smaller acreage in Kansas and Oklahoma, but such advices are premature.

Corn is making some progress towards maturity. The crop is out of danger from frost damage.

* * *

More Wheat in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Movement of winter wheat in the Southwest, while still under the volume of the corresponding time last year, is increasing. Improved weather, together with progress in threshing and in completing other pressing farm work, is telling. Another strong influence is the growing evidence that producers are becoming reconciled to lower prices. An influence in this is the fact that corn, oats, hay, cattle, hogs and other farm products are also lower in price now, compared with a year ago.

It is noticeable here that mills of Kansas are complaining less of light deliveries, although the volume of receipts is still behind what it ought to be, in view of the crop. From Texas comes a report that supplies are being rapidly absorbed. In Oklahoma conditions so far as the movement is concerned are largely on the order of those in Kansas.

Narrowing of cash premiums is creating a better feeling in milling and elevator circles. Millers have lost from the heavy premiums of cash over futures, but they have suffered no more, comparatively speaking, than elevator interests. In Kansas City today, for example, there were only 406,996 bus. of wheat in store, compared with 6,582,743 bus. the same day a year ago. And Kansas City has a larger elevator capacity today than it had at this time in 1914.

Along with the improving cash situation from the standpoint of millers, there is increasing interest in the Southwest over the probable acreage to be put into wheat this fall. There is much talk of a decrease from last year, but some interests in close touch with conditions incline to the opinion that this gossip may be premature. It is pointed out that farmers are desirous of sowing later than usual to avoid insect pests which were so threatening in the early stages of the 1915 crop, or until the period of excessive moisture wiped them out. Farmers have not forgotten the excitement which prevailed early last summer in Kansas and Missouri, especially over the Hessian fly. It is admittedly difficult to plow wet fields and fields on which there are extraordinary growths of vegetation, but this will be overcome, it is believed.

So far as prices are concerned, sowing of land to wheat is easily as attractive a proposition to farmers as any operation in which they may engage. The huge output of rough feed, together with the likelihood of heavy yields of corn, it seems, will tend to add friends to the wheat-growing industry, for there will be less incentive than a year ago for putting in feed crops.

* * *

The St. Louis Movement.

Wheat moving to the St. Louis market is showing slightly better quality. Receipts continue to average more than a year ago. On Monday and Tuesday arrivals were 521,061 bus., compared with 285,285 bus. a year ago. A large part of the receipts still grades lower than No. 2 and generally No. 4.

A rather unusual condition is the price situation in St. Louis. The average price of wheat in St. Louis is 10c over Chicago, when normally this market rules under Chicago. A trader could purchase wheat in Chicago if he could get it and ship it to St. Louis profitably.

* * *

Enormous Receipts in Northwest.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 27, 1915.

Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth on Monday aggregated 3,294 cars, or nearly twice as much as a week ago Monday, when the arrivals were 1,963 cars. A year ago receipts were 1,780 cars. For the last week Minneapolis receipts were 3,013 cars, compared with 4,191 cars in the preceding week, 3,426 cars last year and 4,141 cars two years ago. Receipts this week are expected to show a big increase, notwithstanding rains in the Northwest.

Country elevators in the three spring wheat states are supposed to contain 20,000,000 bus. of wheat and rains will not restrict the movement of this grain to the Minneapolis and Duluth markets. Farmers will probably market less grain in the next week because of bad roads and interference by rain with threshing.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

United Kingdom—Weather is favorable and a large yield is expected.

France—Weather has been unfavorable and quality affected.

Russia—Harvesting about finished. Rains caused much damage.

Greece—Crop conditions unfavorable.

India—Prospects favorable

Australia—Further beneficial rains, but still liable to damage from hot winds.

Argentine—Beneficial rains have helped the crop.

Italy—Yields of wheat smaller than expected with quality unsatisfactory.

Balkan States—Outlook favorable.

Jute Shipment Is Torpedoed.

It is estimated that 4,500,00 yards of burlap went down with the Harrison Line steamer Chancellor, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. This steamer was on the way to New Orleans with 2,261 bales of burlap, 1,200 bales of which came from Calcutta on the Tactician and was reshipped to New Orleans. The Journal of Commerce says the loss of this quantity of burlap at this time, because of the light stocks on hand, will be a bullish factor in the market. The receipts from Calcutta during the next month are not expected to be sufficient to take care of the trade requirements.

Federation Directors' Meeting.

A semi-annual meeting of the directors, delegates and members of the Millers' National Federation will be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday, Oct. 22, 1915, beginning at 10 a. m. All members of the federation are welcome to attend the meeting. The program will include reports of officers, outlining federation work, and any subject of general interest may be introduced for discussion. The export situation will be taken up by the meeting.

Record Run of Mill No. 2.

Mill No. 2 of The Grinders was operated Saturday night at the Mission Inn, St. Louis. Fifty Grinders responded to the orders of Head Miller Whittaker, and the grists which had been accumulated since June, when the initial run of Mill No. 2 was started, were disposed of without a not box or breakdown.

In order that the new Grinders might be properly instructed in their duties, a number of experienced Grinders from Mill No. 1, at Kansas City, were present to give their advice and assistance in operating the mill. Charles R. Decker, of the Milwaukee Bag Co., Oiler Hugo Roos and J. L. Tipton were present from Kansas City, and Frank Kroutil, of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., and Thomas McFeely, of Philadelphia, contributed to the success of the evening by their presence and expert supervision of some of the details. E. P. Stimmel, of the Beall Improvements Co., of Decatur, Ill., was another experienced Grinder who reported for duty.

Largely through the efforts of Chief Engineer John B. Watkins, there were 15 new Grinders who started work at Mill No. 2. These Grinders had the benefit of the instructions given by the above-named expert millers, as well as some in St. Louis who have never missed any of the runs conducted by the Grinders heretofore. The new employes of Mill No. 2 were as follows: Henry H. Herman, Highland, Ill.; F. W. Frenzel, St. Marys, Mo.; A. C. Teuscher, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Graham, East St Louis, Ill.; George M. Stankard, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward S. Meyer, Burlington, Ia.; George A. Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.; John F. Morrissey, St. Louis, Mo.; L. G. Miller, Edwardsville, Ill.; W. M. Stein, Alton, Ill.; Louis Phillips, Germantown, Ill.; S. A. Hendricks, Lebanon, Ill.; Evan Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Neuhauss, St. Louis, Mo.

It was agreed that Mill No. 2 is now tuned up for successful operation, and it is expected there will be frequent necessity for operating the mill on full time in preparing for the increased output of all the Grinders, who will meet in St. Louis at the annual convention of the F. O. M. A. next June.

Flour by Parcel Post.

The largest shipment of mail since the establishment of the parcel post system at Silverton, Ore., was made last week by the Fisher Flour and Cereal Mills Co., which operates a mill at that point. It consisted of 1,500 lbs. of flour sent to three different parties at View Point, Lake County, Ore. The postage required on the shipment was $17.95, or $2.40 per bbl.

The Northwestern Elevator, in Minneapolis, burned to the ground last week, causing a loss of $110,000, fully covered by insurance.

Protest Minimum Raise

All Millers' Organizations in Southwest Make Joint Complaint Before Commission.

The Southwestern Millers' League, the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and the Kansas City Millers' Club have joined in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission charging that the raise in the interstate carload minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. is unjust discrimination to millers of flour and other grain products. The transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, R. D. Sangster, has made the complaint on behalf of millers.

The complaint is directed against some 150 common carriers, and specifies over 200 tariffs. The carriers are charged with violation of sections 2 and 3 of the commerce act, in that they charge and exact minimum of 40,000 lbs. upon shipments of grain products moving interstate from the points at which the complainants' mills are located in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, to points of destination in those states and Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin and to Southeastern Mississippi Valley and Carolina territories.

It is declared the railroads contemporaneously apply, either voluntarily or under orders of state authorities, varying minima of only 24,000 lbs. upon like traffic moving locally within the states described, Illinois and west, and 30,000 lbs. from what is known as Central Freight Association territory, embracing generally Indiana, Ohio and the southern peninsula of Michigan, territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, also upon traffic moving locally within the latter territory and from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings. In the absence of commodity rates, no minimum is required, it is asserted, but any quantity weight applies.

Export Sale of Bran.

The first export sale of bran at St. Louis in a number of years was made by the Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co. A lot of 6,000 sacks was sold to Norway and is now moving from St. Louis. The sale was made on basis of American reimbursement on arrival of the bran at seaboard. Principals in the Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co. say that the bran is not intended for stock food. "Our connection in Norway," said a member of the company, "has advised us that the bran will be used for human food. It will be mixed with pure wheat flour and sold for bread-making purposes. The high prices for wheat flour in Norway made possible the sale of this feed."

Fails to Take Out Flour.

For failure to live up to their contract and accept delivery of a car of flour ordered through A. S Leo, representative for the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., Gross Bros., a small firm occupying an office at E-16 Produce Exchange, New York, has been denied representation on the floor of the Produce Exchange and any member transacting business for them on the floor is liable to punishment under the rules. Gross Bros., although having an office in the building, are not members of the Produce Exchange and have no connection whatever with other firms or members of a similar name.

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The Mixed-Flour Question.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Carrollton, Ill., has not given up his purpose of securing the repeal of the internal revenue tax on "mixed flour." Congressman Rainey is campaigning, and has hit upon the mixed-flour idea as good political thunder, and his mutterings regarding the millers' trust and combine are reverberating among the 10-foot-high corn fields of Greene and adjoining countries in Central Illinois.

Part of his speech at the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield, last Thursday indicates that Congressman Rainey is campaigning for the votes of farmers, for he emphasizes the point that Illinois produces one-tenth of the corn raised in the United States and that the removal of the internal revenue tax on wheat and corn flour would result in enhancing the value of corn, consequently the profits of his constituents.

While this may be very good political campaign talk, it really is far from the facts. Mr. Rainey has declared that the experts of the Department of Agriculture have expressed the judgment that mixed wheat and corn flour makes the most wholesome bread and they have urged housewives to mix the flour themselves, in view of the fact that mills have been practically prohibited from blending wheat and corn flour, because of the tax which would be paid by the manufacturer of such mixtures.

The Congressman from Illinois misses the point, for he is representing the mills of Illinois as well as farmers. He asserts that this tax is retained only because of the desire of the Northwestern spring wheat flour mills, who, he states, have worked for their own interests and against the interests of corn growers and American citizens in general. He gives as his reason the fact that corn is not produced in the vicinity of the plants of the spring wheat millers, consequently they cannot use corn flour as a blend with wheat flour. Mr. Rainey should get the opinion of Illinois millers, as well as all winter wheat millers, before making such broad statements, which are wholly unwarranted and discredited by the fact that the Illinois Millers' Association and other organizations of winter wheat millers have passed numerous resolutions asking that the tax on mixed wheat and corn flour be retained in the internal revenue bill because of the disastrous effects caused by the manufacture and sale of such a mixture.

As for discrimination against the growers of corn, Mr. Rainey enumerated the many uses for which the native cereal of America is utilized. He makes some statements which will not bear investigation, in fact are far from the truth. For instance, he says:

The Speech of Congressman Rainey.

The corn growers of the country, however, are just beginning to find out that this magnificent food product is being discriminated against by the government of the United States, and that its use as food for human beings is practically prevented by a discriminatory tax fixed by the Congress of the United States in 1898. In that year the corn producers of the United States were not organized and mills which made corn flour were few and far between. They were conducted principally by men of small capital. The business of milling wheat, however, in 1898 was already in the hands of large mills. Small mills in small towns had disappeared. Water mills along our streams were a thing of the past. The business of milling wheat, however, was in 1898 concentrated so that it was carried on in great mills in our larger cities. The smaller mills in small towns had all been crowded out. In the early nineties a new industry had sprung up in the country—the business of mixing corn flour with wheat flour. It had been ascertained that a mixture of 20 per cent corn flour or corn starch, or even a little more than that, with 80 per cent wheat flour, or a little less than that, made an excellent flour and made better bread than straight wheat flour. The supremacy of the great flouring mills of the Northwest was threatened.

They came down to Washington in 1898, when the Spanish war tax bill was being considered, and demanded that a tax be placed upon mixed flour, of four cents a barrel. They insisted that other substances than corn flour were being mixed with wheat flour. This was before the days of the pure food act, when adulterated foodstuffs were common. They insisted that mixed flour was being exported and sold abroad as wheat flour and that the products so exported contained various materials ground with it, to increase its weight. No defense at all to the case made by the straight flour millers was attempted by the corn flour millers, or the flour mixers; in fact, the charges made by the straight flour millers were made just as the bill was passing through Congress. The bill went through the House without the tax and the tax was added to the bill in the Senate, and at that time these representations were made.

The case was never heard on its merits. In the latter part of February of this year I heard the proponents of this tax brazenly admit that the tax was imposed for the purpose of preventing the mixing of corn flour and wheat flour and that by appealing to the taxing power of this government they expected to destroy this industry and discriminate against this use of corn. The tax imposed was four cents a barrel upon the milled product of wheat when mixed with the milled product of corn or any other grain, provided the milled product of the wheat predominates in the mixture. In order to make bread rise, it must be made out of flour the greater portion of which is composed of wheat flour. Prior to the imposition of this tax mixed flours were beginning to be extensively used for bread-making purposes. This tax, however, killed the business.

Ordinarily, when there is not so much difference as there was last year and recently in the price of wheat and corn, four cents per barrel tax takes enough off the profits to practically prevent the mixing of wheat flour and corn flour. During the past year, however, the tax could be paid and the business could have been profitably conducted if it were not for the burdensome regulations made necessary by the flour tax. I have here a letter from E. M. Kelly, president of the Liberty Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., in which he discusses the price difference between plain flour and mixed flour in the month of August of last year. In this letter he states: "Last April we were asking $6.29 f. o. b. Ohio River points for plain flour. For the same grade of mixed flour our price was $5.69; in other words, we made 60 cents per barrel difference between the plain flour and the mixed flour. The mixed flour was supposed to contain 25 per cent corn flour."

Our Agricultural Department in recent circulars advised the mixing of flours and they insist that a perfectly wholesome product is obtained by mixing corn flour and wheat flour, and they advise that housewives and bakers resort to the mixing of flours, in order to cheapen the cost of living. It can, therefore, be readily seen that the removal of this prohibitory tax upon the business of mixing flours would be a tremendous advantage to the 100,000,000 people who live within the boundaries of continental United States.

"In 1902 the Spanish war tax was repealed; all except that section which taxed mixed flours. The influence of the Northwestern millers and their allies throughout the country were powerful enough to retain it, and it was retained upon the theory that the business of milling wheat flour would be injured if corn flour was given its proper place as a food product. The argument used, however, was that if corn flour was mixed with wheat flour it would lead to other adulterations and our flour business abroad would be imperiled.

In 1906, however, Congress passed the pure food law. It is now impossible to adulterate any food article. The contents of every package of foodstuff must be correctly indicated somewhere on the container. If wheat flour and corn flour are now mixed, and if the prohibitive war tax of 1898 were removed, it would still be necessary to indicate on each package the fact that the package contained both wheat flour and corn flour, mixed. If any other substance were mixed with it it would be necessary to indicate that fact also on the package.

The clause in the Spanish war tax act of June 13, 1898, which affects mixed flours provides a tax of $12 a year on every person or firm engaged in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour. In addition to this, there is the tax of four cents per barrel upon the product. The provisions of the law and the regulations adopted by the department in order to carry out the provision of the law have the same effect as the law and regulations governing the question of taxes on tobacco and snuff. The effect of this law is to require every manufacturer of mixed flour to submit to the strictest kind of internal revenue regulations. He must keep special records; make out special reports; he must purchase and cancel stamps; there must be a destruction of empty containers, etc. In fact, the regulations affecting mixed flours are in effect the same as those regulations which attach to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, cigars, snuff and all the other products from which an internal revenue tax is collected.

The year after the act went into effect there were 116 manufacturers, packers or repackers subject to this tax in the United States. Last year there were only 20. In 1899 the total collections from stamp taxes and special taxes in this connection amounted to $7,840. In 1914 the business had so dwindled that the total collections were less than $3,000, and some years the total collections have not exceeded $1,660 or $1,700. It costs, of course, much more to collect this tax than is realized from the tax. Therefore, as a revenue measure there is no excuse at all for keeping it on the statute books. For the fiscal year, however, ending in June of this year, on account of the very great price difference between wheat and corn which prevailed during the greater portion of the fiscal year which has just closed, more flour was mixed and the total collections amount to about $5,000—still not enough to pay the expenses of collecting the same.

The Agricultural Department recommends the mixing of flours. I have in my possession a letter from the Treasury Department recommending the repeal of this tax, for the reason that it cannot be considered a revenue measure and the amount collected does not justify maintaining the tax any longer. I have pending a bill for its repeal, in which I have made every concession that ought to be made to the Northwestern millers. My bill provides that in addition to the markings the pure food law would require upon each package there be stated the amount of wheat flour each package contains, whether the package is intended for export or domestic consumption. The present small tax is paid almost wholly by manufacturers of pancake flours and of so-called health flours. It would seem impossible much longer to prevent the repeal of this most unjust discriminatory tax. Just at the psychological period, however, last year, when my bill was about to be reported out from the committee, in time to have passed both the House and the Senate, lobbyists speaking for the great flour industries of the Northwest came hundreds of miles to Washington. Arriving just at the proper moment, they

succeeded in defeating the bill. They will be there again when Congress convenes in December, advancing the same old arguments, insisting that the supremacy of the wheat milling industry of the country depends upon preventing its mixture with the milled product of other grains, and calling attention to the fact, if it is a fact, that injurious adulterants were used 20 years ago, prior to the establishment of this tax, with its restrictions, and it makes no difference how many times you call attention to the fact that the pure food law of 1906 and the pure food law now in force in all the states have absolutely stopped all food adulterations—they still use the same old arguments which they used with so much effect when this law was enacted.

This prohibitory tax, with its accompanying oppressive rules and regulations has been made possible by the fact that the wheat millers of the country are organized and the corn millers and the corn producers are not. The uses of corn have been so numerous heretofore that the corn producers of the country have never, until the present time, realized the injurious and burdensome effects this tax has been upon this, our greatest agricultural product.

I expect, as soon as Congress convenes in December, to commence again my fight against this tax. I ought to have the support of corn growers everywhere. Circulars advising housewives and bakers to mix corn flour and wheat flour and thereby produce a nutritious and cheaper product, sent out by the Agricultural Department, are all well enough, and the advice is excellent, but housewives and bakers are not going to mix corn flour and wheat flour. In the old days, when corn and wheat were ground in primitive little farm mills, a nutritious product was obtained and cheaply obtained. Farmers, however, are not going to return to this primitive method of producing either corn flour or wheat flour. The housewife who a few years ago knitted the socks for the male members of her family produced an excellent product and eliminated the cost of producing the same product by machinery. It was a cheap method of doing it, but it did not conserve that most valuable thing of all—the labor of the hands and the brains of those who were engaged in it.

Housewives could still knit socks, but they are not going to do it. In pioneer days housewives wove the material out of which the clothing for members of the family was made. Even if the Agricultural Department and all the departments of this government should advise housewives to return to this method of producing clothing, I undertake to say they would not do it. The day of weaving the goods out of which garments are made, on a farm, has passed, never to return again, and I undertake to say that the advice given by the Agricultural Department to housewives throughout the land to mix wheat flour and corn flour themselves has not been followed by any considerable number of housewives in the United States. I would be surprised to know as many as 10 have taken this advice. Neither do I believe that the bakers of the country are going to mix wheat flour and corn flour, no matter how much advice they may get from the Agricultural Department. These primitive methods of doing things have disappeared entirely from modern life. Our Agricultural Department will render a greater service if they cease placing obstructions in the path of my bill and advise the repeal of this oppressive, unjust tax.

I produced last year, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, bread made out of mixed flour. I exhibited it side by side with bread out of whole-wheat flour. It would take an expert to tell the difference. The loaves were equally nutritious. From the standpoint of food and health the mixed flour had all the advantage. It was more nutritious and suited better the taste of all who tried it.

I have here today a photograph of an all-wheat loaf and a loaf made out of 85 per cent wheat flour and 15 per cent corn starch and a loaf made out of 85 per cent wheat flour and 15 per cent corn flour. These loaves are sliced through the middle and photographed on the same sheet. I defy anyone except an expert to tell the difference. It is time that this tax was repealed. It will not be repealed, however, unless members of Congress understand that their constituents want it repealed. It will not be repealed until the corn producers of the country rebel against the limitation created by this tax upon their product. Members of Congress never seem to understand anything until they hear from their constituents. A few letters from the corn producers in the district of a member of Congress demanding the repeal of this tax will do more good than all the arguments I can present there. In this, the greatest corn producing state in the Union, farmers who produce corn—and nearly all of them do—ought to be heard on this important subject, in no uncertain terms.

There is evidently a fixed purpose on the part of certain interests, as is plainly indicated by the above quoted speech, to repeal the mixed-flour law of 1898. The Millers' National Federation and other millers' organizations have plainly expressed their purpose to vigorously oppose the appeal of the internal revenue tax feature of this bill. The reasons are convincing to any miller who recalls the conditions existing previous to the Spanish-American War. In the Southern states it was difficult to know what flour really consisted of, whether of wheat or corn flour, and what percentages of each ingredient could be depended upon. The custom of mixing wheat and corn flour was, of course, prevalent because it was profitable. To a certain extent during the high prices of wheat, during the last crop season, there was a little corn flour mixed with wheat flour and sold in Southern states, but it was found that, aside from pancake mixtures, this flour was not either popular or profitable. Bakers and housewives, to a certain extent, have always mixed corn flour with wheat flour. Should any change be made in the law it would be well to include bakers, as well as mills, within the scope of its operations. They are manufacturing and marketing food products which should come under the scope of the pure food law. If any quantity of corn flour is used it cheapens the product, even if it may benefit the bread in palatability and wholesomeness. The National Association of Master Bakers, in a recent convention at Indianapolis, passed resolutions opposing the repeal of the tax feature of this law.

It is apparent that a strong effort must be made by the milling interests opposing the repeal of this measure. It has undoubtedly been a benefit to the flour milling industry. The repeal of the tax would undoubtedly be detrimental and lessen the value of the good work accomplished by the food and drugs act of 1906 in promoting the sale of pure foods and cereal products.

G. F. Pope has completed plans for installing a 50-bbl. mill at Durham, N. C.

Oppose Mixed Flour

National Association of Master Bakers in Annual Convention Adopt Resolution Against Repeal.

Columbus, O., Sept. 24, 1915.

On motion of Jay Burns, of the Burns Baking Co., Omaha, Neb., new president of the organization, the National Association of Master Bakers, in annual convention here, adopted a resolution against the repeal of the mixed-flour law passed in 1898 by Congress. The organization pledged itself to fight any attempt in Congress to have the mixed-flour law repealed. Bakers recognize that the mixed-flour law is effective in removing and keeping adulterations out of the market and realize its importance to the baking industry. The new president of the master bakers, Jay Burns, is opposed to lawful support to mixing flour and will watch carefully any attempt to have the present statute repealed.

The convention of the National Association of Master Bakers here, which was the eighteenth annual meeting of the organization, was very well attended. Many speakers of note discussed technical subjects. Dr. Carl Alsberg, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the national Department of Agriculture, touched on standards of flour in his address. He said, in part:

Dr. Alsberg's Address.

"I want you to understand," said Dr. Alsberg, "that the food and drug act, which it is my duty to enforce, protects sellers as much as consumers. It is an act to prevent unfair competition. The last amendment, signed by President Taft the day he left office, concerns the printing on all packages of the net weight of its contents.

"It is difficult, indeed," continued Dr. Alsberg, "to construe this as a public health measure, but to entorce this measure we must have a yardstick. Definitions and standards are necessary. This is a lack which has been keenly felt by our department.

"I want you to understand that Congress has given no authority for such a yardstick. The joint committee on definitions and standards consists of representatives of the National Association of Food, Dairy and Drug Officials, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Department of Agriculture. Just one example that might affect your business: Everyone knows that the moisture content of a loaf of bread varies greatly, but no one has said as yet how much water it is proper to sell to the consumer who is buying a loaf of bread. This is one of the standards which I suggest to you, although you may not be ready to take it up at this time."

Other Addresses.

Prof. L. A. Fitz, of the milling industry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, gave a talk on the technical side of milling, in its relation to grades of flour and to the art of baking.

R. M. Allen, head of the Kentucky Food and Drug Department, gave another talk on the relation of milling and baking, which entered into technicalities.

Salt Lake City, Utah, was chosen as the next meeting place.

Kansas Dealers at Hutchinson.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, for the first time in a number of years, will not meet at Kansas City this year. The board of directors of the organization decided last week on Hutchinson for the nineteenth annual meeting place. No definite date has been set, but the convention will take place in February. Secretary E. J. Smiley is preparing the program, which will include a wide range of subjects.

Kansas Trade Opinion.

The Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan.: "This has been a season of many peculiarities. For weeks our harvest was delayed by continued rains and, as Kansas millers had practically swept their bins of old wheat, we were unable to obtain milling supplies. This resulted in vexatious delays in filling orders for weeks. Finally, with favorable weather, threshing is now in full swing, but farmers refuse to part with their wheat at present prices. The farmer, as a rule, did not profit by the heavy advance last year and has evidently decided to take no chances this season. This has resulted in very light receipts at Kansas City and has forced millers to continue paying premium prices for cash wheat in the face of low futures.

"We can see no heavy movement of wheat in sight for some weeks to come, and look for cash wheat to continue at a good premium over the option. It is reported that Northwestern mills have been naming some low prices, but their wheat is very deficient in gluten. Wheat grown in our territory averages from 12 to 14 per cent dry gluten, or at least 25 per cent higher than Dakota and Minnesoto wheat. The new flour has good strength, volume, color and works easily.—C. E. Williams."

Rules for Delivery at Chicago.

A decision on the validity of delivering No. 1 Northern and No. 1 velvet chaff on contracts for future delivery with dockage may result in an injunction against the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade. It was the sense of the directorate of the organization that wheat grading No. 1 Northern and No. 1 velvet chaff with dockage is valid tender on contracts, subject, however, to the right of the principal taking delivery to demand of the party making delivery that the dockage be removed, and that clean wheat of the same grade, graded without dockage for the quantity covered by warehouse receipts of delivery notice, if delivered in cars, shall be delivered to the holder of the receipt.

It shall be the duty of the delivering party, when requested, to have wheat cleaned with all possible dispatch, and said delivering party shall be liable to the holder for the receipt of all storage charges accrued in excess of three days after demand for cleaning has been made.

Several interested traders dissatisfied with the ruling of the directorate said they might bring an injunction suit against the board. James Norris, who made the complaint regarding the delivery of velvet chaff with dockage, would not say anything regarding the ruling.

New Milling Incorporations.

The Equity Milling and Power Co., Mott, N. D., was incorporated last week with capital of $50,000. Principals are Sylvester Stewart, J. M. Johnston and J. P. Larson.

The Hamlet Milling and Grain Co., Hamlet, Ind., has been incorporated. Capital stock is placed at $25,000. The organizers are B. I. Holser, J. C. Palmer and W. T. Palmer.

The Empire Milling Co., Janesville, Minn., capitalized at $250,000, was incorporated last week, following the purchase of the Jennison Bros. & Co. mill. W. G. Gooding is president of the new company. B. B. Sheffield and William H. Siddeth are vice-presidents; W. D. Gregory, secretary, and W. J. Russell, treasurer. All of the principals are interested in other milling companies in the Northwest.

The Flora Seed and Milling Co., Flora, Ky., was organized last week. Capital stock is $25,000. George E. and Harvey D. Hays and J. Logan Marshall are the incorporators.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Marked seasonable activity was again lacking in the flour business in Kansas City and the Southwest during the last week, but mills experienced more favorable trade conditions and succeeded in effecting a fair volume of sales for quick movement. Some mills reported demand for prompt shipment excellent. Business was fully up to the volume of the preceding week. Buyers again manifested a bearish feeling on future prices, this being particularly true at the close of the week.

Mills reported sales largely, if not entirely, for the current needs of consumers. As has been the case for some time, the takings were mainly in small lots. The upward trend of prices the major portion of the week brought out freer shipping directions on contracts previously made, and this was reflected in more active operations by mills. Another feature of the distribution from mills was the evidence that most of the flour now moving is going into consumptive channels rapidly, which is raising hopes of millers for future business.

Mills obtained better prices. Sales of straight in jute were principally on a basis of $4.65@4.95, Kansas City. In the preceding week bulk of sales were at $4.60@4.80. Patents ranged between $4.90 and $5.30. Mills offered deferred contracts at small concessions from prices on current sales, but there was not much inquiry and only a small number of sales.

Prices on the product of hard winter wheat mills were nearly on a parity with those of the Northwest than at any time since the spring wheat competition began to enter into the trade of this territory in the present season. There were no additional sales of any importance here by the Northwest, and some mills of that section were again out of the trade for prompt business. Mills reported Northwest competition keener in the East, but it was said that a fair business passed in established brands in that section.

Latin-American buying was the feature of the export trade. Reports by local and interior mills, including some in Oklahoma, indicated a good business in that direction. European inquiry was very light, but mills continued to express some hope of a change for the better with the conclusion of the financing arrangements now being made with the object of righting the foreign exchange market. There were advances in foreign exchange rates, but the quotations continued sharply below the normal level.

First clear was more plentiful, and a range of $3.80 to $4.10 was quoted, these prices showing a decline of 10c for the week. Low grade displayed a somewhat better tone, sales being reported between $3.45 and $3.75.

Fewer complaints were heard in the Southwest on the volume of deliveries of wheat, advices indicating larger supplies going from farms.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade felt the effect of the relatively stronger tone of the cash grain market than in hard wheat. Sales by mills were almost entirely for immediate needs of consumers. Prices were moved up 10c to 20c a bbl. Best soft wheat patents were quoted at $4.70 a bbl.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, September shipment, $4.65@4.95; October shipment, $4.35@4.45; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.80@4.10; second clear, $3.45@3.75.

Mill Feed Trade Irregular.

Strength in bran and weakness in shorts proved to be the outstanding developments of the market for mill feed in the last week. The strength which started the preceding week in bran continued, while the trade in shorts felt the weight of increasing offerings and a rather indifferent demand. The East was again the best purchaser.

Bran ranged from 85c to 88c, some business being done during the week at the top figure. The close was somewhat easy. On the local Board of Trade cash market sales were largely at 85@86c, but the offerings there were of comparatively moderate volume, so that market did not fully reflect the prevailing condition of the trade. It seemed that brokers of the East who had short September sales to meet were among the principal purchasers, although at the close it was asserted that this demand had been filled. Local demand continued of light volume. Deferred business was not broad, but included one sale of a round lot for October delivery at 86c.

Shorts were a weak market, the trade failing to develop any improvement even after a recession of 10c in prices. Mills offered more freely and failed to find an outlet as readily as in the preceding week. The East purchased less, while local buying was disappointing. Brown shorts are quoted at 90c to $1, gray $1.05@1.10 and white shorts at $1.10@1.20. Fancy white middlings were also lower, with sales reported at $1.25.

The situation in low grade was somewhat more favorable, mills not offering as freely as in the preceding week. Kansas mills made sales to Colorado and to Indiana. Sales were at a range of $3.45 to $3.75 per 100 lbs., in jute.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 86@88c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 90c@$1; gray shorts, $1.05@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.25; red dog, $1.70@1.90.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.75@4.90; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.25 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.50@4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $4.80@5 per bbl., in 98s and sacks, $4.80@5 per bbl.; in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $4.75@5 per bbl.; in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90; graham flour in small sacks, $4.70@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $4.65@5 per bbl.; 98s and 140s, $4.55@4.90; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 86@88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50@1.60; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 90c per 100; mill-run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.75@5.95; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat, flour, high patent, $5.90@6.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills increased about 2,000 bbls. during the week. Total production was 63,200 bbls., compared with 61,300 bbls. in the preceding week, 67,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 58,400 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week again showed an increase and were two-thirds of the arrivals a year ago. The movement is expected to continue large, notwithstanding heavy rains in the Southwest, for country elevators are beginning to move part of the stocks they now hold. Receipts were 1,330 cars the past week, 1,305 cars in the preceding week, 1,863 cars last year and 394 cars two years ago. The heavy receipts were principally absorbed by shippers and millers, elevator stocks for the week showing an increase of only 126,338 bus., amounting to 351,415 bus., compared with 6,498,008 bus. a year ago. The good local milling demand and the active shipping sales are cleaning up supplies in this market from week to week. The exceptionally small accumulations in elevators at this time is an indication of the brisk demand which has prevailed for wheat moving to this market since the beginning of the new crop.

Farmers marketed in a fair way in Kansas and Oklahoma, but mills in many parts of the state are still complaining of too little wheat. The grain is beginning to test better and is showing up better in quality.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 130 cars, compared with 173 cars in the preceding week, 77 cars last year and 363 cars two years ago. The movement of new corn is expected to start this week. Oklahoma will be the first shipper.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

C. M. Noble has opened a flour and feed store in Sapulpa, Ok.

William Davis is the new wheat buyer for the Greensburg Mill and Elevator Co., Greensburg, Kan.

The Chapman Mill and Elevator Co., Chapman, Kan., has started operations under the management of James Sheeran.

H. J. Walter, of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., is on a business trip to the South and Southeast.

Ashland, Kan., is agitating for a 50-bbl. flour mill. Its vicinity has raised a good wheat crop and Ashland is a large shipper of the grain.

The Attica Mills, Attica, Kan., started operations last week. The mill has been completely overhauled and is in charge of Harry Hunter as manager.

E. W. Spangler, general merchant and postmaster at Antlers, Ok., is erecting a building to house a 50-bbl. mill. It will be completed within 30 days.

J. K. Mullen, of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., was a visitor in Wilson, Kan., last week, inspecting improvements at the two mills.

The Davidson Mill and Elevator Co., Muskogee, Ok., whose plant was completely destroyed by fire two weeks ago, will erect an elevator to replace the old structure. A mill will probably be put up later.

H. L. Stover, deputy grain inspector at Salina, Kan., has resigned, to take effect Oct. 1. Mr. Stover complained of the amount of work in his department and asked for an assistant. This was refused and his resignation followed.

The quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is being distributed by Secretary Mohler. It contains details of the board's forty-fourth annual meeting, including discussions of sudan grass, feterita and other grains.

Storage tanks being added to Elevator A of the Neola Elevator Co., Kansas City, will give that plant a total capacity of 6,000,000 bus. This is said to be the largest single elevator in the United States. It is of concrete construction throughout.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, was represented by J. B. M. Wilcox, sales manager; L. J. Hillmans, B. M. Wilcox, H. S. Leviston and P. J. Matthews at the annual meeting of the National Association of Master Bakers in Columbus, O.

The Wilson Milling and Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., plans to shut down temporarily Oct. 1 to connect its mill with the new 200,000-bus. concrete elevator nearing completion and to install new machinery. After the improvements are made the mill expects to resume a 24-hour run.

Louis Brodick, of Grand Junction, Colo., has purchased the 200-bbl. mill of the Hill-Williamson Milling Co., Aulne, Kan., which has been idle for some time. The mill will be overhauled and operations will be started as soon as repairs are completed. Mr. Brodick will be manager of the plant, which will be incorporated under a new name not yet decided upon.

Many sections of Kansas report the corn prospect is the best in 20 years. The crop in the state is near maturity, and with a week of dry weather the coarse grain will be gathered in a dry and sweet condition. Some grain men fear that corn will have an excessive moisture content this season, but dry weather in the next week to fortnight will eliminate this possibility. A big corn crop in Kansas will be the first in three years.

Whether or not Missouri River improvement work is to be continued will be threshed out at a hearing in Kansas City on Oct. 19. The original hearing was set for Washington on Oct. 12. Shipping interests in Kansas City and at interior points will be represented. It is likely that several Kansas City mills which have used the boats of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. extensively will offer evidence at the hearing. They will be represented by their traffic managers.

F. L. Kroutil, of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, stated that he was en route to Minneapolis, where he plans to purchase spring wheat for his mill. "Short supplies of wheat in Western Oklahoma are accounted for by too much rain," said Mr. Kroutil. "The present prospect is that we will have a sharply reduced area to wheat. A rank growth of crab grass and other vegetation covers fields and has delayed plowing. Wheat should be in the ground by this time, but very little seeding has been completed to date."

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. B. Drygas, St. Cloud, Minn., grain header; O. Harstad, Montevideo, Minn., silo; H. Kallis, Wessington Springs, S. D., crank and lever for windmills.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Flour trade was slow the entire week, volume by local and nearby mills being same as a week ago. Spells of active buying were witnessed on the advances in the market early in the week, but buyers withheld after bearishness predominated in wheat. Most sales during the week were for small lots for quick shipment. Practically nothing was done for deferred delivery, except several 1,000-bbl. lots to regular trade. Most buying during the week was by regular trade in nearby and Southern states.

Prices moved within a very narrow range during the week. Some mills quoted best patents at unchanged prices the entire week, while the widest fluctuation was 15c per bbl. on quotations to Eastern trade. Buyers, however, could see only the bearish sentiment in the wheat market. This is particularly true of Eastern trade, who expect to buy supplies at much below present quotations and are now getting flour on old contracts at under ruling values. In nearby states buyers appear to be bearish on flour and are taking only for their current needs, few contracting for more than 30 days' delivery.

Interior and local mills with established trade in the South report a good volume of business for quick shipment. Buyers are bearish on the deferred situation, but are taking satisfactorily for immediate needs. Stocks throughout the South and Southeast are very light and the trade is not in position to stay out of the market for any period of time, particularly on established brands.

Sales of outside flour in St. Louis the past week were very light. Northwestern mills shaded prices in some instances, but did not do much. Most Kansas sales consisted of clear and low grade flour, very little being done on straight and patent. Bakers did not show any interest, getting enough flour to take care of their immediate needs. A few of the local bakers have contracted enough flour to carry them into the first week of November and are staying out of the market for later movement. Kansas mills are quoting about 10c under Northwestern mills in some instances, but generally spring wheat and Kansas and Nebraska flour are on the same basis.

Export business continued without feature. Several small lots of clear were made to Europe and an inquiry was reported on 15,000 sacks. However, foreigners are not showing any interest whatever in the market, preferring to await the outcome of the foreign loan, which is expected to improve the foreign exchange situation.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 35,000 bbls., compared with 33,800 the week before and 37,400 the corresponding week a year ago. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 51,200 bbls., compared with 51,000 the preceding week and 54,600 a year ago. The total production was 86,200 bbls., against 84,800 the week before and 92,000 a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.55@4.65; extra fancy, $4.35@4.45; low grade and clear, $3.25@3.50.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.75@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $3.60@4.10; low grade, $3@3.25.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $4.90@5; 95 per cent, $4.75.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5 and dark at $4.75 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95@96c; soft, 96@98c; mixed feed, $1@1.05; middlings, $1.15@1.35; white hominy feed, $28@28.50 per ton; oat feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20@20.50 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and brown middlings at $1.30.

Mill Feed Is Slow Sale.

Steady prices were quoted in the mill feed market all of the past week, although on several days prices had an easy tone. Shipping demand was in fair volume and supplies were absorbed without any accumulations. However, the market did not show any activity and there was no buying ahead. Dealers everywhere are buying feed only when their stocks need replenishment and are not particularly interested in current quotations. There was some covering by Eastern feed jobbers on deferred contracts. Many of these dealers had sold bran short and were in the market for supplies to fill these contracts. Reports would indicate that buying from this source is over.

The South took feed in fair volume. Demand from the cotton states was about equal for bran and shorts. Buying by nearby states was unchanged from a week ago.

The large corn crop now moving in the South and the good harvests of other feedstuffs are interfering to some extent with sales of mill feed some extent with sales of mill weed to the South.

Shipments of bran from St. Louis during the past week amounted to 57,950 sacks, compared with 36,750 sacks in the preceding week and 39,120 sacks a year ago. Receipts of bran were 41,770 sacks, compared with 55,650 sacks in the previous week and 38,220 last year.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

J. Q. Smythe, of the S. Howes Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was a visitor in St. Louis during the past week.

H. Deathrage has purchased the 50-bbl. mill of Ray Shikles, at Eldon, Mo., and will overhaul and operate the plant.

Paul Laidley, of the Provident Chemical Works, returned to St. Louis from a business trip through the Southwest.

David H. Wiegman, of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., left early this week on a trip to the South and Southeast.

S. P. Colman and Arlis McMillen have purchased site and completed plans for the erection of a 25-bbl. mill at Edina, Mo. Feed grinding will be done in connection.

Ott & Son have completed repairing and overhauling their feed and corn mill at Kenneth, Mo., and will install a 25-bbl. flour mill. It will be ready for operation in 60 days.

The Aviston Milling Co., Aviston, Ill., has established a branch selling office in Memphis, Tenn. The company has applied for membership in the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

Charles Decker, J. L. Tipton and Hugo Roos made up the delegation from Mill No. 1 of The Grinders of Kansas City at the meeting of Mill No. 2 in St. Louis Saturday night at Mission Inn.

Sebastian Hammel, father of A. B. Hammel, secretary-treasurer of the Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill., is in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, where he will be operated on this week.

An elevator of 50,000 bus. capacity is being erected at Wellington, Ill., for S. M. Lockhart. A corn crib with 5,000 bus. storage is being constructed in connection. The elevator replaces one destroyed by fire several months ago. It is fireproof.

The Western Maryland Railroad Co. has completed plans to open an office in St. Louis with the view of diverting all export traffic from this market through Baltimore. C. B. Oakley, who will be placed in charge as commercial agent, has applied for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

The new flour mill at Bloomfield, Mo., which cost $17,000 when built, several years ago, was sold at an auction sale last week to Robertson & Weiler, of Russellville, Mo., for $4,600. The new owners will probably operate the mill, although they have not definitely decided to put it in shape this year.

Shipments of wheat in St. Louis the past week amounted to 731,110 bus., compared with 759,390 bus. in the preceding week and 482,570 bus. in the same week last year. Receipts of wheat were 996,564 bus., against 923,082 bus. in the preceding week and 856,653 bus. in the corresponding week last year.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis during the week were 90,590 bbls., against 72,410 bbls. in the previous week and 89,940 bbls. last year. Since Jan. 1 receipts have been 2,614,620 bbls. Shipments of flour were 106,720 bbls.; in the preceding week, 104,530 bbls., and last year 100,500 bbls. Since Jan. 1 shipments have been 3,265,840 bbls.

Frank Kroutil, of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., was a visitor in St. Louis on Saturday. Mr. Kroutil was en route to Minneapolis, where he will make purchases of wheat for his company. "Milling supplies are short in Western Oklahoma," said Mr. Kroutil. He was a guest at the meeting of Mill No. 2 of The Grinders Saturday night.

J. L. Grigg, of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, said over long-distance Monday that wheat threshing operations were more active in Southern Illinois and that wheat movement is in larger volume than at any other time on the crop. "Quality of the wheat is improving, too," said Mr. Grigg. "Stack-threshed grain is threshing out well. Flour trade is good to the South and to other sections."

C. J. Hahn, of the Carlyle Milling Co., Carlyle, Ill., who was a visitor in St. Louis Tuesday, says the wheat movement around Carlyle is heavy. "Our grain is testing well and is showing up fine in quality," said Mr. Hahn. "All wheat being marketed by farmers now is stack-threshed and tests 58 to 60 lbs. We are paying around $1.10 for wheat and farmers appear satisfied with this price and are marketing as fast as they thresh. Flour trade is good, the South buying actively for current shipment."

The Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: The movement of wheat here is practically nil. Our receipts so far have been less than 20 per cent of former years. Farmers are not selling freely. In fact, the greater part of the crop is unfit for milling and the discount between good and bad wheat is so much greater than normal that farmers feel they are not getting a fair price for their off-grade grain. Not more than 20 per cent of the plowing for the next crop has been done. No wheat is in the ground yet and land is so wet that plowing is at a standstill. Considerable wheat is in the stack, but much of it is not keeping as it should. It is threshing out tough and stack-musty.—C. H. Barnes, secretary.

Contract has been let by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. elevator in Milwaukee at a cost of $500,000.

A London cable, discussing the food problem in Germany, states that there are indications of a probable confiscation of all foodstuffs.

Shipping Damp Wheat.

Shippers can recover damages when damp wheat deteriorates because of unnecessary delay on part of railroads, if they will notify carriers that expedited service is necessary. Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, says in regard to this: "In order to protect your legal rights when wheat is damaged on account of delay beyond the usual time by railroads, shippers should give notice to railroads on the bill of lading, shipping ticket or by letter that the condition of the wheat, flour or other grain is such as to require expedited service on the part of the carrier.

"This is an important matter," says Mr. Rippin, "because your legal status is quite different when it comes to recovering damages for unnecessary delay if you have given such notice. When you do not tell the railroad that quick service is necessary the presumption is admissible that ordinary service will do.

"I make this suggestion, therefore: That in all cases where shipments of wheat are made that need the quickest possible delivery at destination you make some notation on your bill of lading or shipping document to charge the railroad with notice of the fact that you want quick service. The following form may be used:

"'..... Railroad Co.: On account of condition of this grain, it is highly important that the quickest possible transportation service should be rendered to destination.'

"If there is any objection to making this notation on bill of lading you may accomplish the same purpose by serving notice by letter on the carrier when you take out the bill of lading, taking the precaution to obtain a receipt for the letter when you deliver it."

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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

New York

New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

Flour buying was rather slow during the past week, owing to firm prices. The trade refused to come in at the higher range, inasmuch as the trade is in a rather comfortable position as regards supplies for the present. With the greater part of this year's bumper wheat crop still to be moved to maket and export business practically flat, the trade can see no reason whatsoever for getting excited over a little advance in the wheat market, as they feel positive that a big break is due.

Spring patents for October-November-December shipment were firmly held at $4.80 to $5.10 in sacks, although some asked as high as $5.25 to $5.35 jute. A small volume of business was turned over during the week at $4.80@4.85 jute, but the trade made only such purchases as they found necessary to replenish certain brands.

Kansas straight was held at $5.10 to $5.25 in sacks, but business on same was practically nil, as the trade refused to purchase Kansas flours as long as same are on a basis above spring patents.

Spring wheat clear was firmly quoted at $4.50 to $4.65 in jutes, with only a fair amount of business transacted, as demand was not by any means urgent. Kansas clear was firmly held at $4.50 to $4.75 in jute, with some business resulting at around $4.50 to $4.60 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat straight was rather firmly quoted at $5 to $5.25 in wood, with only a moderate demand in evidence.

Prices on mill feed were nominally unchanged from the previous week, although business on same was very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $22.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, new wheat, $5.10@5.50; straight, new wheat, $4.85@5.10; clear, new wheat, $4.75@4.90; low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.50; straight, new wheat, $4.75@5; clear, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.50@5.65; straight, new wheat, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $32; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $39@40; city bulk bran, $22.25; in 100-lb. sacks, $23; middlings, $22.25@33; red dog flour, $34.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: J. S. Dousman, of J. P. Dousman & Sons Milling Co., De Pere, Wis., and R. T. Hamilton, of W. A. Coombs Milling Co., Coldwater, Mich.

The strike of freight handlers at the terminals of the various railroads entering New York continued during the past week, although it is understood that the railroad companies have practically broken the strike and have the situation well in hand. Flour deliveries to the New York side were rather tied up during the week, which hampered the trade considerably.

John T. Lenfesty, president of the Lenfesty Milling Co., Chicago, died on Sept. 17. Mr. Lenfesty was active in the affairs of the Illinois Manufacturing Co. He also served as president of the Flour Men's Club of Chicago for three years.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1915.

Activity in the flour trade shows signs of diminishing. City family business was slow and volume of sales small. Bakery trade was a little better, with some round lots sold for deferred shipment. Decreased activity, however, is of no special importance at the moment, for even with such a situation prevailing mills are doing a fair amount of business. The recent advance in the wheat market had a tendency to modify flour buying, and the subsequent irregularity of prices, with a preponderance of bearish sentiment, has naturally caused buyers to feel somewhat disposed to await more definite action as to the future trend of the wheat market. From all indications, there should be no slackening of business until the first of the year, even if there should be no great amount of new orders booked in the next three months. The shortage in immediate flour supplies is making the demand for shipments most urgent, so that there is no immediate danger of the trade being filled up.

Last week was an extremely busy one for spring wheat mills, the majority of which continue to grind at full capacity. Demand for both patent and clear is very urgent. Second clear is slow; in fact, there is no demand for this grade here and large quantities of it are being sold for low grade. The quality of the Northwestern patents is fair, although the amount of gluten is smaller than last year.

Southwestern reports show a slight improvement in the flour market over the week previous. This is especially true with reference to orders for quick shipment. Offerings of Southwestern clear is free, but there is no apparent demand for either first or second grade.

The soft winter wheat flour market is displaying unusual strength. Prices on both patent and clear are held firm, but buyers are purchasing with caution, owing to the extremely high quotations asked, as compared to those of hard winter and spring. There is no doubt that the damage done to the soft winter wheat crop is serious and we will undoubtedly see this grade sold at a premium over the harder varieties.

Rye is very firm. There is good demand for immediate shipment business, especially on patent rye. Inasmuch as the demand is urgent for quick shipment, rye prices will doubtless remain firm.

Durum, both patent and semolina, has been very quiet, owing to the advance on durum wheat during the week.

Mill feed values declined on all grades during the week, as mills are running full time and pastures in the country are the best ever known at this time of the year.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $5.90; standard patent, old, $6.10; standard patent, new, $4.80@5; first clear, new, $4@4.20; second clear, new, $3.10@3.30.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.70@4.90; clear, $3.75@4.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.70@4.90; clear, $4@4.30.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.80; clear, $3.80@3.90; No. 1 semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 semolina, $5@5.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50; middlings, $21.50; red dog, $28.50@29.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.75@4.95; dark, $3.50@3.80; blended rye, $4.10@4.30.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.75; straight, $4.50@4.60.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 27, 1915.

Mills continue to be slow about accepting Indiana wheat in large quantities and farmers are insisting that some of the old be bought along with the bad. The result has been a low milling figure, the Indianapolis output for the week being 5,975 bbls., while that of last week was 11,156 bbls. In 1914 it was 15,164 bbls. and in 1913 it was 14,964 bbls.

The market has been swept clean of Kansas wheat and the new prices are not yet enabling mills to do anything in this territory.

Northwestern spring wheat flour runs from $5.25 to $5.40 for new. Old, which is found here and there, runs all the way from $6 to $6.70 in carload lots. Jobbers are disposing of considerable Northwestern flour that is half old and half new at $6@6.20. They estimate that all the old will be gone in another week.

Feed demand is better, but prices are low and the sales are not being pushed. Quotations are around $20.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.60@4.80; clear, $4.35@4.55. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.25@5.40.

Mill Feed—$20@20.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $21.50@22 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

Bert I. Holser, James C. Palmer, H. M. Brown and D. G. McFadden have incorporated the Hamlet Grain Co., of Hamlet, Ind., capitalized at $25,000.

The Noblesville Milling Co., of Noblesville, Ind., was the victim of a check forger who passed several bogus checks made payable to Charles Edwards.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 27, 1915.

The flour market was still unsettled last week both in New Orleans and its territory. Prices moved up 20c to 30c, but closed with about the same average prices as the week previous. Stocks were exceedingly light, being fully 50 per cent under the September-October average, but buying was in small lots for local consumption. Some good round lots for export were booked for immediate delivery and there was some trading at second hand by dealers. Inquiry was good.

Kansas mills did the bulk of the business passing. They were asking from $5.15 to $5.35 for patents, with some mills offering 95 per cent patents at $4.85, basis October-November delivery. Ruling prices for immediate shipment were $5@5.10 in cotton. Some demand for clear was had, but mills were well sold ahead. First clears were quoted at $4.65@4.75 and second at $4@4.10. Oklahoma was asking $4.90@5 for patents in cotton on Saturday for immediate delivery. No large orders were booked.

Spring wheat mills were unsettled in quotations. Some mills were cutting 10c per bbl. to get business and others were asking higher prices than the week previous.

Soft winter wheat mills had a better demand than the week previous. Sales were made on first of the month orders mostly and prices were off 10c a bbl. Mills were quoting patents at $5.10@5.25 per bbl.

Mill feed prices were irregular and the demand fair. Soft wheat bran was selling sparingly at $1.05@1.07, with hard wheat one cent under. Movement was light of shorts at $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

J. L. Rodney, of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., was visiting the New Orleans trade last week.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 27, 1915.

Flour trade showed some improvement, particularly late in the week, when the market displayed strength. Buyers are still, as a whole, bearish on the deferred situation, but are anxious to fill their immediate needs at as low a price as possible. Most of the sales last week were for 30-day shipment, and not a few orders placed by mills were for rush shipment. Northwestern mills are not working actively for quick shipment business, because they are generally sold ahead for 30 to 60 days. However, buyers with old spring wheat contracts report that they are able to get shipments of flour without any trouble from the Northwest and that very few mills have made request for permission to transfer shipping date a week to 10 days.

Iowa mills are running near an average of 18 hours. Quite a few mills with regular trade are running full time on current orders. Mills in the state are doing little in Eastern markets, but report good business to Illinois and other adjoining states. Local business of Iowa mills is fairly active, mixed car trade being particularly good. Farmers in the state are not stocking up on flour, but are awaiting the outcome of the corn crop. Heavy buying by the farming trade is anticipated if the corn crop is normal.

Kansas mills did a fair business. Nebraska is doing a good business in the state, particularly to carlot trade, which is buying on a good scale, but taking only for immediate wants. Kansas and Nebraska are about on a parity in prices. Best Kansas patents are quoted up to $6.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Nebraska patents are quoted around $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. Local Iowa mills are asking same basis as Kansas and Nebraska on hard winter wheat flour.

For quick shipment spring wheat mills quote highest patent up to $6.25, but for late delivery quotations are as low as $5.50 per bbl.

Mill feeds were steady. Bran was in fair supply and demand was in proportion. Heavy feeds were best sale in the state.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.75@6.25; straight, $5.50@6; fancy clear, $5@5.10; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.75@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@6; clear, $5@5.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20.50@21.50 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Movement of wheat in Iowa is not heavy, but mills report ample supplies for their needs. Quite a little grain is being shipped out of the state. Weather conditions the past week were favorable for threshing and for the movement of wheat, although farmers, as a usual thing, are waiting for higher prices, while some are too busy with fall plowing to haul their wheat to market.

The low temperatures prevailing in Iowa early last week did no material damage to corn, although in the northern part of the state farmers report fields that have been frost-damaged. Corn is too near maturity for frost to do any important injury. Iowa will gather this year a normal crop of the coarse grain, and if weather conditions are fairly dry in the next fortnight quality of the corn moving will be much better than anticipated early.

Francis Coughlin, whose father is grain expert for the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Chicago, has become affiliated with the Symerton Grain Co., of Symerton, Ill.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1915.

Flour trade was of fair volume the past week. The demand for prompt shipment continues to be the feature, though some of the large mills report contracting for later delivery. Occasional lots of 1,000 bbls. are being booked. Tone of flour has ruled firm to a shade stronger, though the millers complain of narrow margin of profits. Wheat has been very strong, No. 2 red being quoted $1.18@1.21. Local wheat is lower and irregular, and the movement continues of unusually light volume. There has been considerable buying of wheat in the Northwest by local mills.

General trade conditions in the South are reported to be showing marked improvement. These reports are said to come more from increased business than desire to be optimistic.

Mill feed has continued slow in this market the past week, with prices easy. Some of the mills report good demand for standard middlings.

Nashville Market Quotations.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.70; standard, $5.50; half patents, $5.40; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15 cents per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.20@5.40.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, per ton, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@25; standard middlings or shorts, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 26,500 bbls., against 28,000 bbls. the previous week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 297 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 395,500 bus.; corn, 44,000 bus.; oats, 543,500 bus.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915.

Flour demand increased and local mills are operating full time, in some instances at least. Supplies on hand among consumers have greatly decreased and they have been putting in some good-sized orders. The export demand has also improved. Mill agencies have had a good spring wheat flour demand, but little flour to fill orders with. Some have been entirely out of old flour for two or three weeks, and it will probably be another week before a steady movement of new wheat flour by lake begins. Prices are holding firm, especially for prompt delivery.

The feed market continues easy, though bran and middlings are a little higher than last week. With a better demand for flour, the feed production has been increased largely, so that no great confidence is felt in the likelihood of much higher prices. In fact, many dealers believe that bran will sell quite a little lower this fall. Gluten feed is quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.20@5.40 in cotton; straight, $5@5.20; first clear, $4.50@4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6@6.25 in wood; pastry, $5.50 @5.75; low grade, $4.

Rye Flour—$5.25@5.50.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50; standard middlings, $23.50; red dog flour, $30; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

A Central New York miller says wet weather has affected wheat in this state this year more than in any season since 1903.

Frank F. Henry, C. H. Cochrane and Richard Baird, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, were in Minneapolis last week to attend the annual meeting of the company.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included R. J. Sullivan and Herbert Ellis, of Chicago, and C. L. Carter, Kankakee, Ill.

The Buffalo Industrial Exposition opened Wednesday afternoon with a large parade viewed by Gov. Whitman. Among the concerns in line were the Washburn-Crosby Co., the George Urban Milling Co., the Thornton & Chester Milling Co., the Ward Baking Co. and the Frank L. Hall Baking Co. George P. Urban was one of the parade marshals.

Frank Noel, for many years engaged in the flour, feed and milling business in Buffalo, died Sept. 22, on his seventy-first birthday. His wife and one son survive.

The new concrete elevator, with capacity of 1,100,000 bus., has just been completed by the Monarch Engineering Co. It is one of the best-equipped houses here and also one of the fastest for handling grain.

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PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Competition from the new corn crop in the South, notably that of Oklahoma and Texas, was felt to a large extent by corn products millers of Kansas and Missouri River points in the last week than at any other time this season. Instead of reporting a fair business and shipments to a broad territory, which was the case for the preceding week, millers said the business of the last week was light and local.

The largest local corn miller reported advices from the Southeast to the effect that Texas is shipping corn to such points as Memphis. Oklahoma, too, was credited with shipping some of its comparatively huge new crop to nearby points, although not in any volume comparable to that of the Lone Star State. This, it was explained, is cutting seriously into local corn products sales for the present, as it is giving interior millers of the South an advantage in supplies. So far as the purchasing power of the South is concerned, millers expressed divergent views as to the developments of the week, although it seems that, in the main, improvement was witnessed in that respect. This, of course, is a constant influence in the trade with the South.

Local demand was small and no better than that of last week.

Prices of cream corn meal were easy at unchanged prices, being quoted at $2.85@3.10 per bbl. in small sacks. The ruling quotations on standard meal are 20c to 25c lower than these prices. On hominy grits prices are 10c higher than those quoted for cream corn meal.

With smaller sales and lower corn, chop prices were reduced 10c, to $1.23 @1.27 for No. 2 mixed. Only a little local business was done on this basis.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.85@3.10 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.95@ 3.20; No. 2 mixed corn chop in 100-lb. new bags, $1.23@1.27 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@ 90c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Trade in corn products by St. Louis and nearby millers during the past week was of a routine character. Local corn supplies in the South are reducing the demand from the cotton states, although local millers are making regular shipments to established buyers. Prices in the local market were unchanged. Corn meal is quoted at $3.45 per bbl., while grits, hominy and pearl meal sold at $3.75 per bbl., wood basis.

Demand for corn goods from local and trade in nearby states was small and principally in mixed cars with flour and other corn products. Corn feeds were slow sale, high prices being a restricting factor.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1915.

Corn is in course of readjustment to new crop at present, and is nominal at 73@75c. Corn products show no material change, bolted corn meal being quoted $1.75@1.85 per 96-lb. bag, with fair consuming demand. Some new corn is being offered, but has considerable moisture, and it will be several weeks before the new grain will be in good milling condition.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915.

The corn products market shows little change and little interest seems to be taken by buyers. Most all the buying is for prompt delivery and there is the same expectation as for some time among the purchasers—that prices are likely to show a decline. Quotations are: Hominy, $32 per ton; corn feed meal, $33; cracked corn, $33.50; granulated corn meal, $1.95 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.95; white corn meal, $2.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 27, 1915.

Corn goods quotations were about in line last week with an even market condition. Stocks are fairly good and the demand is better than the average though still off what it has been in other years. Quotations, basis cotton and jute sacks, were: Cream meal, $3.60@3.75 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.50@3.60; grits, $3.75@385; hominy, $3.90@4; corn flour, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.55 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27.50 per ton.

New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

Corn goods prices were somewhat easier with business on same only of a routine character.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.95; granulated yellow, $3.90; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.66@1.69; grits, $1.67@1.70; flakes, $2.05.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1915.

The corn market has been slowly declining as the new crop approaches maturity. The cash market is fairly good but not sufficiently active to anticipate any high premiums for the rest of the season. The demand for corn products is slow with the market showing an easy undertone. White corn meal is held at $1.75 to $1.85 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow, $1.70@ 1.80.

Visible Wheat Supply.

The visible supply of wheat increased 948,000 bus. last week. It is 34,032,000 less than last year. Figures for Sept. 18 and Sept. 25 and last year's total are as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.
St Louis	334	405
Chicago	480	726
Minneapolis	540	316
Kansas City	478	407
Duluth	3,244	2,814
Toledo	180	336
Milwaukee	4	7
Detroit	106	112
Peoria	4	2
Indianapolis	175	85
Buffalo	334	566
Omaha	82	142
Total primary	5,961	5,918
New York	356	310
Boston	47	5
Philadelphia	437	642
Baltimore	705	590
Galveston	687	656
New Orleans	823	1,109
Newport News	150	140
Total ports	3,205	3,452
Chicago afloat	....	....
Lakes	1,236	1,833
Total afloat	1,236	1,980
Total American	10,402	11,350
Total, last year	36,821	45,382

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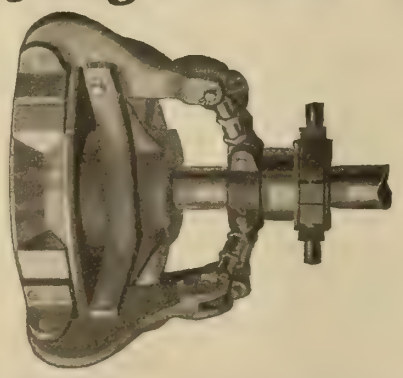
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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 27, 1915.

The flour market has been extremely dull the past week, and sales have been confined mostly to local territory. Some business has been reported to the Central states and Southeast, but in very small lots and at a very close margin. Millers and salesmen declare that stocks on hand in all sections of the country are light and merchants are doing just a hand-to-mouth business, and, taking this into consideration, millers see a more favorable outlook for next month. Mills have been unable to lay in any supply of wheat and are just able to pick up what they need from day to day. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $5.40 to $5.60, basis Missouri River rate points. Mills report that they have not done any business in New York and Eastern territory for about three months and are considerably out of line. There has not been any export demand, although one or two mills with a long-established business are managing to sell an occasional car.

The cash wheat market especially is holding up strong, and millers are taking practically all the No. 2 wheat offered and most of the No. 3. Receipts have been larger. This week has been the first week that receipts were larger than a year ago, being 312 against 306. Exporters are bidding strong on the No. 4 wheat. In fact, they are about the only ones that can handle this damaged grain. Exporters have bid as high as $1.17, Galveston, for No. 2 spot wheat, and sales were reported today at $1.15, basis No. 2 for three days' shipment. For deferred shipment bids are about 11c over the Chicago December option.

The feed market shows a slight advance and mills report a little stronger demand for bran at 85c to 88c. Shorts are in good demand and mills are selling all they can make in mixed cars at prices from $1.25 to $1.30, basis Kansas City rate points.

WICHITA NOTES.

Probably the largest train of wheat to move through Wichita passed last week over the Rock Island for Galveston. There were 55 cars in the train. It was going to the Rosenbaum Grain Co., at Galveston.

H. Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, leaves the first of the week for the East. Mr. Lassen is taking his daughter with him and will place her in Ogantz College for Young Ladies, at Philadelphia.

S. P. Kramer, president of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., was a visitor in Wichita last week, renewing old acquaintances and getting lined up with some of the grain men, as the new mill will be ready to start about the middle of next week.

W. B. Currier, manager of the Cherokee Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Cherokee, Ok., spent a day in Wichita last week. He reports business fairly good, but said sales are confined to local and Southwestern territory.

Frank L. Kroutil, secretary and treasurer of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., has left on a brief business trip to Minneapolis and Chicago. The Yukon Mill and Grain Co. is building a new addition to its office, same to be 20 by 60 feet and two stories high.

Messrs. L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co.; C. M. Hardenbergh, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, and H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, will leave Saturday for Washington for a conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the Western advance rate case, in Docket I & S 555.

James H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, and Rollie Watson, Western manager of the Millers' Fire Insurance Association of Illinois, narrowly escaped death when the new automobile of Mr. Watson skidded on turning a curve and turned twice over. Mr. Sherman was painfully hurt, and is suffering from a dislocated shoulder, a broken hip and several small cuts. Mr. Watson escaped with only a few bruises.

The Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau has been absorbed by the Western Trunk Line Committee. Practically all the lines that are members of the former are also members of the latter, and it was felt that maintaining the two organizations resulted in considerable duplication and lost motion. W. A. Poteet, who was chairman of the Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau, at Kansas City, has moved part of his office force to Chicago and is now in the office with E. B. Boyd, chairman of the Western Trunk Line Committee. The Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau comprised the states of Nebraska, Kansas, parts of Missouri, Colorado and Wyoming.

George Ripke, of Salina, while in Russia two years ago, bought some seed wheat, same to be sent when the wheat was threshed, but for some reason it was delayed and it was several months before it was shipped and then took three months to cross. It cost about $11.50 per bu. It was rather moldy and musty and only about half of it was fit to plant, but Mr. Ripke took a chance and sowed it on 1¾ acres and the wheat averaged 53 bus. to the acre. This is a pretty good yield when you take into consideration that only about one out of every four grains sprouted. Mr. Ripke is confident that he will beat this record next year if conditions are favorable.

A steamer loaded at New Orleans for Christiana, Sweden, took 60,000 sacks of flour last week.

J. O. Cheek has sold his interest in the flour mills of Cheek & Hall, at Lynnville, Tenn., to his partner, E. E. Hall, who will operate the plant.

The Cascade Milling and Elevator Co., Great Falls, Mont., has filed articles increasing its capital stock to $200,000.

The Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Pa., is erecting a rye mill in connection with its flour plant at a cost of $25,000.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27, 1915.

Flour trade was slow in the state during the past week, although some mills reported a good active business to regular trade. Flour prices fluctuated within a narrow margin, with closing values practically on the same basis as a week ago. Millers and jobbers are quoting local trade in Omaha best patents at $5.40 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. Bakers are small buyers, taking single carlots at $5.20 per bbl. in sacks.

Northwestern mills are quoting practically same prices as Nebraska mills in the Omaha market. Minneapolis mills are doing some business at interior points, but generally are quoting lower prices than Nebraska mills when placing flour with the trade.

Inquiries from the East are very light, and what few are received are generally out of line. This is also the case with offers from the South. Eastern buyers are unwilling to pay $4.50 per bbl. for straights in jute.

In the state quotations on best patent flour in cotton sacks range from $5.40 to $6 per bbl., with $5.80 the ruling price in most of the state. Millers are complaining of the lack of good milling wheat and in many parts of the state are paying premiums for good quality grain.

Offerings of mill feed are light, but supplies are more than large enough to fill the demand. Jobbers report business very dull. They are offering Omaha and interior mills $17 for bran in 100-lb. sacks, Omaha, and shorts at $22.50 to $23 per ton. Interior mills are quoting mixed-car trade on a uniform basis, $20 for bran and $23 to $24 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.40; straight, $5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.60@6; straight, $5.40@5.80.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $16@17; shorts, $23@24. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@26.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Stocks of wheat in Omaha elevators total 82,000 bus., against 637,000 bus. a year ago.

The Omaha Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb., has brought suit against the Union Pacific Railroad for $800 on account of grain alleged to have been lost in transit through leaky cars furnished by the road.

The Gooch Milling and Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb., was awarded first premium for the seventh consecutive year at the Nebraska State Fair, in Lincoln, for best quality flour. "Gooch's Best" was the brand which took the prize.

Fall plowing is making good headway in Nebraska and prospects are that the acreage will be up to that of a year ago. In some sections, where favorable conditions prevailed during harvest, a slightly increased area will be sown to wheat.

The Dodge Milling Co. is the name of the new organization at Dodge, Neb., organized by merchants and farmers to build a 50-bbl. mill. The old mill at Dodge burned to the ground several years ago and the new plant will replace it. It will be ready for operation within 90 days. Construction work started last week.

P. H. Bell, of Silver Creek, Neb., purchased the mill at Ashland, Neb., at a Sheriff's sale. He paid $2,000 above the total of the claim held by the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Ashland, which amounted to $3,827.50. The mill is a 75-bbl. plant and is in good running condition. Mr. Bell has not decided definitely what he will do with the plant, but says that he will probably make a few repairs and start it up.

Weather conditions in Nebraska the past week were favorable for active threshing operations and a good movement of wheat. However, producers are giving most of their time to fall plowing and preparing for seeding and are holding back their wheat. Probably the most important reason for the light movement at this time is the current price level. Only farmers who are in need of money are marketing at this time, according to reports received from different parts of the state. Growers in financial position to hold back wheat are doing so, for all want higher prices and plan to wait at least until after seeding the next crop before moving any of their harvest.

The plant of the Scottsbluff Roller Mills, Scottsbluff, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock the night of Sept. 18. Although the volunteer fire department worked to save part of the building, it was a total loss, entailing about $10,000 loss. There was no insurance at all on the mill building or its contents. The mill was owned and operated principally by local business men and farmers. It had capacity of 75 bbls. and was operated by a steam plant. The mill was not running at the time of the fire, although it had been in operation the day before. Farmers near Scottsbluff are already agitating for the rebuilding of the mill and have promised to subscribe heavily to stock in a new company.

Foreign Trade Notes.

Summing up the surplus of food grain produced in the exporting countries and the probable requirements of the deficiency countries, it appears plain that, if well distributed, there is from the 1915 harvest provided enough to fill all needs for the ensuing year. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates that Spain, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, India, Japan and Tunis harvested 703,000,000 quintals of wheat this year, as against 597,000,000 quintals last year, and of rye 261,000,000 quintals, against 220,000,000, and of barley 211,000,000 quintals, against 178,000,000, quintals last year, making 1,175,000,000 quintals for the three crops this year, compared with 975,000,000 quintals a year ago.

Consumption of flour in Brazil in 1914 amounted to 383,000,000 kilos. Of this amount 134,000,000 kilos, or 35 per cent of the consumption, was imported from Argentina, the United States and other countries, while 249,000,000, or 65 per cent, was milled at home. In 1904 only 49.1 per cent of the Brazil flour consumption was domestic-milled.

England is still looking toward the Dardanelles for wheat supplies, but news from the much-discussed straits is quiet. Broomhall says there is very little change in the military situation. There is just as much uncertainty as ever about the possibility of its being opened to traffic.

The first cargo of sacked wheat ever cleared from New Orleans was shipped last week by the C. B. Fox Co., Inc. The cargo contained 240,640 bus. of No. 2 hard wheat in 80,141 sacks, and was destined for Gibraltar.

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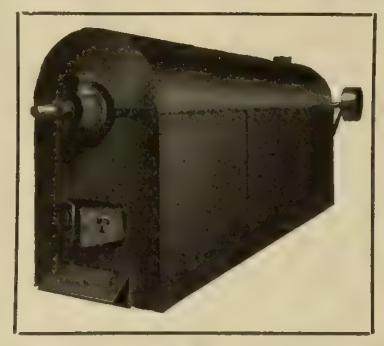

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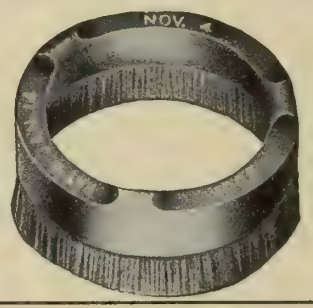

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Increased receipts of alfalfa meal, an improved demand for mixed feed and larger supplies of alfalfa hay featured the business of local alfalfa interests in the last week. Weather continued to play an important part in the market, but it was noticeable that the improved climatic conditions of the last fortnight, together with the advance of the fall season, were reflected in a larger movement of alfalfa meal and hay from surplus producing districts.

Alfalfa meal ruled weak again, prices declining 50c a ton on No. 1 and 75c@$1 a ton on No. 2. Probably two-thirds or more of the arrivals here graded No. 2. There was, however, a small increase in the offerings of choice meal. Still choice meal held steady at a range of $19.50@21. At the close of the week Kansas offered choice meal on the basis of $19.50 a ton. Nebraska was also reported marketing more of this grade. No. 2 was quoted as low as $13.75, with the top price on this grade at the close $15, against $16 a week ago. Despite steadiness in the hay trade, the buyers of meal appeared to be slow in taking hold, being rather bearish.

Competition from Colorado and Oklahoma was reported on a larger scale, especially in the South and Southeast. A claim was made, for example, that Oklahoma was putting some No. 1 meal into Mobile, Ala., as low as $19.50 a ton, whereas the best price delivered from Kansas City was $21. Local demand for meal was hardly up to that of the preceding week in volume.

Further improvement was apparent in the mixed feed business. Molasses feeds were taken in larger volume from here by the East and by the Southeast, notably the Virginias. This improvement, which came in the face of continued favorable pasturage conditions for feeders, was encouraging to mixers. Prices generally held steady on molasses mixtures, while grain mixed dry feed was lower, partly in sympathy with recessions in grain.

Dealers quote No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed at $20@21 in sacks, while standard is quoted at $19@20. Grain mixed dry feed is quoted at $25 50@26.50, while molasses grain mixed feed ranged between $23.50 and $28 a ton in new burlap bags.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19.50@21; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $13.75@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21; standard, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $11.50@13; standard, $9@11; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915.

Continued unchanged prices with light sales rule in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market here. Business was of a very limited character during the entire week, the aggregate of new orders received by local mixers being light. Shipping directions on old contracts are obtained without any difficulty, for generally contract prices are somewhat below quotations on feed for quick shipment.

Demand for alfalfa feeds is principally in single carlots. Some buying is being done by Eastern dealers, but most orders come from nearby territory and from the South and Southeast. However, the cotton states are taking much less feed than at this time a year ago, because of the large supplies of domestic feedstuffs being gathered in the South. This is also the case in nearby territory, where farmers are pasturing stock and are feeding work animals with "home-grown" feedstuffs.

A factor in the light sales of alfalfa feeds is the high prices. With molasses bringing unprecedented figures and alfalfa meal selling higher than a year ago, consumption is smaller, for other feedstuffs are on a lower basis than a year ago.

Alfalfa meal is quoted up to $19.50 per ton for No. 1, while No. 2 is quoted at $16.50 to $17 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. Choice is unavailable at any figure, while No. 1 is scarce and is strong in price. Practically all of the receipts of meal grade No. 2, although reports from Colorado indicate that quality of hay moving is showing improvement and that a better grade of meal will be turned out.

Standard alfalfa molasses feed is quoted at $21 per ton in new 100-lb. bags, while No. 1 is quoted at $22 to $23 per ton. Alfalfa grain mixed molasses feed sold last week at a range of $24 to $29, according to quantity of grain used.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 27, 1915.

Alfalfa products were reduced 50c this week. Buyers are taking hold only for immediate use, as they look for easier prices soon. Hay prices are down to a very low point now, and with a good crop in this section the trade look for a $15 timothy hay market. Alfalfa hay is also cheaper. Alfalfa meal showed the best demand, while other grades were neglected. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25.50@26.50; mixed feed, $26.50@27.50; molasses feed, $28@29.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915.

The alfalfa feed trade is light and prices are unchanged from last week. Hay is lower in price than a short time ago and supplies are large, so that not much increase in feed prices is looked for until colder weather. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $21.50 to $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $23.50 to $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed, $25 to $27.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 27, 1915.

Hay deliveries last week were of better quality than for some months, and the cars graded up to No. 1 and No. 2 in many instances. Hay embargoes are still on the various railroads, but the demand is strong from mule ships, so it is expected new supplies will have to be brought in. The local trade is drawing heavily. Alfalfa quotations ranged from $16.50 to $18 per ton; meal, $19@21; mixed feeds, grain, $23@27; molasses mixed feeds not quoted, molasses being scarce and worth 10@15c per gallon in blackstrap.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1915.

Alfalfa meal receipts showed a decided increase during the week just closed. The improvement in weather conditions for the week previous had stimulated mill operations, and this was felt in the way of larger offerings. The lower grades continued to predominate in supply.

Mixed feed trade showed some improvement during the week, especially as regards inquiry from the East.

Choice alfalfa meal is held at $21@22 per ton; No. 2, $16@18; No. 2, $15@16.50; standard molasses alfalfa mixed feed, $19.75@21 per ton; No. 1, $21@21.75 per ton; grain dry mixed alfalfa feed, $29@30.50 per ton; molasses grain mixed feed, $24@25 per ton. Above prices in 100-lb. sacks.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Helm Alfalfa Milling Co., Helm, Cal., has started operations and is shipping meal for domestic consumption in California and other Pacific Coast states.

The Otto Weiss Milling Co. is the new style under which the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., has incorporated with capital stock of $250,000. The Otto Weiss Milling Co. plans to own and operate alfalfa mills at Holcomb, Wichita and Garden City, Kan., before the year is over.

Horner & Meldrum, operating the Greenview Alfalfa Mill, Greenview, Wash., have plans completed for the installation of a molasses mixing plant which will have capacity of three cars daily. The plant when completed will be able to absorb the entire output of the alfalfa mill. The plant will be equipped to make both molasses alfalfa feed and molasses grain mixed alfalfa feeds.

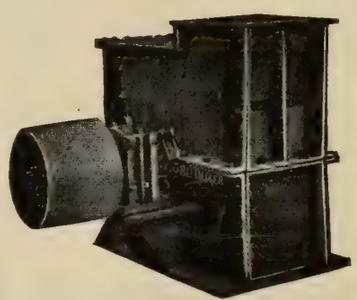
The alfalfa seed crop this year is one of the smallest in history and prices are already at an unprecedented level. Some reports would indicate that alfalfa seed will be worth $20 per 100 lbs. next spring. Arizona and New Mexico were practically the only two states harvesting a seed crop, weather conditions being fairly satisfactory. In the Southwest, where continued rains have fallen, the seed crop is negligible. It takes a hot, dry period to mature alfalfa seed.

The Warwick Co-operative Alfalfa Milling Co., Warwick, Colo., has been organized by Clarence Martin, of Medicine Lodge, Kan. Alfalfa machinery owned by Mr. Martin at Lake, Colo., will be removed to Warwick and a complete mill will be erected. It will have capacity of probably 50 tons daily. A. M. Dicks, owner of the Alfalfa Meal and Milling Co., Cherokee, Ok., is interested in the Warwick company with Mr. Martin and his son, Harry Martin. Farmers in the vicinity of Warwick are subscribers to the capital stock of the company. The mill will be ready for operation within 60 days, at least.

The Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan., has plans under way for the construction of an alfalfa meal mill and mixing plant to have capacity of 50 tons of mixed feeds daily. Definite announcement of when construction work will start will be made within a week to 10 days. The Garden City Sugar Co. makes beet sugar products altogether and plans to use part of its output of beet molasses for mixing with alfalfa meal. The outlet just now for beet molasses is rather narrow and the sugar company will be able to use the molasses, which is really a by-product, to good advantage. The Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., also has plans under way for the construction of an alfalfa meal mill at Garden City, and will probably start construction work within 30 days.

Ideal

For mills with a local custom feed business. Grinds and pulverizes Wheat Bran, Corn Bran, Screenings and all kinds of Grain at a 30 per cent power saving. All our machines are equipped with heavy duty self-aligning ball-bearings.



"Baby" Pulverizer (Patented).

Write us for catalogue on alfalfa and feed mixing plants.

THE GRUENDLER PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

930 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.

STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time. Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.

LET US PROVE IT

NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

Write to

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.

Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Julius Peterson, Central City, Neb.

WANTED—Position as miller in a good up-to-date mill, capacity from 75 to 300 bbls. Have about 30 years' experience. Can read and write German and English, not afraid of work and do all my own repair work. Plansifter system and water power is my favorite. Iowa, Nebraska or South Dakota preferred. Address M. B., Box 212, Mapleton, Iowa.

POSITION WANTED—As head miller in small mill or second in large mill. I have had 12 years' experience, am married and have small family. Have been in present mill for three years. Can give the best of references. H. L. Hefty, McCook, Neb.

WANTED—Position by married man, 27; industrious and willing worker, eight years' railroad experience, two years' milling experience, milling in transit, claims, rates and clerical; can give excellent references. Box 314, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by man with 18 years' experience in milling from sweeper to manager, with all kinds of wheat, machinery and power. Am married and have small family. Would like location in Southwest, but will go anywhere that conditions are right. Will come on trial. If you want a miller, address T. C. Shaeffer, Route 2, Edwards, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Tecumseh, Neb.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—As cashier, wheat buyer and assistant manager of 500-bbl. Southern Illinois mill, a hustling reliable man who has either had similar experience or is now a miller and wants to change his work. Reply fully stating experience, salary wanted, how soon can come, references. Good opening. Address Box 315, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A good miller for my Anamoose Mill. Address S. A. Perry, Balta, North Dakota.

WANTED—Miller for soft wheat mill; good mechanic and capable of handling molasses feed outfit preferred. Address Box 313, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

50-BARREL MILL—Good 50-barrel mill, water power. Also good gas engine. In good running order. Will sell at a bargain. For further particulars write Geo. W. Olson, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE—Controlling interest in Mazeppa Roller Mills, Mazeppa, Minn. Capacity 75 bbls. wheat flour or 60 bbls. rye flour. Plenty of water power the year round. Mason, Olson & Co., Mazeppa, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

FOR SALE—One double stand 9x30 case roll with feeder; one No. 4 Invincible horizontal oats clipper; one No. 5 Eureka rolling screen; one No. 2 Invincible receiving separator. The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.

WANTED—Receiving separator, 200 to 300 bus. per hour capacity, compound shake. Must be late type machine, in first class running order and priced right. Give full description. Edgerton Milling Co., Edgerton, Mo.

GENERAL NOTES.

The United States Marshal at New Albany, Ind., has seized, on a charge of adulteration, 54 sacks of feed shipped in from Kentucky.

The Lee County Milling Co., Marion, Ark., has been organized and will build a mill of 50 bbls. capacity. It is planned to start operations by Oct. 15.

The elevator owned and operated by Miss Jessie Thayer at Warsaw, Ind., was destroyed by fire Sept. 18, with a loss of more than $5,000, covered by insurance.

A. P. Cole, for five years manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. branch at Baltimore, Md., is now at the company's headquarters in Minneapolis and is succeeded by E. R. Tolman at Baltimore.

The Hamlet Grain Co., of Hamlet, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 to own and operate elevators and flour mills. The directors are Bert L. Holser, James C. Palmer, H. M. Brown and D. G. McFadden.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DALLAS

CHASE BAG CO.

BAGS of all kinds

CHASE BAG CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. EST. 1847

CHASE BAG CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. EST. 1847

ST. LOUIS, MO.

What the Other Fellow Is Doing, You Can Do

Meeting competition in the Feed Milling Business, producing rapid, accurate uniform results with the smallest possible operating cost, is largely a matter of having modern machinery.
Don't consider the first cost of an up-to-date feed grinder; you can soon wipe that off the slate with increased custom and profits, in the same way as the many successful operators who have installed

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents
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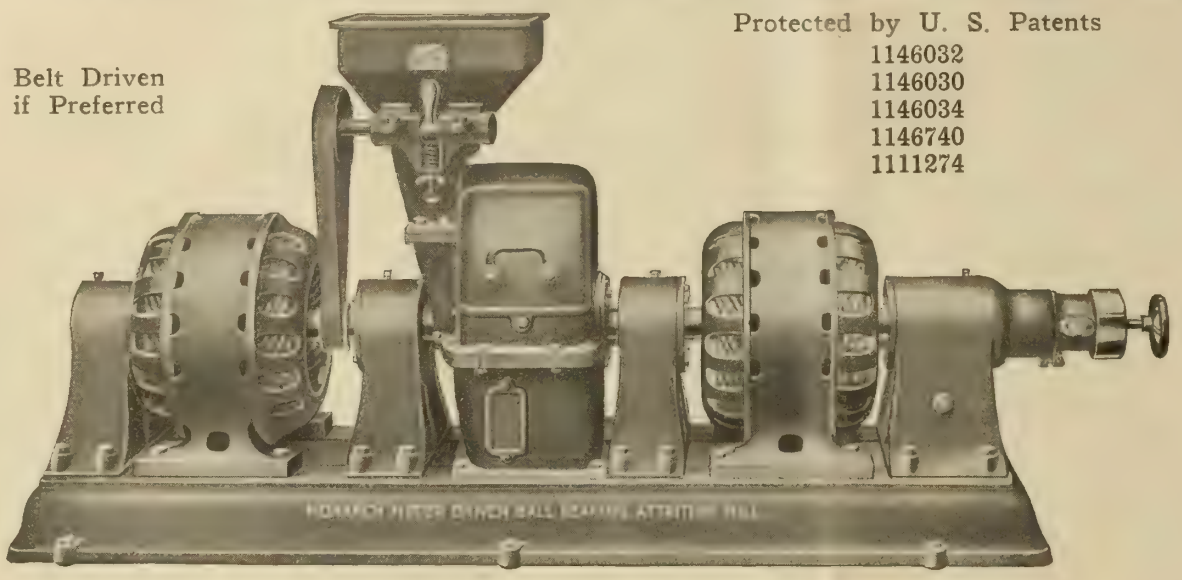


A Wisconsin Miller says in regard to his Monarch:

"I am especially well pleased with my Monarch 24-inch direct connected, motor driven mill and the quality and quantity of its work have certainly proved its superiority for fine grinding. I will be pleased to show it to any of your prospective customers at any time."

Write the Feed Milling Machinery Department for Catalog D No. 115, which describes this mill in detail.

DON'T BUY AN IMITATION

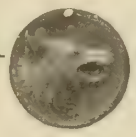
Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa. P. O. Box 322

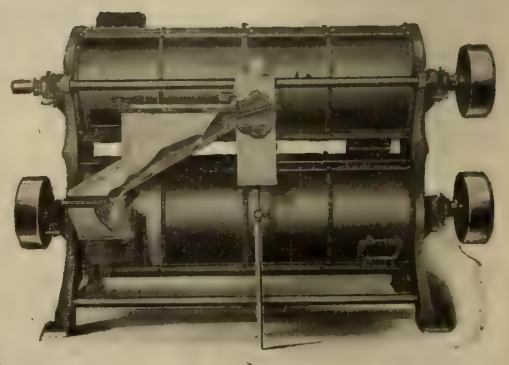
AWARDED
The Wolf Company has been awarded the Grand Prize for perfection in flouring mill machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.



FOR filling wheat full of life, vigor and vitality, the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier is uncommonly efficient.

It performs its task in exactly the right way. It virtually annihilates all forms of dirt and filth that are detrimental to the high quality of flour. It treats the wheat with scientific perfection. ¶ Being capable of producing such splendid results, you admit, of course, that the W.-D. Washer and Drier is a machine of very unusual ability as a means of upbuilding sales.

Bulletin No. 93 will acquaint you with details. Send for a copy.



THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915 | Number Nineteen

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

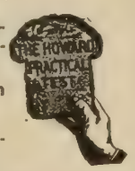
THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

H. R. WILLIAMS MILL SUPPLY CO.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES
DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH
MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING
5TH AND BALTIMORE
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

Had quite a visit with the President the other day If E. T. Bauer systematizes F. O. M. A. affairs like he has the Kansas Milling Co. plant at Wichita, Kan., we will have 5000 millers at the St. Louis convention

Bauer - Uncle Pard - Dufour - Hoyt - Tyler - there's a combination that spells: S-Y-S-T-E-M.

Pard.

9/28/15.

DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTH TYLER WIRE CLOTH
HOYT FLINTSTONE BELTING

Everything for Mill and Elevator Supplied "THE WILLIAMS' WAY"

H. R. WILLIAMS MILL SUPPLY CO.
"The Bolting Cloth Man"
Room 102 Massachusetts Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

Humboldt Steam Mills
HUMBOLDT, NEB.
Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

THE GLOBE MILLS,
Broken Bow, Neb.
A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

Mention Milling and Grain News when writing these advertisers.

Headed Grain in Nebraska

Photograph Taken in Western Nebraska.

The grain in western Nebraska is grown in a dry country which ordinarily does not produce large yields. It is "headed," as cutting off the heads and elevating them into a header box is called. This wheat goes into stacks immediately and usually is threshed dry and sweet.

Western Nebraska raised a world of good milling wheat this year because everything was favorable for a large production. There was strong milling wheat in other sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but western Nebraska had the best chance to save its wheat and have it threshed dry and sweet.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON
MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes
"David Harum" Flour
Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

HAVASAK
A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.
The Security Flour Mills Co.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask
The Universal Mill Co.,
Claflin, Kansas, or
W. B. PICKERILL,
Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Winter Wheat Flour will suit your needs. Mention Milling and Grain News when you correspond with our advertisers.

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.
"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest
Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly---made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
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Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

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WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

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DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

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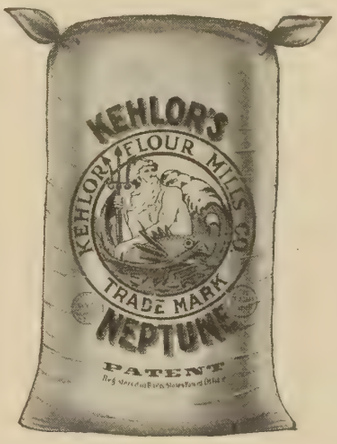

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Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
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Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
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A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
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Any Quantity
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Fall Seeding Progress

Conditions in Winter Wheat Section Favorable for Sowing—Movement Is Unchanged.

Plowing and seeding operations in winter wheat territory are making satisfactory progress, except in scattered sections which have had too much rain. The opening of this week shows clear conditions prevailing in practically all of the winter wheat states. Farmers generally are sowing or plan to sow wheat after the fly-free date to avoid Hessian fly trouble later.

The movement of wheat is being favored by clear weather. On the other hand, increased activity in farm operations is reducing receipts at principal markets. There is little indication of any sharp increase in winter wheat marketing. Accumulations at primary centers continue at a minimum.

* * *

Wheat Sowing in the Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Decreased receipts of wheat and other grain from important districts of Kansas and Oklahoma reflect increased activities in sowing, including preparation of ground for another winter wheat crop. There is so much satisfaction among farmers over the improved tone of the wheat market in the face of extreme weakness in corn that there is an increased likelihood of the planting of a larger area in wheat than would have resulted without that stimulus. Weather the last few days has helped to put the soil in a better condition for plowing.

Danger of serious injury to wheat by the Hessian fly in the eastern half of Kansas has prompted the department of antomology in the Kansas State Agricultural College to issue a warning to farmers, who are urged to take precautionary measures. The department has made a careful examination of Hessian fly conditions in the infested area.

A large number of fields throughout the eastern half of Kansas that were in wheat last year were examined and many healthy flaxseed were found in the old stubble. Where the land has been plowed there is a heavy growth of volunteer wheat and all stages of the fly were found infesting these plants. The maggots and flaxseed now found on the volunteer wheat are capable of producing another brood of adult flies about the last of September or the first of October.

A circular was recently issued by the department giving in full the measures for controlling the Hessian fly. Briefly, these measures are to thoroughly prepare the seed bed, destroy the volunteer wheat and delay the planting until the fly-free date, which ranges from Sept. 29 in North Central Kansas to Oct. 13 in Southeastern Kansas. The origin of the fall infestation of fly is in stubble of the previous crop, volunteer wheat and early-sown wheat. By following the measures advocated the fly sources are eliminated.

* * *

Illinois Wheat Marketing.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Stack threshing is general throughout Illinois and the movement of wheat continues in excess of a year ago. St. Louis is practically the only winter wheat market to which receipts have been larger than for the corresponding period in 1915. This is accounted for by active threshing operations in Southern Illinois and parts of Missouri. Soft wheat prices, too, are high, and farmers are fairly well satisfied with present quotations, although there is considerable wheat being held back for higher values.

Good progress is being made with sowing and plowing operations. With general clear weather over Southern Illinois and Missouri the outlook for this week, farm work is expected to be rushed. This may interfere with the movement of wheat to some extent.

* * *

Nebraska Crop 67,053,000 Bus.

The Nebraska state crop report issued Monday estimates the winter wheat yield at 67,053,000 bus., an increase of 3,267,000 bus. over last year. The average yield is 19.7 bus. to the acre, while the highest county yield is 28.7 bus. in Burt County. Holt County had the lowest average—14 bus.

* * *

Total Primary Receipts.

Total receipts of wheat at primary markets from July 1 to Oct. 4 were 117,952,000 bus., against 177,978,000 a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 64,032,000 bus., against 76,994,000; corn from Nov. 1, 1914, to date, 240,152,000 bus., against 220,165,000. The wheat receipts this year are about 33 1-3 per cent less than for three months following the harvest of 1914.

* * *

New Buckwheat Movement.

The cutting of the buckwheat crop will not be completed for another week. Too much wet weather and too little sunshine have delayed maturity. How soon after harvest will buskwheat be in grinding condition is dependent wholly this year, as usual, on weather conditions. Continued rains will result in a late movement, while dry, clear weather will permit early marketing.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Reciprocity With Canada.

Canada's large wheat crop is causing renewal of reciprocity talk. That an active campaign for the acceptance by the Dominion of Canada of the provisions of the reciprocity pact, by which the markets of the United States would be opened to the grain produced by the farmers of Canada, will result from the present unsatisfactory conditions as affecting the marketing of wheat is assured. Since the subject was recently broached in Winnipeg by a member of the Canadian Parliament from Nova Scotia, recently converted, there has been new evidence of interest in the plan.

Approval of the plan by the parliament of Canada is the only step necessary to make the agreement effective, for by the terms of the last tariff act of the United States, when a country allows the free entrance of United States wheat and flour within its boundaries that country may ship wheat and flour free into the United States. It is maintained now that the advantages to Canadian growers of live stock, opened through the agreement of three years ago, fiercely disputed in Canada at the time, have been clearly demonstrated by events of the intervening period.

A Winnipeg member of parliament who is familiar with the situation says: "The pressure of events will, in all probability, force the Dominion government, willingly or not, to accept the United States' offer of free wheat. Once we get across the line to that market, its benefits to us will be so apparent that the free interchange of wheat between the two countries will be regarded as an immutable natural law."

Foreign Government Agents.

Representatives of foreign governments in the United States will probably make most of their purchases in the next few months direct from manufacturers. Milling and Grain News prints herewith a list of foreign agents in New York who are authorized to buy for their governments:

British and French government purchasing agents are dealing mainly through the offices of Mr. Stettinius, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Switzerland is buying to some extent through Mr. Tobler, an accredited agent, located at 387 Fourth avenue.

Servian purchasing commission agents have an office at 441 West Twenty-second street. Col. Popovitch is chairman.

Belgian purchasing commission has its headquarters at 25 Madison avenue. Col. Pelzer is in charge.

Italian purchasing commission, headed by Capt. Pfister, has offices at the Hotel Warrington, 461 Fourth avenue. Gen. Pignani and other buying agents for the Italian government, at 226 Lafayette street, are also accredited for such purposes.

Greek government purchasing is being done mainly through C. Vassardakis, his Hellenic Majesty's Consul-General in New York on special mission, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Roumanian purchasing commission which visited this country a few months ago for the purpose of making extensive purchases of miscellaneous materials has now returned to Bucharest. Capt. Buicliu, staying at the Biltmore Hotel, however, is remaining for the purpose of supervising all purchases made for Roumania.

Francisco Z. Salas, Spanish consul-General in New York, at 17 State street, is authorized to handle all purchases made for the account of the Spanish government.

Change in Bureau of Chemistry.

William P. Jones has been appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and will be the right hand man of Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief of the bureau. Mr. Jones will consider the legal aspects of different questions coming up before the chemistry bureau and will be general counsel in all cases taken to the courts by the bureau. The appointment of Mr. Jones gives Dr. Alsberg two assistants, one a lawyer and the other a chemist, being Dr. Emerson, who will continue in chemical research work for the bureau.

Nebraska Wheat Movement.

The Humboldt Steam Mills, Humboldt, Neb.: Most of the new wheat we have taken in so far is mowed wheat or threshed from the shock and has tested from 50 lbs. to 55 lbs. and very poor in quality. Farmers are just starting to thresh from the stack and wheat is showing up better, testing from 56 to 59 lbs., but there is very little of it that we can grind. We are shipping in our wheat for the mill from the western part of this state and from Kansas, and are getting very good wheat.

I don't look for wheat to move very freely in this part of Nebraska unless the market should advance. Farmers want $1 per bu. or more. Most of the growers missed it badly by selling early last year and this is going to have a tendency to make them hold their wheat back this year. Most of the wheat is stacked. Consequently, farmers are able to hold until the price is satisfactory.—O. A. Cooper.

Loan Is Oversubscribed

Effect of Flotation on Foreign Exchange Is Not as Favorable as Anticipated.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Foreign exchange was generally weak the opening days of this week, with demand sterling bills lower at $4.71⅜. This condition, notwithstanding that most of the $500,000,000 loan has been subscribed for, is a cause for surprise in export circles. It has been anticipated that foreign exchange would return to a normal basis as soon as the Anglo-French loan had been arranged.

The Anglo-French $500,000,000 bond issue has been oversubscribed. It is possible that when the underwriters' books are closed it will be found that $50,000,000 more than needed has been spoken for.

Notwithstanding many previous reports that the big issue had been oversubscribed, the total pledges up to Saturday night were less than $500,000,000. Today's totals placed the sum subscribed in excess of the amount of the loan.

Both John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller have subscribed, the former, it is reported, for $10,000,000, the latter for a sum believed to be less, but not disclosed. Another subscriber of note, it was reported tonight, is Sir Ernest Cassel, former Privy Councilor and financial adviser to the late King Edward VII. of England. Sir Ernest took $5,000,000 worth of the bonds, paying therefor with money on deposit in this country.

It is possible that within a week the bonds will be in the hands of individual investors. The contract providing for the loan will be signed either tomorrow or Wednesday, in all probability. The prospectus will be issued shortly afterward and the issue offered to the public within a few days thereafter. The closing of the underwriters' books will end the opportunity of small investors to obtain their bonds at 96¼, the underwriters' terms. Hereafter the bonds will be offered at 98.

Increased Minimum Effective.

The increase in the interstate carload minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. became effective Oct. 1 and is in operation. Railroads, however, are granting millers the 30,000-lb. minimum on all old billing.

The committee of three from the Southwestern Millers' League, composed of C. M. Hardenbergh, L. E. Moses and H. Lassen, has entered a protest with the commission, alleging that the increased minimum is discriminatory, inasmuch as the intrastate minimum throughout the Middle West is 24,000 to 30,000 lbs.

* * *

Nebraska railroads have withdrawn their petition from the State Railroad Commission in which they asked for an increase in the intrastate minimum from 24,000 to 40,000 lbs. It had been pointed out that Nebraska railroads would ask for the same increase as granted interstate carriers by the Washington commission, but in view of the 24,000-lb. minimum in adjoining states it is not likely that state carriers will ask for any change.

The Clearfield Milling Co., Clearfield, Ky., was incorporated last week with capital of $15,000. Incorporators are W. B. Townsend, Jr., and John L. Crosley.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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Millers and Sowers.

To millers particularly it is gratifying to note the growing interest of agricultural authorities employed by states, counties and the national government in the success of producers of wheat. From Kansas, Oklahoma and other winter wheat states, for example, there has already emanated a surprisingly large amount of caution to farmers sowing or about to sow wheat, urging them to be unusually careful in selecting their seed and also warning them to avoid a recurrence of the Hessian fly. In the general agricultural press so much of this advice is now being given that it is probable that a new mark in its volume will be established in the present fall. It should also be remembered that hundreds of farmers are cautioned individually by county farm agents, the new workers in the agricultural industry of America. Besides, hundreds of others are advised through special bulletins and other means employed by the national Department of Agriculture for reaching farmers. All of this combined constitutes a mighty influence for improvement in the quality and yield of wheat.

It is not necessary to attempt to estimate for millers the value of this expanding work for farmers, which means, to a large degree, work for the country at large. Still, it is interesting to note that a compilation by Secretary Mohler of the Kansas Board of Agriculture shows that two-thirds of the expenditure of $14,000,000 for seed by the Sunflower State in 1914 was for wheat for the 1915 crop. "Should one-tenth of the seed of each of the various kinds sown in Kansas each year fail to grow," said Mohler, "it would amount to an annual loss of more than $1,400,000. The probabilities are that more than that is lost annually through the sowing of poor seed. This suggests that every farmer would find it profitable to test his seed and know for certainty what proportion of it, at least, will grow." This is the viewpoint of the farmers. If the one-tenth Mr. Mohler mentions fails to grow, think of the losses that probably follow from the failure of the land on which it is sown to produce anything. Contemplate the losses, too, from the inability of the community generally to realize what it expected from its full planted acreage. The millers' interest is to be considered here.

Milling and Grain News is sure many millers have already been called upon and will be called upon in the future to take a hand in demonstration work. Perhaps this will be only in the form of taking some part in a county bureau of agriculture such as more than 1,000 counties of the United States have already organized. If so, Milling and Grain News hopes that millers will respond enthusiastically. The new work in agriculture is bound to develop the greatest wheat-producing possibilities of the United States and also assist in improving agriculture generally. This is a result millers are desirous of witnessing.

Reciprocity Again.

When the Canadian Parliament meets again at Ottawa, in a few weeks, according to advices from the Dominion, the reciprocity clause of the Underwood tariff now in force in the United States will be the subject of further debate. Agitation for the reconsideration of the removal of Canadian duties is said to be growing in the Dominion, but those who are making an appeal for such legislative action are confronted with the necessity of going before the same parliamentary power that voted the American pact down about two years ago. This power has not modified its views on the advisability of accepting American reciprocity.

The adoption of the American reciprocity pact by Canada would automatically bring about the admission of Canadian wheat and flour into the United States duty-free. Under the provisions of the last tariff act, this country allows the free entrance of wheat and flour from any country not imposing a duty on the American cereal and its products and places a tax of 10c per bu. on wheat and 45c per bbl. on flour originating in any country imposing a duty on imports of these products from the United States.

The revival of interest in reciprocity with the United States is accounted for altogether by the large crop Canada is now moving to market. Producers of wheat in the Dominion are in favor this year, at least, of free trade, for they have a record crop of that grain and would be gaining another market that is otherwise practically closed to them. The growers will use pressure on their representatives in Parliament without any doubt, but the business interests of the eastern section of the Dominion, who have always been opposed to reciprocity, will also use their influence, and their representation in Parliament is larger than that of the farmers of the wheat-growing sections.

Many traders in grain who have watched developments in Canada have little faith in the present talk of free wheat from the Dominion. It is their opinion that the current agitation is due to the annual discussion of reciprocity, which starts when the Canadian crop begins to move and dies a natural death when the movement is over. Farmers in the American Northwest are seriously opposed to free wheat from Canada, and are complaining now that the price is too low. It is recognized that free wheat from Canada would mean lower prices in the Northwest, but growers in this country are powerless at this time.

Northwestern grain dealers have already imported several large lots of Canadian wheat this year by paying the duty of 10c per bu. Without doubt there would be a free movement of grain from Canadian provinces to the United States if there was no duty, but the milling industry of Canada, which is a large one, would not benefit by this. Canadian millers have always been active against free trade and wield important influence in Parliament.

The fact that England and her allies need wheat, together with their inclination to draw on Canada first for supplies, it is pointed out, will be a prime consideration of the Dominion in reconsidering the reciprocity pact. Wheat prices in Canada may feel the effect of that country's inability to absorb the heavy movement promptly, and there may be a clamor for reciprocity, but it seems that free trade will not be inaugurated this year, at least. England needs the wheat.

Results at Hand.

Opportunity will soon be given millers to learn just what the Federal Trade Commission is capable of doing for the country's business. It is reported that the commission is ready to recommend special steps by the government to help enlarge foreign trade, including the removal of all obstacles in the formation of export combinations by American manufacturers. Members of the Federal Trade Commission have just completed a tour of the country during which they held conferences with exporters in all lines. At hearings in important flour-milling centers the difficulties of American millers were laid before members of the commission, and it is hoped that special attention will be given to the possibilities of export flour trade.

This country has an invaluable organization in the Department of Foreign Commerce. With consular officers located in all important commercial centers of the world, the export business of America should be enlarged, it seems, without additional expenditures by this government. The new commission plans to make use of the different attaches of our government located in the commercial centers. The commission's plans for the immediate future are as follows:

"The commission will, through the consular officers of the State Department, the commercial attaches and trade agents of the Department of Commerce and through special agents of its own, endeavor to find out the actual conditions in the foreign markets of the world. This investigation will be conducted with the idea of discovering the competitive conditions which meet the American exporters, and how the large combinations of European countries have been operating in order to win large shares of the world trade."

The milling industry has become hopeful of results from the investigations made by the new commission. Of course, that body may be acquainted with all the conditions and hardships under which exporting millers of the United States are operating and still fail to find remedies for these adverse factors. However, it has a large organization through which to work, hence the hope of results.

The Anglo-French Loan.

Disappointment is naturally manifested by some millers and other exporting interests over the failure of sterling exchange rates to resume normal figures on the announcement of an agreement on the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000. Sterling exchange is higher now than several weeks ago, but it is still sharply below par, which the exporting miller feels through inactivity of his foreign trade.

In some trade circles it is believed that the huge loan, the greatest ever placed in America, has not yet had time to reveal its full effect. Syndicates are just being organized for the sale of the loan, for example. The public has not yet had an opportunity to subscribe openly, and the proceeds have not yet become available to the two European governments, who are paying high returns, in comparison with other loans placed by them. Still, in view of the well-known extensive speculation in sterling exchange, it would seem that the advanced rates expected should have been discounted by this time. As the rates have advanced little in the last week, there is speculation in some quarters as to the possibility that the loan will not have as important an effect on foreign trade as the country has been anticipating. The war continues, and $500,000,000 is not an adequate amount for settling all of Europe's past and future obligations, those who take the latter view hold.

It is too early, however, to form any conclusion. This great loan is without a precedent in America, and its results cannot be forecast accurately, especially at this time. The fact that bankers have undertaken to float such a loan, however, bears excellent testimony to the strength of this country financially. It calls attention again to the huge holdings of cash by national and state banks—holdings which would enable bankers to enlarge their outstanding loans legally by the enormous total of $8,500,000,000. This is an important business asset, something which millers, as well as manufacturers of other products and commercial interests generally, are bound to feel favorably sooner or later.

Prosperous Illinois

The Editor Resumes His Travels—Finds the American Egypt a Successful Producer.

Eugene Field wrote a pastoral poem which had a line, "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the cows are in the corn," and one reads into or through his beautiful lines a glimpse of mellow, yellow sunlight glinting on brown and yellow and green, with a land of bounteous plenty all around. Such is Southern Illinois these bright October days—a land of seeming prosperity, of certain beauty and of unquestioned hospitality. While I write these lines at Pinckneyville, am waiting to have breakfast with Phil. Waldman because the landlady told me Paul Laidley made the engagement for me last night after I went to bed. It seems that Illinois millers go to their offices before breakfast to get their work done, so as to have plenty of time during the day to entertain visitors and salesmen. I was born in Northern Illinois, some 40-odd years ago, and it has been a long and varied and uncertain road to the other end of the state, but well worth the waiting and the journey. Exit personalities and the pronoun "I."

While starting to write about Illinois millers and mills, wheat and flour, we must insist that nowhere we have ever been in the great wheat and corn states is there such farming as in the American Egypt. The ground is more carefully plowed and harrowed and then rolled and a seed bed is prepared for wheat which resembles a Belgian's onion bed on $1,000-per-acre land. It is not much like the average corn or wheat farm in Western states. I don't know much about farming in the eastern half of the United States. The great big red apples are overloading the trees and everybody laughed at me for buying apples. "Just pick them up as you go along. It's like finding walnuts in the road in Missouri."

Thomas McFeely half promised to be at Belleville Tuesday afternoon, but Laidley and I failed to find him at the Imbs mill. McFeely probably had a big contract in the incubator for 1,000 middlings mills and naturally needed to stay around to watch the chicks. Al. Imbs was in New York and all the office force extra busy because Robert was in St. Louis. Mr. Holley showed me around the mill and he was also busy. That means business, and the Imbs people always have both the goods and a place to put them.

O'Fallon was a short drive and the Tiedemann mill the pivot around which a prosperous community revolves. George Tiedemann was in St. Louis. David Wiegemann had just returned from the South and had the dictaphones all working, and son Myron wondered where his supper and night's rest came in. Anyway, Dave, you now know where the stove works are located in O'Fallon, even if a Fordite had to show you. Head Miller Freivogel was looking at seed wheat which they were busy cleaning for farmers. The mill was running full time.

We made a long jump from O'Fallon to Carlyle. It was after dark at both Lebanon and Trenton, and Aviston was not on the map at all. Charles N. Hahn and C. J. Hahn were leaving the office as we walked to the brightly lighted and busy running mill. The latter beat Laidley in a game of pool at his home and we also had a ride in his new Haynes Six in the morning. A. B. Hahn assists and Conrad Spaeth is head miller and another brother travels in the South. Carlyle has a mill that runs, and the personnel of the concern explains why.

At Trenton there was plenty of business without A. B. Hammel. He was also in St. Louis. John Wolf runs the mill and there are a number of prospective "Grinders" out there. The names of some candidates in the office and mill are Benj. Rakels, Robert Elder, Gotlieb Baumgartner and Henry Langerman. The plant is a large one. Not only wheat flour, but all grades of refined corn products are made and sold by the Trenton Milling Co.

We drove to Highland on the best road found on this trip into Illinois. It was part of the National Highway. The road was started in early days, before the war, and is now a fine macadamized pike. Martin Huber said Highland's vicinity had 25 miles of hard roads, and their condition is a decided contrast to other roads further south in the state and very creditable to the city and the citizens surrounding Highland. The mill was busy and Huber working a little harder than he generally works, because one of the office force was sick. Henry Herrmann was operating a dryer for wheat and had found it a splendid investment so far this year.

We reached Germantown for supper and visited the Hanover Star mill and the Schurman's that evening. They were running full time and said wheat was not in extra condition and

Showing Reflection in Mill Pond.

it was a problem to mill it. They have a finely equipped plant and office. At New Baden, where we spent the night, Frank Ernst operates a corn mill, having changed from wheat to corn exclusively a few years ago.

Mascoutah is a town of years and wealth, as is evident by one look at the fine buildings and well-kept streets. It is a typical German community. The homes of the Postels are among the finest and the largest and their mill stands out in prominence as the principal business enterprise. Postel's "Elegant" is a flour which really is a mark that other millers shoot at, and I had heard so much about it I was especially interested in seeing how it was made. William Heyde took lots of pains and time to show the mill, and they certainly are doing some extra good milling, but, after all, as Julius Postel said, "You must buy the best wheat you can get, regardless of price, to keep up the grade of a flour like "Elegant." They have a warehouse and self-rising flour equipment which is in a class by itself, and still, someway, that big warehouse was nearly empty. What did they build it for? Julius Postel is president of the Southern Illinois Millers' Club and is much interested in opposing the bill fathered by Congressman Rainey to remove the revenue feature of the mixed-flour law.

Peter Haupt was away from the mill when I reached New Athens, but his son told Laidley where there was a cider mill near by and Paul said sweet cider was better than Mumm's Extra Dry. I would just as soon have New Athens beer, for there is a brewery in many Illinois towns, as well as a good flour mill. Will wager the mills outlive the breweries, and maybe milling will be better in those days—in the sweet by-and-by.

Marissa is not far from New Athens, and W. E. Meek entertained us with some Illinois experiences. The Meek Milling Co. is one of the old and well-established concerns in the state, and Richard Ock keeps the flour going out as fast as Harry Glenn, down South, sells it. Will Meek doesn't work. He just looks around the mill and the coal mines and a few other things occasionally. A. J. Meek was at the mill part of the day. He is not as hale as before his sickness last year, but "just can't stay away from the mill," he said.

Pinckneyville has two Kansas City men running the Pinckneyville Milling Co. for the Ismerts. They are running it, too. John Ismert is helping Phil. Waldman and Harry Unkefer looks after the sales and the office. Full time lately and a good business in the South. They have a first-class mill and plenty of warehouse room and a big elevator.

Murphysboro is the biggest town in Southern Illinois, except Cairo, and has two good mills, the Southern Illinois Milling Co. and the Reliance Milling Co. Philip Eisenmeyer was at the fair at Sparta. He likes a good horse and a good trotting race is a real recreation for him. Meanwhile Elmer Smith and John Ruppert kept the mill going. It is a fine, big plant. The Deans operate the mill at Ava, as well as the Reliance at Murphysboro.

Steelville was reached Saturday morning. Albert Gilster was in St. Louis, but Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hahn proved to be good judges of biscuits, although I did frame up a little scheme to fool them about their own flour. Their warehouse was as bare of flour as the elevator was full of good wheat, showing there is more "Gilster's Best" to be made. They have unusual shipping facilities, with side tracks on both sides of the mill and warehouse. Another mill, the "Buena Vista," at Chester, occupies the attention of this enterprising and progressive concern.

Sparta's fair ended Friday and I drove in there after the fair was over, but the Eagle Milling Co. was still operating and J. L. Grigg and Sam Grigg, Senior and Junior, were making up for lost time, even if it was Saturday. J. L. is secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Club, and I wonder if all the millers know and appreciate all that Mr. Griggs does for them. I promised to go back to Sparta to try out the fishing I was told about in their lake. I'll be proud to catch a few bass and croppies there, but heard "nary" a fish story in advance.

Deciding to run into St. Louis Saturday evening and finding the roads good, although dusty and rather bumpy at the culverts, "Betty" Ford was filled with gas and the lever set at 25 miles per hour. Except for brief stops at Marissa, Freeburg, New Athens and Belleville, she just naturally hit the high places to the Eads Bridge. At Freeburg found "Cy" Whittaker enthusiastic about the success of the last "Grinders'" meeting, and wish to say he is as good a head miller of a big 600-barrel mill as the boss when Mill No. 2 is in operation at Mission Inn or at the ——— Club, where the next run will probably be held. Just what and where that club is is unsettled yet, but wait and listen, Fellow Grinders. You will be surprised and sure cannot stay away when the wheels are turning about Dec. 1.

W. B. BURNS.

Remedies Cancellation

Millers' Inter-Insurers' Exchange Now Being Organized Will Insure Against Default on Contracts.

The Millers' Inter-Insurers' Exchange, which is in process of formation at Wichita, Kan., will insure all sales contracts of member companies and will have as its principal object the prevention of cancellation of contracts by buyers of flour. The exchange is in the hands of a committee of millers under the chairmanship of J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and Andrew J. Hunt, president of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan. The new organization will be on a co-operative basis. Already 49 mills, with a daily capacity of 51,810 bbls., have subscribed through interviews with H. S. Kennedy, who is one of the promoters. At this time a letter campaign is being conducted and all the principal milling companies of the country are being solicited for membership in the exchange.

Headquarters of the organization are being maintained at 505 Beacon Building, Wichita, and are in charge of T. A. Noftzger, an attorney. As soon as a sufficient number of memberships have been subscribed to a general meeting will be called at a central city not decided upon, and at this meeting plans of organization will be submitted subject to change and ratification by the subscribers. The management of the proposition rests with the subscribing millers, and it is the plan of the promoters to have this condition remain unchanged. The purposes of the organization will at all times be determined by a majority vote of the members.

The prospectus, which outlines the plans, the benefits to be derived and the scope of the Millers' Inter-Insurers' Exchange, is in full as follows:

"When a miller sells flour for future delivery, unless he desires to engage in speculation, he must immediately purchase the wheat from which to manufacture it. If, before the time of delivery, the price of flour should decline, under the present custom of the trade many of the buyers feel perfectly free to direct the cancellation of thir contracts. While they have no legal right to pursue this course, a miller hesitates to compel by legal methods a good customer to fulfill his contract. It, therefore, happens that the millers are now losing a considerable part of their legitimate profits. On the other hand, purchasers of flour are by this means enabled to speculate without any danger of losing, and at the millers' expense.

"This condition has become so burdensome that millers generally are seeking some method by which it can be abolished. For this purpose the idea has been conceived to organize an insurance company to insure the fulfillment on the part of the purchaser of these contracts for the sale of mill products for future delivery. This company shall be mutual, and, since the field is entirely new and we have no experience to base our plans, it has been thought best to organize an exchange on the inter-insurer or reciprocal plan, as provided by the laws of the state of Kansas. This plan is well known and no objection has ever been found to it, except the criticism of an arrangement by which the promoters and managers receive a fixed part of the premiums collected from the subscribers. In this connection it has been thought wise to have the millers who engage in the organization and upon whose shoulders the burdens of supporting the concern will rest pay no more than the actual expense of operation.

"In order to make the business successful it will be necessary to provide for uniform contracts, which should be furnished by the proposed ex-

(Concluded on page 11.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Buying for current needs continues to form the main demand for flour reported by mills of Kansas City and the Southwest. New business by mills in the last week was practically the same as in the preceding six-day period, with established brands enjoying the best demand.

Declines in wheat did not bring any modification of the views of a majority of buyers, who continue to exhibit bearishness. Reiteration of high estimates on the country's total wheat production for the year, which was a feature of the week's grain market, seemed to make buyers firmer in their bearish views as to the future, if anything. Shipping directions on old orders came freely. It was again evident that shipments from mills moved directly to consuming channels, leaving the market in a healthy position for the future so far as buying is concerned.

Prices fell 10@15c. Sales of straight in jute were on a basis of $4.50@4.45, Kansas City, the closing days of the week. Patents sold at $4.80 to $5.20, these prices being for prompt shipment. Some Kansas mills offered concessions of 10@15c on last half of October and November shipment, while others showed no inclination to shade quotations for later delivery. Buyers did not display keen interest in deferred contracts.

Competition from the Northwest changed little. Some mills declared the superior baking qualities of this year's winter wheat as compared with the spring grain of the Northwest told in their sales, especially in the East. No carlot sales by the Northwest were reported in Kansas City.

Failure of foreign exchange rates to rally sharply on the announcement of an agreement on the Anglo-French loan, together with advanced ocean freight rates and increased difficulties in cabling, served to keep export business with Europe at a standstill. Millers, however, reported further business with the West Indies and South Aerica, and some sales to Mexico.

Clears were irregular. On first clear quotations were practically unchanged, at $3.80@4.10 jute, while second clear dropped on increased offerings to $3.20@3.50, compared with $3.45@3.75 the preceding week.

Advices indicated generally active operations by mills. Wheat deliveries were more liberal and quality of the arrivals were better, according to a majority of reports.

* * *

Sales of soft wheat flour increased. Owing to the inferior quality of the local soft wheat supplies, millers reported difficulty in grinding. One Western Missouri mill reported that it is bringing soft wheat from Kklahoma, not having used any of the nearby offerings of grain so far on the new crop. Another interesting feature of the market was the entrance of Illinois soft wheat flour into the local competition. Best soft wheat patents are quoted up to $5.50 per bbl.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, October shipment, $4.50@4.85; October-November shipment, $4.40@4.70; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.80@4.10; second clear, $3.20@3.50.

Mill Feed Again Irregular.

Activity was lacking in the market for mill feed. Prices moved irregularly, but the tendency was mainly downward. Quotations on the light and heavy feeds were more in line with each other. It was claimed that the demand was hardly equal to that of the preceding week in the aggregate, reports on buying by the East being less favorable.

Sales of bran were largely at 85@88c, whereas the top quotation in the preceding week was up to 88c. Distributors had only a scattered business. Competition in the East was against the offerings of the Southwest. Jobbers were reported offering 82c for the last half of October delivery, but mills did not make acceptances on that basis.

One of the principal outlets for bran from Kansas City is the buying by horse and mule dealers at Lathrop, Mo., which is near this market. Lathrop is the center of horse and mule inspections and concentrations for Great Britain, and the advance of the fall season is stimulating consumption there. Buying for that point should be good for a month yet at least.

Kansas City distributors made varying reports on shorts, some describing the demand as scattered and of about unchanged volume, while others noted a somewhat better sale eastward. On the whole it is probable that business was little changed. Brown shorts are quoted at 94@$1.05; gray, $1.05@1.15; white, $1.15@1.30. Fancy white middlings range between $1.25 to $1.40.

Mills were more eager to sell low grade, so offerings were more plentiful. Prices dropped to a range of $3.20 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. in jute. This is 25 cents lower for the week.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85@86c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 94@1.05; gray shorts, $1.05@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.40; red dog, $1.60@1.75.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.80@5.20 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.10@5.50; first clears, $3.80@4.10; sot wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.50@4.75; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.60@4.80 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.70@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $4.90@5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 85@86c, red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40@1.50; white shorts, $1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.80@5.30; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.35@5.80; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@6; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat, flour, high patent, $5.90@6.40 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 55,100 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 63,200 bbls. in the preceding week, 61,300 bbls. two weeks ago and 55,100 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. The decrease in output was due principally to slowing shipping instructions.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Movement of wheat in the Southwest did not show much change for the week. Receipts in Kansas City were 1,216 cars, compared with 1,330 cars in the preceding week, 2,013 cars last year and 342 cars two years ago. The quality of the grain arriving at Kansas City is showing a very small, but appreciable improvement. However, most of the cars continue to grade No. 3 and No. 4, with the percentage of No. 2 cars very small.

Country marketing continues light. Quite a number of mills are complaining of the lack of sufficient wheat to operate on, while here and there reports of mills shutting down on account of small wheat movement are heard. With fall plowing backward and farmers anxious to complete seeding of the new crop, the movement of wheat is suffering. Prices are not what producers consider attractive and the general view of the grower is that there is little inducement to sell at this time.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 135 cars, compared with 130 cars in the preceding week, 115 cars last year and 324 cars two years ago.

Arrivals of oats were 69 cars; last week, 87 cars; last year, 76 cars, and two years ago, 161 cars.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

O. J. Land, of the Land Milling Co., Neodesha, Kan., was chosen president of the Neodesha Commercial Club last week.

John Friezen, of the Hillsboro Mill and Elevator Co., Hillsboro, Kan., returned last week from a trip to the San Francisco fair and the Northern states.

The Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., is installing a grain drier to handle the damp and out-of-condition wheat now moving. The Perry Mill Co., Perry, Ok., is also installing a drier.

J. H. Hillyer, manager of the Dodge City Milling and Elevator Co., Dodge City, Kan., who was in Hutchinson, Kan., last week, estimates that not more than 50 per cent of the Kansas wheat crop is fit for milling purposes.

The Wilson Milling & Elevator Co., Wilson, Kan., is introducing a new brand of flour which they are calling Old Trail. The center of the sack is decorated with a typical old-time prairie schooner drawn by a four-horse team.

Day and night shifts are employed in pouring the concrete for the new elevator of the Dodge City Milling & Elevator Co., Dodge City, Kan., which has a capacity of 150,000 bu. The elevator will probably be ready to receive wheat within 30 days.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has discarded delivery teams and is now using motor trucks for city deliveries. Fred Burns, manager of the mill, says the use of motor trucks is a big saving in making local deliveries in Hutchinson.

John Cain, who has been recuperating at the home of his mother, in Atchison, from an accident to his knee, has recovered sufficiently to return to his duties in the office of the Wellington Milling and Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan. Mr. Cain will be compelled to use crutches for some time yet.

The Burlington railroad reports that its line into Kansas City has handled just 30 per cent as much wheat as a year ago and that a large percentage of this wheat graded No. 3 and 4. However, a larger movement is anticipated, for Burlington territory produced a crop fully as large as in 1914.

"The Relation of Moisture to Yield of Winter Wheat in Western Kansas" is the subject of bulletin No. 206, issued by the Kansas Agricultural College experiment station, at Manhattan. The pamphlet contains 34 pages and gives details of experiments conducted in Western Kansas and the record of rainfall during such experiments.

The fourth division of $50 a share was paid last week to stockholders in the old Board of Trade Clearing Co., of Kansas City. Another small dividend will be paid. The company went out of business three years ago. It had 100 members. The new clearing house is known as the Grain Clearing Co. and all members of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., has made arrangements to erect the largest electric sign in the state of Kansas to be located on the top of its new mill. It will be 60 feet long and 15 feet wide and will be set with 600 electric bulbs. It will be possible to read the sign from a distance of two miles and the lights will be visible from ten miles.

Indicating the extent of grain storage on farms in Kansas are the new concrete bins of Thomas Rayl, a farmer near Hutchison, Kan. Mr. Rayl probably has the largest farm-owned grain storage in the state. It will hold 28,000 bu. of wheat. The elevator is of concrete, fireproof throughout and is equipped with modern grain handling machinery.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association is renewing its fight on state inspection and is planning a campaign before the next session of the Kansas legislature to have the law now in effect declared inactive. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the organization, is gathering information for use in his campaign. He declares state inspection inefficient and costly to the grain dealer of Kansas, who, Mr. Smiley alleges, has been compelled to pay for two and three inspections on the same car of grain.

J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., who was in Kansas City last week, gave as his opinion that the Kansas wheat area would exceed 8,000,000 acres at least this year. "Talk of 6,000,000 acres for Kansas this year is an exaggeration of unfavorable conditions," said Mr. Hupp. "The western half of the state will have just as large if not larger area than a year ago. The reduction will only be in the eastern half of the state where the weed menace is a serious factor. Weeds have not grown so thick in the western counties. Farmers have already started seeding in the western half of Kansas and some of the new wheat is above ground. The movement from the present crop, I believe, will not be in any great volume until next spring. Farmers are under no compulsion to sell and will market leisurely unless prices go up sharply."

J. V. Vanderslice, miller at Garrettsville, O., died Sept. 29. Mr. Vanderslice was a charter member of the Ohio Millers' State Association and had always taken an active interest in the affairs of the organization. He operated the Garrettsville mill for 30 years. His son, C. Vanderslice, will continue the business.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Very few changes were noted in flour business during the past week. St. Louis and nearby millers quoted prices mostly unchanged all week, quotations fluctuating not more than 10c per bbl. The market had a weakening tone late in the week, which had a rather adverse effect on buying. The strength early brought a few buyers into the market, but advances were not large enough to cause heavy buying. The trade generally is bearish and as long as the market continues without any sharp gains in values, there is little hope for large purchasing. Practically all sales made during the week were for small lots for quick shipment. The aggregate of contracts for deferred movement was very small.

Flour sales were restricted to domestic territory. Local and nearby soft wheat mills did a fair business with the South and Southeast for current shipment on established patents to regular trade, but the rather strong tone to soft wheat, as compared with a weakening tendency in hard wheat values, was an adverse influence. Sales were altogether for quick shipment, with a few orders placed for 60-day needs. Buyers in the South with old contracts are ordering out satisfactorily, but jobbers are not doing anything at present for deferred movement.

There is not much inquiry from the East reported by local mills. Some business is being done for quick shipment, but Northwestern mills have been making better quotations for deferred sales.

Soft wheat mills are generally running from 18 to 24 hours. Nearby mills report current flour demand as good from established trade, and it is these small orders that keep mills going. It is estimated that new sales the past week made up about 50 per cent of full-time output.

Export business was about as dull as it could be. Very little inquiry came from abroad either for clear or higher grades. Several sales of clear were reported, but this business was of a routine character. The foreign trade is awaiting a more satisfactory basis for the exchange market, which is far from normal, notwithstanding the advanced condition of the foreign loan negotiations.

Kansas and Northwestern flour was in light demand in the local market. A few sales of clear were made to local bakers, but this was practically the only buying done. The trade is pretty well supplied with flour for October needs and will probably not do any additional buying for some time, unless the market shows a decided change.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 34,000 bbls., compared with 35,000 the week before and 37,400 the corresponding week a year ago. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 51,400 bbls., compared with 51,200 the preceding week and 54,600 a year ago. The total production was 85,400 bbls., against 86,200 the week before and 92,000 a year ago.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; extra fancy, $4.40@4.50; low grade and clear, $3.15@3.50.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.75@3.90; low grade, $3.15@3.50.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $4.90@5; 95 per cent, $4.70@4.80.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25 and dark at $5 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 94c; soft, 95c; mixed feed, $1; middlings, $1.10@1.25; white hominy feed, $28.25 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20@20.50 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and brown middlings at $1.30.

Mill Feed Tends Downward.

Bran and other mill feeds had a weak tone all of the past week and net declines of two cents per 100 lbs. were recorded. Buyers are bearish and are bidding about five cents under the current basis for bran, shipment last half October and first half November. Mills offered supplies freely, and in many instances spot offerings were carried over from day to day because of lack of bidding. Shipping demand is light, both for bran and shorts, particularly brown shorts. Mills report a fair to good trade in white shorts and fancy white middlings, but there seems to be very little call for brown shorts.

Bran sales at the opening of this week were on a basis of 94c for hard wheat bran and 95c to 96c for soft wheat bran in straight carlots. Some buyers were able to pick up carlots at one to two cents under these figures. Fancy white middlings sold up to $1.35. Plain middlings were quoted as low as $1.10.

Receipts of bran and other mill feeds in St. Louis last week were 43,500 sacks, compared with 41,770 sacks in the preceding week and 21,620 sacks last year. Shipments were 57,780 sacks; last week, 57,950 sacks, and a year ago, 45,520.

Sales of bran to the South were very light during the past week. Eastern demand was in fair volume, but nothing could be done with seaboard points, because of large Northwestern offerings.

St. Louis Standards Committee.

E. C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co.; Samuel Plant, of the George P. Plant Milling Co., and H. G. Craft, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., have been appointed a committee on definitions and standards of flour by the St. Louis Millers' Club. Members of this organization have been requested to communicate their views on flour standards to this committee, who will meet with the standards committee of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago on Friday, Oct. 22. At this meeting a set of standards and definitions will be drafted and sent to the Bureau of Chemistry of the national Department of Agriculture.

Soft wheat milling interests of St. Louis and Southern Illinois are represented by E. C. Andrews and W. E. Meek on the Millers' National Federation committee.

It is likely that a meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club will be held within two weeks to discuss the findings of the committee on standards.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

Otto Swaller, of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday.

The Aviston Milling Co., Aviston, Ill., is having a new grain drier installed in its elevator and will condition all wheat before milling.

The Golden Grain Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., has secured permit to erect a warehouse for the storage of feed adjoining its present plant. Cost will be $5,000.

Ott & Son have purchased machinery equipment and are now erecting a 25-bbl. flour mill at Campbell, Mo., which they will place in operation within 60 days.

A. L. Gilster, of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., and the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., is on a business trip to Memphis and other Southeastern markets.

August Rump, official flour inspector of the Merchants' Exchange, reports flour stocks in St. Louis on Oct. 1 at 44,490 bbls., compared with 31,900 bbls. on Sept. 1 and 49,451 bbls. on Oct. 1 a year ago.

Fire was discovered in the plant of the Heredeen Milling Co., Danville, Ill., on Sept. 25 and was extinguished without any material damage. The blaze is believed to have been started by a spark from a passing engine.

William Lanyon, one of the largest speculators on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is said to have been 200,000 bus. long on the September deal in Chicago when that market advanced 12c on the closing day for delivery.

The Ball & Gunning Milling Co., Webb City, Mo., is erecting a warehouse addition to its plant. The boiler rooms are being razed to make way for the new building. The mill has been operated by electric power for some time.

The annual get-together meeting of the salesmen of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, was held last week at the Mercantile Club. About 100 members of the company attended the banquet. Salesmen came from every part of the country.

G. B. R. Smith, of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., who has completed a trip through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other winter wheat states, says in his opinion there is not more than 100,000,000 bus. of No. 2 wheat in the aggregate crop of the winter wheat states.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis were 1,125,859 bus. last week, compared with 996,564 bus. a week ago and 675,048 bus. last year. Shipments amounted to 816,130 bus., against 731,110 bus. in the preceding week and 508,860 bus. last year. Since Jan. 1 receipts have amounted to 19,730,075 bus.; shipments, 17,713,040 bus.

The following have applied for transfers of memberships in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange: D. S. Riddle, of the Middle Fern Milling Co.: Howard H. Logan, of Logan & Bryan; C. B. Oakley, of the Western Maryland Railway; G. F. Hawley, of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., and Clifford Corneli, of the Schisler-Corneli Seed Co.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week amounted to 90,600 bbls., compared with 90,500 bbls. in the preceding week and 92,820 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Shipments were 103,050 bbls., against 106,720 bbls. in the previous week and 109,900 bbls. last year. So far this year receipts have been 2,705,220 bbls. and shipments 3,368,890 bbls.

Julius Huegely, of the Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., who was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, says quality of wheat moving in Illinois is improving. Mr. Huegely, who operates elevators at Beaucoup and Huegely, Ill., in addition to a plant at Nashville, says that shocked grain was of extremely poor quality, but stacked wheat now moving is grading much better.

Elevators throughout Illinois are installing grain driers to condition new wheat now moving. Most of the driers are equipped to handle wheat, corn, oats and all other grains, and most of the elevator companies in the state find that it is profitable to condition grain before shipping to market, as the differential between the market price of wheat and other grains containing too much moisture and grain containing a normal amount more than pays for the cost of the drier and the drying operation.

REMEDIES CANCELLATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

change, and to have copies of all contracts of sales transmitted to the exchange. Of course, all contracts insured must be uniform, so that no subscriber will have an advantage over another. In making uniform contracts it will be possible to limit the time of forward selling. The officers of the exchange must have information with reference to these contracts, in order to protect the interests of the members of the exchange. All information derived from this source, or any other, with reference to the business of the subscribers would be absolutely confidential, and no organization of this kind could continue to exist unless it was so considered.

"It will readily be seen that, while this is an insurance proposition, it will actually be the same kind of insurance as boiler insurance. The premiums which are paid for boiler insurance are ostensibly for the purpose of covering the hazard of boiler explosions, but no one actually has boiler explosions, for these premiums are really paid to provide for boiler inspection. In the same way premiums paid for the purpose of insuring fulfillment of sales contracts would really be used entirely to prevent cancellations, and in a very short time under this arrangement millers would have no more cancellations than they now have boiler explosions.

"The milling business is peculiarly adapted to the arrangement, because the territory in which a flour mill can do business is not fixed by the location of the mill so much as by the place where the wheat is grown.

"The benefits to be obtained from an organization such as we contemplate are:

"1. The adoption of uniform contracts.

"2. The limitation of forward selling.

"3. The acquisition of useful information which will be absolutely authoritative and which, in a perfectly legal manner, can be disseminated by the exchange for the benefit of its subscribers in time to be of great advantage to the trade.

"This will carry out the central idea of what has been called 'co-operative competition' by having the local clearing house or exchange, to which the reports of sales, shipments, production, stock on hand and other valuable information can be made and from which such information can be speedily disseminated.

"It will be entirely practicable under this plan to give the subscribers the prices at which mill products have been sold and thus inform them of the actual market price, as is now done with reference to grain by means of boards of trade.

"The successful management of a milling concern will always and under all circumstances continue to require care, tact and industry, and it is not to be supposed that this proposed exchange will solve all the problems incident to the milling business. But it has been thought that such an organization can be made the means of abolishing many of the abuses that have crept into the trade, and will in many ways be of great benefit to the merchant miller."

The Kruger Mill Co., Larchwood, Ia., is being reorganized and plans are under way for remodeling and increasing capacity of the Kruger mill, which has been idle for some time. August Kruger will continue as the principal in the new organization. The mill when all repairs are completed will have capacity of 100 bbls. daily. Operations will be started probably within 45 days.

Capital stock of the Alberta Flour Mills Co., Ltd., recently organized at Calgary, Alta., Canada, is $5,000,000.

New York

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

Owing to the fact that the majority of mills continued to hold rather firm in their ideas as to prices during the past week, business was very quiet. There was rather a wide variation in values, as some mills were more anxious for business than others, therefore made considerably lower quotations. New wheat flour is starting to arrive.

Spring patent for October-November-December shipment was firmly held at $4.75 to $5 in sacks, with some mills asking even above this figure. Quite a number of the Northwestern mills claim they are practically sold up for the next 60 days, therefore are not anxious for business at any price, while other mills are cutting prices to quite an extent. There was a small volume of business turned over during the week at $4.75 to $4.80 jute.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were firmly held at $4.90 to $5.25 in sacks, with a small amount of business turned over at the lower prices, but the trade is not exhibiting any marked interest in Kansas flours as yet.

Spring wheat clear was strong at $4.50 to $4.75 in jutes, with a moderate amount of business turned over. Kansas clears were generally quoted at $4.50 to $4.75 in sacks, with business on same very quiet.

Soft winter wheat straights were quoted at $5 to $5.25 in wood, with demand on same very slow.

Mill feed continued to be rather steadily held, with a fair amount of business turned over. City bran in bulk was held at $22.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, new wheat, $5@5.25; straight, new wheat, $4.85@5; clear, new wheat, $4.75@4.95; low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.50; straight, new wheat, $4.75@5; clear, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.50@5.65; straight, new wheat, $4.90@5.25; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $23.75; flour middlings, $27; red dog, to arrive, $31.50; oil meal, $39@40; city bulk bran, $22.25; in 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $22.25@33; red dog flour, $34.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: J. B. M. Wilcox, sales-manager Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Henry Lassen, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; H. C. Meining, Sleepy-Eye Milling Co., Sleepy-Eye, Minn.; L. E. Moses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. G. Gooding, president Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Paul Croarkin, son of P. P. Croarkin, millers' agent at Chicago, has returned from a stay of several years at Washington, and has become affiliated with his father in the flour business. The name of the organization will be changed to P. P. Croarkin & Son.

E. A. Beauvais, for a number of years with Brosseau & Co., Chicago, is now conducting a commission house business under the firm name of Beauvais & Co., with offices at 55 Board of Trade.

William L. Stevens, manager of the Guaranty Flour Company, Minneapolis, and a large exporter, died last week at the age of 60.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1915.

While inquiry in the Chicago market lessened considerably during the week, some very substantial sales were made to the bakers and jobbers for immediate shipment. It is hard now to meet demands for delivery the next 30 and even 60 days, outside of those now on the books. To a degree this is causing some hardship among jobbers who have not been frequent buyers at any time, but the baking trade has taken the precaution to anticipate present and future needs very freely. The result of such heavy buying will, of course, result later in a dull period, but it is largely the outcome of last year's experience, when bakers lost their market and had to pay extremely high prices which eliminated all question of profits. This season they are going to be content with small profits and run no risks of buying their raw material at a loss.

Northwestern mills continued to make heavy sales during the past week, for both prompt and deferred shipment. Shipping directions were freely sent, although mills report they are far behind on orders for prompt shipment. Mills in this section say they have enough business on their books to keep them very active during the remainder of the year.

Southwestern flour demand in this market showed considerable improvement, cash wheat having declined so that millers in that section are now on a more favorable basis to compete with the Northwest. While no large volume of sales was perfected for future shipment, immediate shipment business is very satisfactory. Southwestern patents found good demand.

The rye market continues to advance. Patent white rye is in good demand for immediate shipment. Stocks appear to be low throughout the country and millers are getting good prices for immediate shipment orders.

Durum sales showed a radical improvement during the week. This is especially true as regards semolina. Some of the larger buyers have covered their requirements up to the first of the year, and a few have contracted to June, 1916.

The soft wheat flour situation is practically unchanged. Buyers anticipated lower values in sympathy with spring wheat, but their ideas do not seem to materialize and quotations have advanced. Some large patent orders were placed with some of the larger cake and cracker manufacturers the past week.

The export market, as far as Chicago is concerned, is unchanged. There are numerous inquiries for patents and spring, but the volume of business consummated is very small.

The mill feed market showed some change for the week. Bran advanced, while middlings are lower. Mills at Chicago and the surrounding section are running at capacity and the output of mill feed is liberal.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $5.90; standard patent, new, $4.75@4.95; first clear, new, $4@4.25; second clear, new, $3.15@3.25.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.80@4.90; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $3.80@4.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.70@4.90; clear, $4@4.30.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.60@4.70; clear, $3.80@3.90; No. 1 semolina, $5.10@5.20; No. 2 semolina, $4.90@5.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50; middlings, $21.50; red dog, $28.50@29.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.80@4.90; dark, $3.60@3.70; blended rye, $4.10@4.30.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.40@4.60.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1915.

Local mills are all busy on flour orders and are often unable to get the flour out fast enough. Domestic business has increased largely during the past two or three weeks, buyers having placed more orders than for a long time. Trade is about as big at some of the mills as it was at the outbreak of the war. Northwestern mill agencies have plenty of inquiry for flour, but the flour to deliver when sales are made has scarcely begun to arrive. A great number of offers from purchasers are below the market, so that sellers have been looking for continued good business on any slight break.

Kansas agencies have been getting a fair amount of business, but it is found impossible to fill orders as promptly as some of the buyers require.

The feed demand does not pick up to any extent and conditions remain quiet. Prices show a declining tendency, which dealers regard at natural, in view of the heavy flour production of the present. A lower range of quotations is looked for by buyers and sellers alike. Gluten feed is $1 lower and trade in it is quiet.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $5.75@6 in wood; clear, $4.75; low grade, $3.75.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.60 in cotton; straight, $5@5.20; first clear, $4.50@4.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.50@5.75 in wood; pastry, $5@5.25; low grade, $3.75.

Rye Flour—$5@5.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50; standard middlings, $22.50; red dog flour, $29; oil meal, $36.25; gluten feed, $25.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

D. L. Mahoney, auditor of the Standard Milling Co., was in Buffalo a few days ago on business, and is now at the plant of the Empire State Milling Co., Syracuse.

J. Towner Hayt, president of the Hayt Milling Co., Corning, N. Y., was seriously injured last Thursday night when the automobile in which he was riding struck a gravel heap and overturned.

A campaign for the passage of the canal referendum, carrying an appropriation of $27,000,000, is being undertaken throughout New York. Frank F. Henry is a member of the finance committee on the subject.

The Chesbro Milling Co. plant, at Salamanca, N. Y., was burned on Sept. 25. Loss is estimated at $75,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. Owners say they are undecided as to rebuilding.

It is reported that bakers are having some trouble with new spring wheat flour, and, as one miller says, "S O S calls for old wheat flour are frequent." Buffal mill agencies have received but little new flour as yet, but are looking for large receipts soon.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: J. J. Valdenaire, Indianapolis; J. A. Traynor, Westfield, N. J.; W. H. Danforth, St. Louis; I. Ackerman, Northeast, Pa.; R. D. Eaton, Norwich, N. Y.; R. C. Miller, Washington; B. B. Harlan, Chicago; F. D. Goldstone, Milwaukee; A. C. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y.

Wheat movement in Iowa is increasing and quality is improving. Reports from mills would indicate that marketing by farmers now is larger than at any other time on the crop.

G. W. Moody, secretary and treasurer of the Weyauwega Milling Co., Weyauwega, Wis., who was a Chicago visitor last week, reports conditions in his section very favorable.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 4, 1915.

Most flour purchases were made on the advances in the market last week. Prices fluctuated up and down with the wheat market, but showed very little net change from the closing quotations a week ago. Demand for flour was fair and in some sections was good, but buying was altogether for nearby shipment. The volume of future sales on the present market is very light. In fact, salesmen and mill representatives report that practically nothing is being done for more than 60 days, while a majority of the sales are for shipment within 30 days.

Kansas mill prices were to a top of $6 for established brands. Other patents sold as low as $5.60, the bakery trade taking hold in carlots at this figure. Kansas and Nebraska mills are doing a very satisfactory business for current shipment, partly because they are in a better position than Northwestern mills to make quick shipment. As a rule, spring wheat mills are not active for nearby flour sales, particularly those Northwestern mills which have a large regular trade.

Iowa mills are running near an average of 18 hours, principally on local business. Demand from outside the state is restricted to adjoining states and is rather light. Some of the larger mills are operating full time on contract business, but those depending on current sales are running 12 to 18 hours. Iowa prices are about in line with Southwestern quotations, ranging up to $6 for best patents in carlots.

Considerable spring wheat flour is moving into the state on old contracts, but new sales are light. Jobbers are anxious to get supplies of Northwestern flour and are sending in shipping instructions in good time. The few quotations made on new business for quick shipment are on a basis of $6 per bbl. for best patents.

Mill feed prices were strong and showed advances of 50c per ton on bran and standard middlings. Bran is quoted at $19@22 per ton in carlots, sacked.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.60@6; straight, $5.40@5.80; fancy clear, $5@5.10; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.75@6; standard patent, $5.50@5.75; clear, $5@5.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The Iowa agricultural station is again distributing "Iowa 404" variety of winter wheat, which produced so well in the past season. Reports from all parts of the state indicate that this grain withstands wintry weather with very little killing.

The new mill at Henderson, Ia., being built boy H. Harbor, is nearing completion and will probably be placed in operation within 30 days. A concrete tunnel is being built at this time between the mill and elevator to make easy transfer of the wheat possible.

Iowa corn is near maturity and will begin to move soon. Some damage was done late from frosts, but, compared with the aggregate crop, the injury from this source is practically negligible. The crop of corn in the state this year is near normal proportions and will be of good quality. Weather conditions during the past few weeks have not been altogether favorable for ideal maturing, but have been satisfactory. The heavy movement of the crop in the state will possibly not start for at least 15 days, and possibly later.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1915.

No contracts for soft winter wheat flour of importance have been booked by mills the past week, though a few buyers have placed some orders covering the next 60 to 90 days. Current business continues of fair volume, though it is said that there is some slowing up in the orders for quick shipment. However, mills are showing no accumulation and running above the normal capacity for this season. The mills have been showing no great inclination to reduce prices to conform to the easier tone of wheat last week, though some sales were made at slightly lower figures. The current demand is of such a nature as to keep the mills in good shape in this respect.

Wheat was easier last week, being quoted $1.14@1.17. The offerings of local wheat continue the smallest for years, and mills in this territory have been buying wheat in the West on a larger scale than ever before.

There has been little change in the mill feed situation. Bran continues to rule dull, with prices weakening. Standard shorts or middlings are in fair demand, with prices unchanged.

Nashville Market Quotations.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.70; standard, $5.50; half patents, $5.40; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15 cents per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5@5.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5@5.20.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Wheat bran, per ton, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@25; standard middlings or shorts, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at the end of the week at Nashville amounted to 26,000 bbls., same as at end of previous week.

J. D. Brown has sold his interest in the Cedar Hill (Tenn.) Roller Mills to his partners, J. S. Adams and R. S. Draughon, and will remove to Kansas.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 261 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 364,900 bus.; corn, 47,000 bus.; oats, 621,000 bus.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Oct. 4, 1915.

The higher prices obtaining for cotton and cottonseed have not put much "ginger" in business in this territory, because of the fact that the farmers and merchants now realize that the cotton crop is much shorter in this section than was anticipated. A smaller crop was expected than was made last year, because of reduced acreage and less fertilizer being used, and also because the Mexican boll weevil has infested this section this year, but now that conservative planters estimate that only about one-third as much cotton will be made as last year, and receipts confirm this opinion, the effect upon business generally in this territory has been very disconcerting.

Jobbers report small demand for flour from the country, and practically no demand for corn meal. The drouth in this part of Alabama the past six weeks cured corn very effectively and numerous small grist mills in this territory are busy making chop and meal, and corn is being sold around 65c per bu. by wagons, which has practically cut off the demand for feedstuffs.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices are being quoted today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.25@6.40; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.75 to $5.85; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.50 to $5.60; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.55; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.52; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $22.80; shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $27.50.

SELMA NOTES.

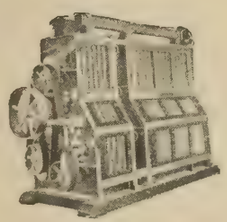
R. F. Ross, of the brokerage firm of Gaines & Ross, Selma, Ala., has just returned from a two weeks' vacation at his old home in North Mississippi and Memphis.

The Nashville Grain Exchange has filed a petition in the United States District Court at Atlanta, seeking to enjoin the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and other lines entering Nashville from putting into operation the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibiting reshipping of grain at Nashville after Oct. 15, unless the privilege is granted to Atlanta and other Southeastern points. The application will come up for hearing Oct. 8.

You Grain Men Can Do this Very Thing Yourselves

You can turn wheat into a great deal more money—into bigger profits—by milling it yourself with the "Midget" Marvel Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill.

Others are doing it and they are telling how easily it is done. We have the proof.



The Midget Marvel

Many grain and elevator men in various parts of the United States have turned to milling their wheat into flour as a means of increasing profits. They have found that the "Midget" Marvel Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill is the best thing for utilizing waste power, waste space and waste labor and turning it all into handsome profits.

With this marvelous invention you can, on a comparatively small investment, increase your profit on wheat as high as 25c or more per bushel. You can find a ready market right at your door for every sack of flour and every bit of feed you can make.

The "Midget" Marvel is a complete roller flour mill all in one frame, requiring very little space, power or attention to run. It is so simple in construction and operation that you do not have to have previous milling experience to run it and make money from the start. Many are running it with power that had been going to waste, thereby turning that power into a real profit.

The "Midget" Marvel is made up in four sizes, 12½, 25, 50 and 75 barrels a day capacity and makes as fine roller patent flour as any other mill in the world—big or little—Makes "A Better Barrel of Flour Cheaper."

Write us today for names and addresses of grain and elevator men who have installed the "Midget" Marvel and are making money with it. We will even send you their letters if you want or have you write them yourself. Wish you would.

When you write tell us the market price of wheat and wholesale values of flour and bran in your locality. We will then give you definite figures on profits.

Ask us also for our handsome new book just off the press, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," with estimates, plans, terms, etc. It will be a revelation to you!

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Millers of corn products in Kansas and at Missouri River points had an extremely dull trade in the last week. With the advancing season in the South, there was an increased movement of native corn in the cotton states, and business with that section was therefore more possible than at any other time this season. In addition, the South had brighter weather, which added further to the advantage enjoyed by local millers there. Sharp declines in corn prices, especially in the latter part of the week, contributed to the dullness of business in Kansas City's territory, especially on meal.

According to some of the more prominent corn products manufacturers, there is now little likelihood of much improvement in the demand from the cotton states until the close of the present year. It is expected that by that time native supplies of corn will be out of the way in many parts of the South. There is, it is reported, a better economic situation in the cotton states, in comparison with that of last year, and this furnishes basis for expecting more liberal consumption. Another trade influence receiving attention is the generally lower level of the market, as compared with 1914, which should also prove beneficial eventually. For the present the weakness in corn is a deterrent so far as buying is concerned.

Cream corn meal declined to a top of $2.70 in the Kansas City market, showing the sharpest break in months. A week ago cream corn meal was quoted up to $3.10 per bbl. in small sacks. On standard meal millers quoted prevailing prices 20c to 25c lower than the quotations on cream. Hominy grits are 10c higher than the prices of cream corn meal.

No. 2 mixed chop fell to a range of $1.18@1.20, which means a level 5c to 7c lower than a week ago. Demand for chop, as well as for meal, was largely local.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.50@2.70 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.60@2.80; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.18@1.20 per 100; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Corn products ruled lower during the past week and declines of 10c to 15c per bbl. were scored. Demand continued exceedingly dull from the South and Southeast, while sales to other sections were light. The East bought some corn goods in straight cars, but most of the output of corn mills was disposed of in mixed cars with flour and feed.

With corn mills in the South doing an active business and having a local supply of corn sufficient to take care of their needs for several months, local millers have little hope of any increase in sales of corn products, either table goods or feeds, to the South.

Cream corn meal is quoted at a range of $3.35 to $3.45 per bbl., while grits, hominy and pearl meal sold at $3.60 to $3.70 per bbl.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1915.

The weakness in the corn market has been reflected in a somewhat lower range of prices on corn goods. The demand is small, as buyers are inclined to look for lower figures. Quotations are: Hominy, $32 per ton; corn feed meal, $31.50; cracked corn, $32.50; granulated corn meal, $1.85 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.85; white corn flour, $1.95.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1915.

Slowly, but surely, corn levels are dragging lower, the country for the time being assuming a waiting attitude, and the trade, instead of buying freely, as they generally do for investment, as prices approach the 50c level, have been selling a little on the advances. Pastures remain in excellent condition and supplies of rough feed are abundant. White corn meal is quoted at $1.70@1.75 in 100-lb. sacks; yellow, $1.65@1.70.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 4, 1915.

New corn put in its appearance this week and is 9c below the old prices. Corn products are also easier, declining 5c. Demand from Southern territory was good, while local buyers are taking hold sparingly. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 182 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.40@1.45; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were nominally unchanged for the week, although tone was rather steady, with demand very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.95; granulated yellow, $3.90; corn flour, $1.80@1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.66@1.69; grits, $1.67@1.70; flakes, $2.05.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1915.

Corn products rule easy, with downward tendency, on account of the movement of the new corn crop being near at hand. On this account, corn is somewhat unsettled and not on any well-established basis. Old corn is quoted 70@72c, and some new corn, with good deal of moisture, is selling at 60c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.75@1.85 in 96-lb. bags.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4, 1915.

Corn products suffered materially in the storm last week. Large stocks of corn meal, hominy, corn flour and grits in the local warehouses were damaged by water when the roofs of the warehouses were wrenched off by the hurricane. Hundreds of bags were also ruined in the docks when the wharf sheds at Toulouse street were blown away. Large inquiry for corn goods was had from all parts of the city since the storm. Cream meal was quoted at $3.40@3.50 per bbl. in wood; standard meal, $3.20@3 30 per bbl.; hominy, $3.60@3.70, all basis wood. Unbolted meal was quoted at $27 per ton.

Jackson & Lovvorn will soon have their 50-bbl. mill at Tallapoosa, Ga., ready for operation. Machinery is now being installed.

The elevator owned by Martin Cutsinger at Edinburg, Ind., burned to the ground last week, at a loss of $60,000. About 40,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator was consumed in the fire.

The McCarty Farmers' Elevator Co., at Waverly, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $7,000.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 4, 1915.

The past was a very dull week in the flour line. Most sales are confined to local territory, and, while some offers have been received from Southeastern states, they were out of line. Trade in local section has been extremely dull, and as a result mills have cut their running time. There is practically no export demand. Bids have been received, but no sales were reported.

Prices for good Kansas patents range from $5.40 to $5.60, basis Missouri River points. Mills in Wichita, with one exception, are averaging better than three-fourths time and report that they are able to get enough good milling wheat to keep them running.

The wheat market remains strong. Heavy rains did not seem to interfere with receipts as heretofore, and arrivals in Wichita the past week exceeded those of a week and a year ago. There were 349 cars in this week, 306 last week and 287 a year ago. Country dealers are paying the farmers from 94c to 96c, basis No. 2.

Feed, with the exception of shorts, is not in very good demand, bran selling around 83c to 87c, basis Kansas City. Shorts have held up strong and mills have been selling considerable in mixed cars, or about all they can make, at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.30.

WICHITA NOTES.

J. H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, is still unable to be about after his narrow escape in an automobile accident. It will likely be a week or ten days before he will be able to resume work.

The Kansas Agricultural College, the State Board of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture are issuing bulletins to the farmers telling them when to plow so as to get rid of the Hessian fly. From reports received, every farmer appears to be interested in the movement.

The 250-bbl. plant of the Model Roller Mills, Guthrie, Ok., was destroyed by fire Sept. 29. The loss is placed at $20,000. There was no insurance. The mill was formerly owned by Al. Williams, of the Williams Bleacher Co., but has not been in operation for the past few years. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Among the visitors in Wichita the past week were: F. D. Larabee, president of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson; George W. Merillat, manager of the Moses Bros. Mills, Great Bend, Kan.; W. G. Moodie, manager Wellington Milling and Elevator Co.; E. Anderson, sales manager Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok.; W. T. Voils, vice-president Hunter Milling Co, Wellington, and R. F. Teichgraber, City Roller Mills, Emporia.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4, 1915.

New Orleans passed through the worst West Indian hurricane in her existence Wednesday and is still supreme. Flour merchants lost heavily of their stocks, the greatest part of the loss being in flour waiting on the docks for export. It is claimed that fully 5,000 bbls. stored at the City Front wharves have been ruined by water. The 120-mile wind unroofed numerous warehouses of bakeries and jobbers, so that the spot stocks of flour are greatly reduced by water damage.

Strong demand for flour was had during the latter part of the week. It is expected that many round lots of flour will be needed to fill the losses and a brisk market is looked for for the next 30 to 60 days, both locally and nearby country.

Kansas patents were selling at $4.90 in cotton for export in bulk. Domestic patents from Kansas brought $5.20 per bbl. in cotton. Oklahoma was selling 95 per cent patents at $4.95.

Minneapolis flour was quoted at $5.25 in cotton for high patents. Sales were light, except for immediate consumption.

Soft winter wheats were quoted by St. Louis at $5.35 for patents in cotton. Tennessee mills were asking $5.75 for patents in wood, Illinois $5.85 in wood and Indiana mills $5.90 in wood.

Mill feed supply is light. Prices were not advanced materially, hard and soft wheat brans being quoted at $1.10 per 100 lbs. and shorts at $1.35 @1.40 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

B. S. B. Crumpton, of Abilene, Kan., was in New Orleans last week, visiting the trade.

J. H. Burch, of Liberty Mills, at Nashville, was a storm victim in New Orleans, but escaped with nothing more than a good scare.

Not a flour man or baker was hurt in the recent storm. Many bakers suffered minor damage, but the city dealers had light losses to their plants. Water damage was the largest factor in losses, much of which was covered by insurance.

None of the railroad grain elevators of New Orleans were damaged by the storm, except the Chalmette elevator. The private elevator of J. T. Gibbons & Co. was much damaged. All the hay warehouses and flour warehouses of the railroads suffered.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis.: J. F. Kienzle, Sioux Falls, S. D., corn-shelling machine; M. Strom, Duluth, Minn., soil cultivating tool.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4, 1915.

Flour trade is good in Omaha. Local mills are operating full time and are doing a good volume of business for current shipment. Local jobbers also are meeting a good demand and are buying flour on a good scale. Considering general conditions, demand for Nebraska flour is somewhat better than normal. The number of mills operating full time is larger than a year ago and the satisfactory part of the present situation is that most of the flour output is being shipped out on current orders. Mills have little business booked ahead.

Northwestern flour is offering rather keen competition to millers in the central and eastern parts of the state, particularly with the baker trade. Spring wheat mills have been able to quote lower prices than Nebraska mills in a great many instances. However, with the wheat movement attaining normal proportions and the wheat premiums decreasing Nebraska mills are on a better basis. Consequently, less flour is being sold in the state. Omaha dealers are receiving Northwestern flour on old contracts, but are not making any new purchases.

Prices were steady all of last week, with the exception of quotations to Omaha jobbers, which are generally 10c to 20c lower.

Bran was strong last week, with jobbers advancing their bids to a range of $17 to $17.40 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Omaha basis. Shorts quotations, Omaha basis, range from $22 to $23 per ton. Demand is just fair, but is absorbing all offerings. In mixed cars country mills are asking $20 for bran and $24 for shorts.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.40@5.80; straight, $5.20@5.60 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.60@6; straight, $5.20@5.60.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $17@17.40; shorts, $22@23. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The new plant of the Minden Milling Co., Minden, Neb., owned by George Hotchkin, started operations last week.

W. J. Clapp, of Franklin, Neb., has completed plans for erecting a flour mill of 50 bbls. capacity at Holyoke, Wyo.

Walter R. Weber became sole owner last week of the Weber Bros. mill at Wayne, Neb., William Weber retiring from the partnership. Operations will be continued as heretofore.

Fall plowing is backward, but farmers are rushing this work when the opportunity presents itself. The work of preparing fields for sowing is a factor in the light movement, but probably the most important reason for small marketing at this time is the price situation.

J. E. Olson and Otto Ring, of Elmwood, Neb., completed a deal last week whereby they purchased the mill at Weeping Water, Neb., owned by J. H. Kling. A few improvements will be made in the mill before operations are started. Mr. Olson and Mr. Ring were formerly associated with the Elmwood Mill and Elevator Co., Elmwood, Neb. Mr. Kling plans to retire permanently from the milling business.

A report from Weeping Water, Neb., says: "There probably has never been a year when so many wheat stacks could be seen dotting the entire country landscape as can be seen this fall. A count was made of the stacks that can be seen from one stretch of the country road near here and 300 stacks were counted in going a distance of six miles. Counting 450 bus. to the stack, this would make 45,000 bus. as the visible resources of that section."

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 4, 1915.

New spring wheat flour is now $1 below the price of the old grades, and agents representing the Northwestern spring flour mills declare that they are overstocked with orders. It seems, agents say, as though the baking trade has waited until the last moment before putting in their orders for the new spring flour. Most of the buyers kept out of the market, as they anticipated a break in prices. Agents are also experiencing much trouble obtaining supplies from their mills. Any orders put in for supplies now will require six weeks before the mills can deliver.

Local mills are doing a larger business in winter flour. Most of the sales registered this week were for winter patent and straights. The lower grades are neglected. The cash wheat market is holding up firmly.

There is not much demand for Kansas trade brands. The quality this year, agents report, is very indifferent. Most buyers took hold very sparingly. Prices are now down to a very low ebb.

Rye flour prices displayed a break of 10c this week. The demand is just fair. Northwestern blended showed the best inquiry.

Mill feed prices broke $1 this week. Buying is on a light scale. Bran is showing the best movement, while middlings are extremely dull.

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Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter—Patent, $5.85@6.05; fancy, $5.40@5.65; family, $5@5.10; extra, $4.55@4.75; low grade, $4.35@4.50.

Hard Flour—Patent, $6.10@6.65; straight, $5.70@5.95; clear, $4.70@5.10.

Spring Flour—Patent, $6.25@6.70; straight, $5.75@6.05; clear, $4.80@5.15.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye, $5.45@5.70; city pure, $5.55@5.80; city blended, $5.50@5.70.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@21.50; middlings, coarse, $26@26.50; middlings, fine, $27.50@28.

OHIO NOTES.

A conference of the members of the Ohio Millers' State Association will be held in Columbus on Oct. 12 to discuss plans for advertising Ohio-made flour.

Ohio millers extend their sympathy to Mark N. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, who lost by death his 1-year-old child.

S. D. Beck & Son, millers at Warsaw, O., report: Farmers are seeding wheat and cutting corn. Wheat is moving in better condition since the weather became cooler.

The Chatfield Grain Co., of Chatfield, O., was incorporated this week for $20,000. The incorporators were G. J. Brause, B. F. Friedley, N. E. Geiger, S. J. Brown and N. C. Friedley.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 19,762 bbls., compared with 15,652 bbls. last week and 13,872 bbls. a year ago. Shipments were 14,872 bbls., compared with 15,252 bbls. last week and 13,988 bbls. a year ago.

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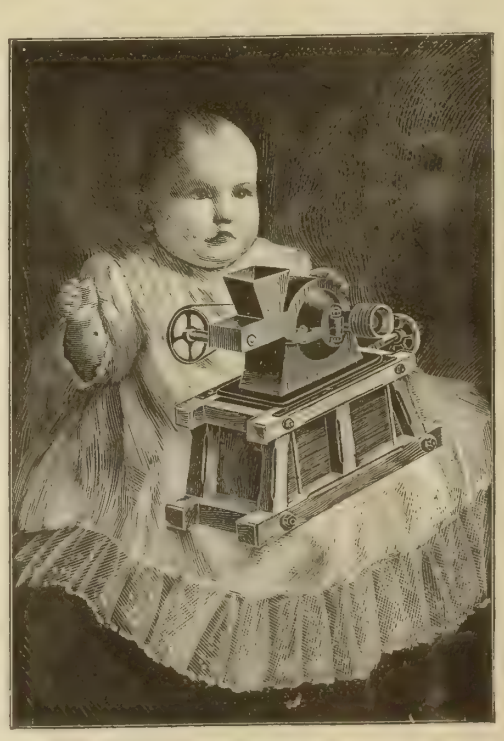

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

Although prices were irregular and lower in a number of instances, the trade in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds developed an improved demand in the last week. The most notable improvement was with the East, which came here with inquiries for some large lots of No. 1 and No. 2 meal.

Rains of the last week, which were very heavy at times, checked the movement of meal and of alfalfa hay, too. From Nebraska, for example, which had been expected to enter into the competition in the trade freely by this time, came a report by a mill in the western portion indicating a setback of a week from moisture. Colorado and Kansas were the main contributors to the local supply. There were more liberal receipts of choice, Kansas offering down to $18.50, but sales locally were at $19 to $20. This is the first important decline in choice meal in many weeks, the market having held nominally up to $21@21.50 for a long time on account of extreme scarcity. No. 1 and No. 2 meal were practically unchanged, with a heavy demand from the East and fair buying by local mixers. Boston was one of the biggest inquirers.

On the hay market alfalfa receipts decreased, but quality of the offerings continued very poor, so there was no change in prices. A good demand for dry hay was reported from millers.

The East and South were the principal buyers of alfalfa mixed feeds. Their purchases showed an increase. Locally the demand was better, too. A spurt of $1 to $2 a ton in the market for cottonseed feeds was a helpful factor. Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas mixed feed distributors particularly will profit from a high cottonseed feed market.

Weakness in grain had some effect on the mixed feed prices. Alfalfa molasses feed was 50c lower on most sales. Alfalfa grain molasses feed was quoted up to $27, against a top of $28 the preceding week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $13.75@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $11.50@13; standard, $9@11; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1915.

The alfalfa market had a weakening tendency all of the past week and marked reductions were made in alfalfa meal and some of the grain mixed feeds. In some instances the market on meal was as much as $1 per ton lower, but generally quotations were on a basis 50c under last week. The declines were due in part to larger offerings by Western mills and to a continued light demand. Mixers are taking hold of meal only in a small way, showing no disposition to buy for deferred movement at current prices. Few mills are willing to make a lower quotation for late shipment, while in some instances mills are asking higher values for deferred contracts than for quick-shipment sales.

Demand for mixed feeds continues in narrow volume. The South and Southeast are taking scattered cars, but the amount of business from the cotton states is much lighter than usual. Dealers in nearby states are buying on a small scale and report demand from consumers very light, due to large crops of feed on farms. Some sales of mixed feeds are being made to Eastern markets and some mixers report the East the most satisfactory buyer at this time, although even this section is not taking anything except for immediate needs, contracting on a very small scale.

Alfalfa meal supplies in warehouses of mixers are not large, but with present mixed feed demand would take care of needs for 30 days if shipments from the West ceased.

Alfalfa meal is quoted up to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags, East St. Louis basis, for choice grade, which is in exceedingly light supply. No. 1 is held at $18.50 to $19 per ton, sacked. The meal moving from the West is showing slightly better quality. No. 2, which continues in largest supply, is quoted at a range of $16 to $16.50 per ton.

Grain mixed feeds sold at a top of $29.50 per ton, while molasses alfalfa feed commanded a range of $21.50 to $24.50 per ton, in sacks.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 4, 1915.

All descriptions of alfalfa products displayed an easier tone this week. Prices eased off 50c. Grain mixed feeds showed the best demand, while alfalfa meal and molasses feed was somewhat neglected. Buyers here are of the opinion that still lower prices will prevail, owing to the good prospects for the alfalfa and hay crops. Hay is now down to the lowest point in many years. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@24.50; alfalfa meal, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $27@28.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1915.

The trade in alfalfa this week, with the exception of choice meal, experienced some radical price recessions. Increased offerings were the principal wakening influence. Competition was keener here than for some time past. Choice meal was in somewhat better supply than last week.

The mixed feed trade showed a better tone than the alfalfa meal business. Inquiry from the East was very good and some very substantial sales consummated. Prices are: Choice alfalfa meal, $20@22 per ton; No. 1, $16@18; No. 2, $14.50@15.75; standard molasses alfalfa feed, $20@21; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $21@21.75; grain dry mixed feed, $29.75@30.50; molasses grain mixed feed, $24.25@29.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4, 1915.

Hay and meal of all classes were much damaged by water and wind when the warehouses of the railroads were unroofed. It was estimated that fully 100 carloads of hay, timothy, alfalfa and prairie stock was damaged by water and may suffer from mildew unless some action is taken immediately to protect it. Quotations on alfalfa hay were $16@17 per ton; meal, $21@22 per ton; grain mixed feeds, $23@30 per ton; molasses mixed feeds, none offered. Alfalfa hay is in bad condition and meal is worse. This condition will be remedied speedly, it is hoped, as the Western roads entering New Orleans have suffered very little.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1915.

The alfalfa market is unchanged in price and there is very little doing. Inquiry is not up to a short time ago, as pasturage is good and the feed trade all around is quiet. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $21 50 to $22.50, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $23.50 to $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $25 to $27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa mill at Riverton, Wyo., started operations last week. The opening of the mill was celebrated by a dancing party of alfalfa growers and Riverton residents, about 500 being present. The mill is said to be the largest in the United States. Its active grinding capacity has not yet been tested.

C. J. Milligan will install an alfalfa mill and a complete feed-mixing plant in the former packing plant at Third and Wall streets, Sioux City, Ia., which he has purchased. Mr. Milligan will make a specialty of a grain mixed feed composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, cracked corn and oats. At the start he will not manufacture his entire needs of meal, but will purchase part of his wants from Western mills. Mr. Milligan will also handle flour mill products and will be in position to make shipments of mixed cars, including all kinds of feedstuffs and flour and corn goods.

Alfalfa as a foodstuff for cattle has long been recognized the country over and frequent reference to its use on the table, in the form of meal products and in other manners, has been made. But it remained for a Minneapolis, Minn., firm to really establish the value of this product as a table need. The firm in question is manufacturing a syrup similar to corn syrup and placing large orders for it with groceries throughout the country. It is known as Alpha and those who have had occasion to use the new syrup state that it is delicious. According to the information at hand relative to the manufacture of the syrup, it is made exclusively from the flower and stems of the alfalfa. The pure syrup, sweetened to meet the need, is used, no other ingredients, chemicals or coloring matter being placed in the compound. In appearance it is similar to that of other syrup used daily by every housewife, and in taste it differs but little, other than it is more sweet. The syrup placed upon the market at the present time is manufactured from alfalfa raised in South Dakota.

B. F. Tucker, of Lamar, Colo., is considering the erection of an alfalfa mill at Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Tucker was in Phoenix last week, looking over the possibilities of that section for an alfalfa mill. The most important factor in Arizona territory is the freight rate situation to the Eastern markets. There is very little demand in Arizona for alfalfa meal, although that section raises a large surplus of alfalfa every year. However, if the freight rates are such that the meal can be shipped to advantage to Eastern markets Mr. Tucker says that it is likely that he will erect the alfalfa mill. He has been connected with various alfalfa milling enterprises in Colorado.

Grant LeGwinn is building a 30-bbl. flour mill at Locust Grove, Ga.

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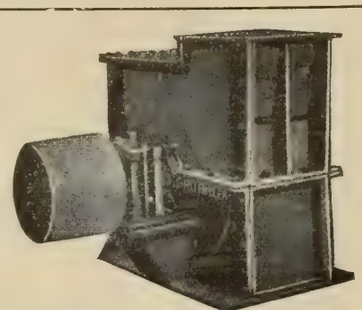

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Write to

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.

Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Julius Peterson, Central City, Neb.

POSITION WANTED—As head miller in small mill or second in large mill. I have had 12 years' experience, am married and have small family. Have been in present mill for three years. Can give the best of references. H. L. Hefty, McCook, Neb.

WANTED—Position by married man, 27; industrious and willing worker, eight years' railroad experience, two years' milling experience, milling in transit, claims, rates and clerical; can give excellent references. Box 314, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by man with 18 years' experience in milling from sweeper to manager, with all kinds of wheat, machinery and power. Am married and have small family. Would like location in Southwest, but will go anywhere that conditions are right. Will come on trial. If you want a miller, address T. C. Shaeffer, Route 2, Edwards, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Tecumseh, Neb.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100-bbl. mill, owing to death of the manager and operator. The Geneva Electric Power Mills is offered for sale at a greatly reduced price. Mill is in first-class condition and has been in operation continuously up to the present time. Has ample storage capacity, and also all facilities for making corn meal and feed. Mill is located on private property with railroad spur from both C. & N. W. and Burlington railways. Geneva is the county seat of Fillmore County. If you are interested, better come and see it or address the owner, Mrs. J. E. Guthrie, Geneva, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

FOR SALE—One double stand 9x30 case roll with feeder; one No. 4 Invincible horizontal oats clipper; one No. 5 Eureka rolling screen; one No. 2 Invincible receiving separator. The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan.

The new home of the Omaha Grain Exchange, at Nineteenth and Harney streets, will be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1, 1916. The exterior work on the building is nearing completion at this time. Omaha grain companies will occupy the eighth story of the building, which will have 264 office rooms. The Exchange floor will also be on the eighth floor. The ground floor of the building will be occupied by stores, while the other floors will be given over to office rooms for commercial business. F. A. Henninger is architect.

American Flour in China.

There are about 250,000 50-lb. bags of native flour in stock at Shanghai. This flour compares favorably with Pacific Coast export grades and was offered in April, 1915, at $0.94 to $0.97 per 50-lb. bag, ex go down, or at about $0.92½ gold per bag. The same quality of American flour would cost $1.60 per 49-lb. bag, landed at Shanghai. Owing to the large stocks of flour held in Shanghai, the Chinese government has granted special permission to export the products of Chinese mills to Hongkong on payment of an export duty. Some of the Shanghai mills are taking advantage of this and fairly large quantities have been exported, says the Shanghai consul of this country.

Flouring mills located in Harbin and other points in Manchuria are reported to have shipped large quantities of their flour to cities in North China. Some small lots of Harbin flour have thus found their way into the Shanghai market. Its quality is superior to that of the local product and compares favorably with that of the best American flour. Harbin flour is strong in gluten and is excellent for making bread.

No improvement in the flour situation is anticipated in the near future. Very little American flour will be used in Shanghai and North China for some time unless China should have a crop failure. The Chinese are increasing their wheat acreage. In Manchuria alone there are vast areas which have not yet been touched.

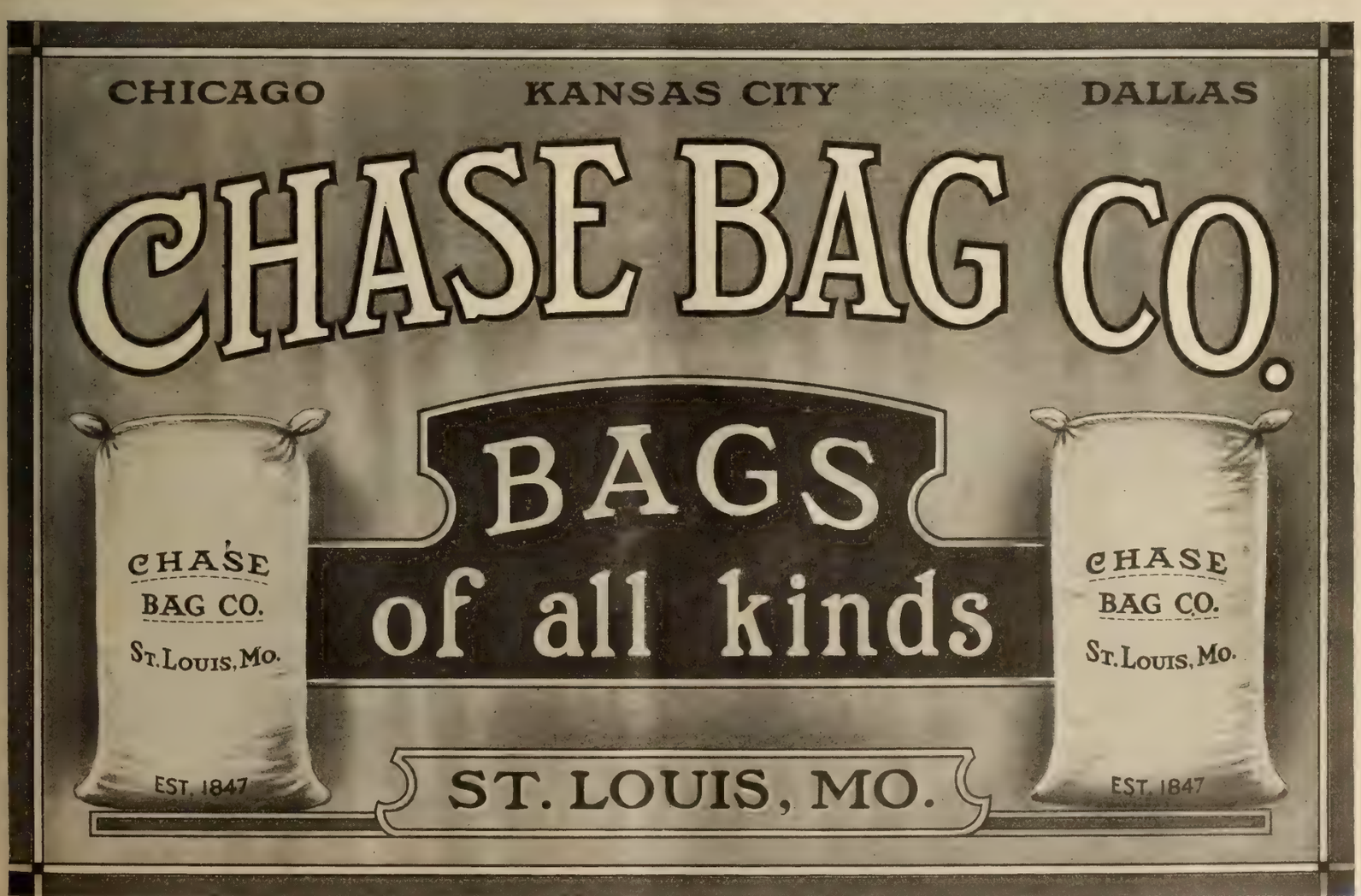
The Rewoda Milling Co. has been organized at Carthage, Tenn., with John Williams as general manager. A flour and feed mill will be erected. W. M. Garret is president and R. W. Boston secretary and treasurer.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



Read This. You Will Be Interested

If you are the present or prospective owner of a Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Every theater goer is familiar with the entertainer, who, at some period of the performance, steps to the stage and announces "a few imitations."

Sometimes these imitations are clever—but imitations have their limitations.

They rest on some peculiar contortion of the body—some expression of the face—or some peculiarly accented manner of speech.

You approve with loud applause—sometimes—but would you not applaud the Original with greater energy and sincerity?

Leadership can only be approached—it cannot be duplicated. It is always emphasized by imitations—which are always superficial—and seldom deep enough to detract from the value of originality.

The History of the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill is one of origination, proving, introduction, successful operation—and imitation.

Five years ago the first Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, offered inspiration to imitators and its main features of merit are today being imitated; just as you have seen the theatrical imitator try to duplicate the prominent characteristics of the star, whose leadership is so firmly established that an imitation is recognized.

But—the principles which invite imitation of the Monarch—are covered by United States patents—and therefore every use of them by others, than ourselves, is a flagrant violation of the law.

The selection and purchase of a Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill signifies that you secure the tangible value involved in long years of experience, the best engineering ability and a consistent manufacturing policy.

The selection and purchase of an imitation—an infringement—is undesirable—inasmuch as we propose to protect our interests and the interests of our patrons, by using to the fullest, the exclusive privileges granted to us, by United States Patents, numbers 1146032, 1146030, 1146034, 1146740 and 1111274, and to prevent the use of these privileges by others.

Chicago Office,
No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

P. O. Box 322, Muncy, Pa.

Triumphs in Trying Tests

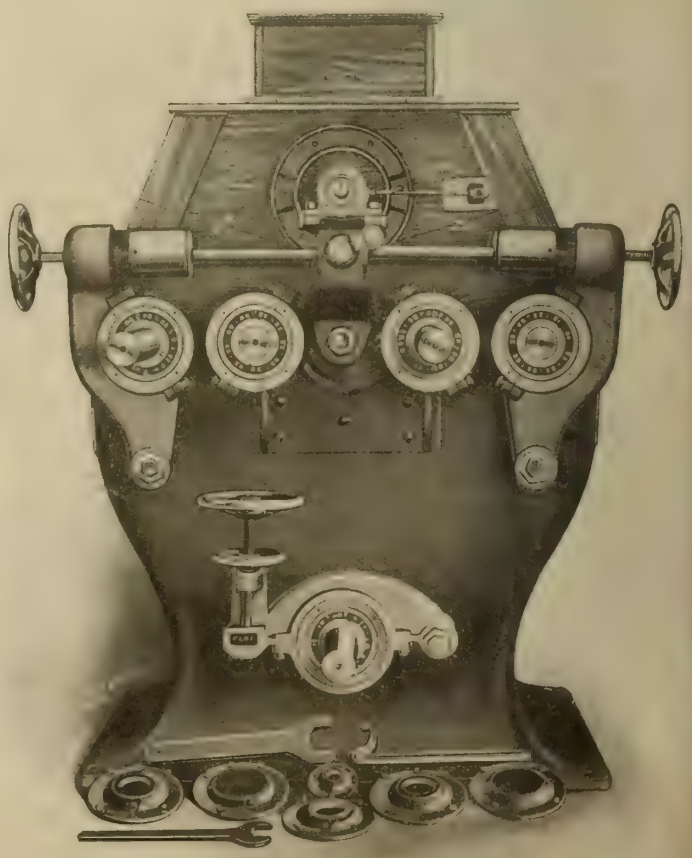
THE Wolf Ball Bearing Double Roller Mill emerges from real efficiency tests with flying colours.

In tests for strength, it has demonstrated its ability to bear the tremendous strain of terrific pressure.

In tests for safety, its grinding adjustments have made a crowning record.

In tests for economy, it has clearly proven the feasibility of being operated on fifty per cent. less power than mills of the plain babbitt bearing type.

Bulletin No. 101 explains the merits of the Wolf B. B. D. Roller Mill in detail. Send for a copy.



THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915 | Number Twenty

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

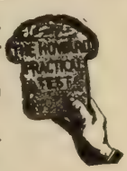
THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

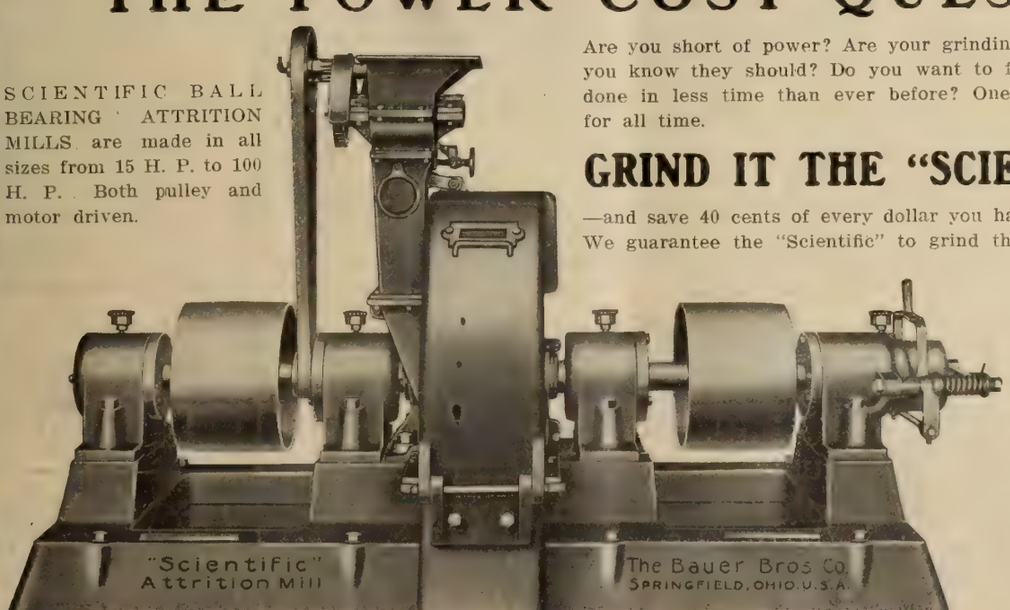
Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC

THE POWER COST QUESTION

SCIENTIFIC BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILLS are made in all sizes from 15 H. P. to 100 H. P. Both pulley and motor driven.



Are you short of power? Are your grinding costs climbing higher than you know they should? Do you want to find the way to better work, done in less time than ever before? One answer solves the question for all time.

GRIND IT THE "SCIENTIFIC" WAY

—and save 40 cents of every dollar you have been spending for power. We guarantee the "Scientific" to grind the same quantity of material at a power cost of 60 cents—that has been costing you $1.00 with any other mill—and the quality is finer to boot. And we know we're safe, for we've proved it in more than a thousand mills in every part of the country.

Let us tell you more about the features that make SCIENTIFIC BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILLS supreme in their field. Just a card is all that's necessary the rest is up to us. Write us today.

THE BAUER BROS. CO. (Formerly The Foos Mfg. Co.) Room 510 Bauer Bldg., **Springfield, Ohio**

SCIENTIFIC

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

Humboldt Steam Mills
HUMBOLDT, NEB.
Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

THE GLOBE MILLS,
Broken Bow, Neb.
A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

Mention Milling and Grain News when writing these advertisers.

Headed Grain in Nebraska

Photograph Taken in Western Nebraska.

The grain in western Nebraska is grown in a dry country which ordinarily does not produce large yields. It is "headed," as cutting off the heads and elevating them into a header box is called. This wheat goes into stacks immediately and usually is threshed dry and sweet.

Western Nebraska raised a world of good milling wheat this year because everything was favorable for a large production. There was strong milling wheat in other sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but western Nebraska had the best chance to save its wheat and have it threshed dry and sweet.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co.
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
N x 5.7

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

HAVASAK
A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.
The Security Flour Mills Co.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask
The Universal Mill Co.,
Claflin, Kansas, or
W. B. PICKERILL,
Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Winter Wheat Flour will suit your needs. Mention Milling and Grain News when you correspond with our advertisers.

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.
"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest
Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod. products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name
"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited

Member Millers' National Federation

LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Kansas Mills.

The Solomon Valley is famed for the products of our mill

Ask for samples and prices. Our flour will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
Osborne, Kansas

Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
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Favorable for Sowing

Weather Ideal for Seeding Progress—Primary Movement Shows Sharp Decrease.

Very favorable conditions prevailed over the entire winter wheat belt during the past week for fall seeding operations. Growers throughout the belt are making rapid progress with this work. Prospects are that area to winter wheat will be reduced slightly in practically all of the states, but the area already seeded is no indication of what the final acreage will be, for farmers have purposely delayed putting wheat in the ground in order to avoid Hessian fly trouble later.

As a consequence of active seeding operations on farms, the movement of winter wheat fell off and will probably be light for some time. Accumulations continue at a minimum.

Heavy frosts did some damage to late corn, but aggregate injury was small.

* * *

Higher Prices and Wheat Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today 333 cars, compared with 276 a week ago and 440 a fortnight ago. The increase over the arrivals of last week was a surprise to some grain dealers, but it was quite generally agreed on the Kansas City market that the larger supply was a result of the stimulating effect of recent advances. The opinion seems to prevail that the rising market of the last two weeks will have little effect now in enlarging sales by farmers, for the reason that there is more friendliness toward wheat now, hence the growers are busier than they expected to be putting in seed for the 1916 crop.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in its weekly report given out today, says: "Farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices. Early-seeded wheat is up and looking well. Most of the large area has still to be planted, as farmers are taking the advice of the Agricultural Department and seeding late."

Export grain interests here, who were active buyers last week, were less eager for wheat today. The exporters here have been pressed to fill sales contracted ahead, and it is reported that they have been heavy losers on the new crop to date. The failure of the new crop movement in the winter wheat belt to show up better than that which has been witnessed to date is, of course, a surprise to the largest grain interests and to all other handlers of grain.

* * *

Lighter Northwestern Receipts.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11, 1915.

Combined receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth showed a sharp decrease for the week, although receipts at Minneapolis alone were not much lighter than in preceding week. Total arrivals at Minneapolis were 2,832 cars, compared with 3,268 cars in preceding week, 4,171 cars a year ago and 2,784 cars two years ago.

Duluth receipts were 3,298 cars, compared with 6,311 cars in preceding week, 2,484 cars last year and 2,548 cars two years ago.

* * *

The Primary Movement.

Without a single exception the primary movement of wheat at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Duluth showed a sharp falling-off, the total at these markets being 8,283 cars, compared with 14,978 cars in preceding week and 9,715 cars last year.

* * *

Missouri Acreage Smaller.

The October crop report of the Missouri Board of Agriculture says wheat sowing is unusually late, owing to a wet September and fear of Hessian fly. Correspondents estimate that 19 per cent of the crop had been seeded by Oct. 1 and that 26 per cent of the wheat ground is yet to be plowed. Indicated area this year is 21 per cent less than last year.

In some of the northern counties threshing from the shock is just being completed. Much stack threshing remains to be done. Quality of wheat is disappointing and there is nothing to indicate that the final figures on yield will be better than the preliminary figures, 27,000,000 bus.

Missouri's corn crop this year is about 232,000,000 bus. Area is estimated at 7,250,000 acres, an allowance of three per cent abandoned acreage being made. The final estimate is 57,000,000 bus. more than last year's crop. Correspondents report 87 per cent of the crop safe from frost on Oct. 1. The first killing frost occurred a few days earlier, a few days earlier than the average date, and it may make some soft corn in the northern part of the state.

* * *

Small Decrease in Kansas Area.

Kansas is going to put in nearly as large an acreage in wheat this season as a year ago. This is the opinion of W. A. Chain, of the Security Flour Mills Co., of Abilene, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Chain has been making an investigation of wheat-sowing prospects lately.

"The soil is in excellent condition for wheat," declared Mr. Chain. Wheat is bringing a relatively better price, in comparison with last year, than other grains. Besides, farmers are desirous of sowing later than usual to avoid the Hessian fly. I therefore believe that the acreage is going to be very close to that of last fall. Developments in the wheat market in the last month have led many farmers to modify their attitude toward planting, inducing them to put in more of the grain than they expected. Dickinson County, I believe, will put in as much wheat as a year ago. There will be planting in Kansas, farmers say, up to Nov. 15."

Mr. Chain reported deliveries of wheat in his district increasing. Quality is also improving. Shock threshing is practically finished and the grain coming out of stacks shows better quality.

* * *

August Flour and Wheat Exports.

Export clearances of wheat from the United States in August were 16,725,134 bus.; flour, 785,175 bbls. Total equal to 20,258,421 bus. of wheat, as compared with 27,235,312 bus. a year ago. For July and August the total exports of breadstuffs were 31,813,664 bus., as compared with 57,142,277 bus. for two months in 1914. The clearances of oats in August were 3,139,124 bus., against 1,416,999 a year ago; corn, 880,161 bus., against 487,283.

* * *

Total Crop Receipts.

Total primary receipts of wheat from July 1 to Oct. 9 were 132,607,000 bus., against 191,840,000 a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 69,847,000 bus., against 87,100,00; corn from Nov. 1, 1914, to date, 245,619,000 bus., against 222,850,000.

Flour for Iowa Institutions.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Control of State Institutions in the capitol, Des Moines, Ia., until 12 o'clock, Oct. 13, for furnishing flour to 14 different state institutions. Baking tests must be furnished with all bids. Flour must be delivered at all institutions free of switching charges. The following amounts will be taken by the different institutions:

The Reformatory, Anamosa, 1,000 bbls.

Cherokee State Hospital, Cherokee, Ia., 1,400 bbls.

Clarinda State Hospital, Clarinda, 1,900 bbls.

School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs, 225 bbls.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport, 500 bbls.

Industrial School for Boys, Eldora, 850 bbls.

State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, 1,000 bbls.

Institution for Feeble Minded, Glenwood, 2,000 bbls.

State Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville, 400 bbls.

Independence State Hospital, Independence, 1,800 bbls.

Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, 650 bbls.

Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville, 100 bbls.

Mount Pleasant State Hospital, Mount Pleasant, 1,200 bbls.

State Sanatarium, Oakdale, 40 bbls.

Peoria Mill Burns.

The mill of Donmeyer, Gardner & Co., Peoria, Ill., was completely destroyed by fire the morning of Oct. 10. Origin of fire is unknown. Loss is placed at $100,000. The mill had capacity of 250 bbls. and was of modern construction. It was steam operated.

Anti-Trading Stamp Law Invalid.

A decision was rendered last week by Judge Charles E. Wolverton in the Federal Court of Oregon declaring that the Oregon anti-trading stamp law was unconstitutional, being in contravention of the equality clause of the federal constitution.

World's Wheat Stocks.

World's stocks of wheat, as compiled by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, are the smallest for 15 years at this season, 127,000,000 bus., compared with 205,000,000 a year ago. The shortage is practically all in the United States and Canada. There was an increase last month of 52,250,000 bus., 3,750,000 less than the increase in September, 1914.

New Milling Incorporations.

L. E. McClenney is manager of the Lee County Milling Co., recently organized at Marianna, Ark. The company will make 50 bbls. of flour, 50 bbls. of corn meal and about 250 sacks of corp chop daily. Machinery has been purchased and plant will be ready for operation in 30 days.

The Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at the last annual meeting, authorized the increase in its capital stock from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. The increase was made 30 years after the company was first incorporated.

The Guffey Milling Co., a new organization at Union Mills, N. C., will erect a building for a 25-bbl. flour mill.

Grain Men at Peoria

Nineteenth Annual Convention Opens With an Attendance of 1,000 Dealers.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 12, 1915.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association convened here yesterday with the total attendance near 1,000. Delegations from quite a number of distant points have not yet arrived, but are expected some time today. The grain growing and handling interests of the entire country are represented. The meeting will last for three days.

The opening session began at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning. It was called to order by Lee G. Metcalf of Illiopolis, Ill., president of the Grain Dealers' National Association. The invocation was by the Rev. Arthur W. Little of Peoria. Addresses of welcome were delivered by P. B. Mills of the Peoria Board of Trade and Mayor E. N. Woodruff of this city. The response in behalf of the grain trade was by D. F. Piazzek, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, who referred, among other things, to the pleasant experience of helping to entertain the association a year ago, when the convention was held in Kansas City. The annual address of President Metcalf was heard, and Charles Quinn of Toledo, O., secretary-treasurer, submitted his annual report.

The feature of the afternoon session was an address by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, in charge of grain standardization for the United States Department of Agriculture. His subject was "The Government Grades for Wheat and Oats." A general discussion followed.

One of the most important subjects to be considered is the bill now pending before congress providing for federal supervision of grain inspection. The author of this bill, Ralph W. Moss of Indiana, will be here to explain its benefits. The bill will be opposed by L. W. Forbell of New York, who insists that it will handicap exporters by necessitating the education of foreign buyers to a new and complex grading system. Mr. Forbell would exempt the exporters from the provisions of the law and allow them to go on making "export grades."

Besides the principal convention, the Board of Trade secretaries will hold a convention of their own and effect an organization. The grain inspectors also will organize. On Tuesday United States Senator L. Y. Sherman will address the delegates on "The Limit of Government Regulation of Business."

Oklahoma-Kansas Meeting.

A joint meeting of Oklahoma and Kansas millers will be held at Wichita, Kan., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1915. The millers will be banqueted at the Wichita Club in the evening. The meeting will take up trade conditions and other local subjects of interest to the Kansas and Oklahoma miller. It is likely that several talks will be made on the Millers' Inter-Insurance Exchange, now in process of organization.

Millers attending the meeting in the evening will probably arrive in Wichita early, for Tuesday is "big day" at the International Wheat Show and the Wichita Fair and Exposition and the new Wichita speedway will be opened on Tuesday.

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Published Every Tuesday at
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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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A Bullish View of Wheat.

The milling and grain trade is keenly interested in the developments in the Balkans, for on the success or failure of the German drive through Serbia seems to rest much of the future value of American wheat and flour. For months prices in the domestic markets have been held down by expectations that the Allies would succeed in opening the Dardanelles for shipments of Russian wheat to Europe, and dealers expected any day to hear that this important waterway had been forced. Large buying orders for wheat and flour have been held in abeyance on this account, for, although the British censor failed to let the public in on the news of the British and French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it was confidently thought that slow but sure headway was being made against the Turks.

Now comes the drive of the Germans and Austrians toward Constantinople, and the whole grain and milling world must awake to the fact that the question of the opening of the Dardanelles becomes of vital importance to the wheat and flour trade of the entire world. Already the advancing German armies have taken Belgrade, the important terminal point of the only direct railway line from there to Constantinople. The map shows that the railway cuts the northeastern corner of Serbia and then passes into Bulgaria for a clear run for the "Gem City." It is apparent, if the German march is not checked and the railroad in Serbia falls into their hands, that all that is necessary to relieve the Turks is for the Germans to hold these lines. The transportation of troops and supplies to the Turks for operation against the Allies' forces at the Dardanelles will then be opened as completely as was the route for munitions and troops through Belgium after the fall of Antwerp.

With the Turks reinforced and supplied with munitions the Dardanelles opening will apparently be a thing of the past for the present crop year. Then would come the question of supplies of wheat and flour for the Allies during next winter and spring. Already the Liverpool wheat market is reflecting the uncertainty of the Balkan political situation in sharply rising prices, this week's opening spot market being some 2d to 3d higher on different grades. Last year the highest prices on flour and wheat were made when it became apparent to the trade that the Dardanelles would not be forced. Now the trade is awakening to the importance of the strait not being opened, for wheat prices are around $1.06 for the May option in Chicago, and last year's high price was $1.67.

It is true that these United States have raised, according to the government crop report, 1,002,029,000 bus. of wheat, or 111,000,000 bus. more than the record crop of last year, and that Canada will have an exportable surplus largely in excess of a year ago, but that this wheat will be wanted is indicated by last week's exports of wheat and flour from America, which were over 11,000,000 bus., compared with 8,000,000 bus. last year, and were the heaviest for any week in October ever recorded. Total world's shipments of wheat were 13,400,000 bus., and most of the shipments came from America. With many of the foreign countries in need of wheat, as France, which, according to Broomhall, will need to import 100,000,000 bus., against 80,000,000 bus. last year, it is no wonder that the eyes of the milling and grain trade are again turning anxiously to watch the developments at the Dardanelles.

Germany's Economies.

The world has been amazed by the economies introduced in Germany. When the war started it was considered only a matter of a few months that England's effective blockade of German ports would starve that country into submission. For Germany had been an exceptionally large importer of foodstuffs and bought annually millions of bushels of wheat and rye from Russia.

Germany's scientists were told that Germany must subsist on the products of her own soil, and that this has been accomplished is truly remarkable. Foodstuffs once considered valueless were turned into necessary articles of diet. Probably of most importance to Germany was her wheat and rye supply. Of all the imports, the two making up Germany's "staff of life" were the largest in volume and the most important from a food consideration. The method Germany used to avoid a shortage in breadstuffs is indicated in a consular report:

"While the potato crop was smaller than the preceding one, which was the heaviest ever recorded in Germany, it was considered good in size and better in quality than that of 1913, as the average starch content was 17.3 per cent, as against 16 per cent in 1913. Up to September business in potato flour was quiet. Old stock flour sold at Magdeburg for $4.52 to $4.76 per 100 kilos for the best quality. Prices for the flour from the new crop started at $5.71, increased during October to $6.66, and in November to $8.09. After the government, at the beginning of December, had called attention to the fact that potato flour should be used to augment the supply of material for making bread, and had issued a regulation on Dec. 11, 1914, setting maximum prices for it, wholesale business in the product ceased entirely, for the sale was placed solely in the hands of the 'Trockenkartoffel Verwertungsgesellschaft' (Dry Potato Utilization Association) in Berlin. The maximum prices set for Magdeburg were: For quantities of 1,000 kilos and over, $7.52 per 100 kilos net cash, and for quantities under 1,000 kilos $7.66. The wholesalers incurred heavy losses by this regulation, inasmuch as they had considerable quantities in stock at $7.85 to $8.09 per 100 kilos.

"For half-white starch syrup prices in September were $5.71 per 100 kilos in eight-hundredweight barrels, free Magdeburg, but they increased gradually and in December reached a level of $8.09 per 100 kilos.

"During the war much attention has been devoted to potato drying, and with the assistance of the government 240 new plants have been established in Germany. It is thought that these plants will find a good market for their products even after the war."

More light will be thrown on Germany's methods when the war is at an end. What little we can learn at this time of the methods used shows their remarkableness. Certainly when detailed conditions are revealed they will be worth the attention of countries needing to practice economy in different lines.

River Navigation De Luxe.

Milling and Grain News has always been an active supporter of river navigation and welcomes the opportunity of introducing the new method of water transportation outlined in the following item:

"The Santa Fe Railroad had a rather unusual experience (thereby making a discovery) with two cars of flour in Chicago last week. Accidentally or incidentally, a car of flour from Lawrence, Kan., billed to a New York receiver, and a car from Ellinwood, Kan., destined for Philadelphia, Pa., were shoved into the Chicago drainage canal. This happened at the Robey street docks of the Chicago River and Indiana Railway Co. early in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock one of the cars had floated down the canal to Lemont, Ill., a distance of 25 miles and was reported later to be still moving toward destination at a high rate of speed. The other car of flour did not make such fast time, but was reported to be moving eastward."

The advantages of this new method are numerous, although it has some disadvantages. Milling and Grain News is afraid that the claim department of the Santa Fe Railroad will be compelled to adjust damage to the two cars from water. On the other hand, there is a saving involved. The cost of moving flour with the current as the sole means of power is practically nothing. In fact, cargoes could be floated down the canal at much under the present lake rate.

Our correspondent sending in this information asks if it is possible to float logs down the river without paying freight, why it is not possible to use the same methods with flour shipments. The Santa Fe Railroad has attempted it and we would be glad to hear from its operating department of the "epoch-making" experiment.

Ocean Rates Advance.

Flour exporters are confronted with higher ocean freight rates, which offset to a large extent the more favorable position of the foreign exchange market. During the last week ocean freight rates have reached new high levels for the war period. The market condition can best be described as a whirlpool of contending elements. The export grain demand after a brief period of dullness in early September has recently developed to such an extent as to upset even the most optimistic calculations. The quotations on grain tonnage have almost doubled in the past two months, going 5d and 6d beyond the high record established in the fall of 1914, and the upward movement in prices is still in full swing.

Estimates by competent shipping interests state that Great Britain, France and Russia are now utilizing approximately 50 per cent of the cargo space on all steamers leaving Atlantic ports of the United States for Europe. Most of this space is being used for munitions. This applies particularly to the regular steamship lines. The net result is that private shippers are having great difficulty in obtaining any proportion of prompt freight space, despite willingness to pay high freight rates.

Flour export is suffering from this cause. Exporters are handicapped to a large extent by inability to contract for immediate space at any figure, while the high prices asked for November and December ocean room are making export sales almost impossible.

A comparison of the ocean freight rates on Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 to London show an advance from 45c on Aug. 1 to 65c on Oct. 1. Liverpool rates on flour were 45c per 100 lbs. on Aug. 1 and were 65c on Oct. 1. Grain rates have advanced from 10½d to 18d, or almost double. Advances in the past 60 days on flour to Glasgow have been from 50c to 65c; to Rotterdam, 50c to 65c; to Copenhagen, 55c to 75c; to Havre, 55c to 80c.

Arrangements have been perfected by the Australian government whereby sufficient freight room has been secured to move the next wheat crop.

Price-Fixing Decision

Decision in Kellogg Case Does Not Affect Right to Fix Retail Price, Says Attorney.

Within the last few days another court decision has been handed down on the ever-fascinating question of price-fixing. In order to see how it affected the general situation, I have obtained a copy of the decree, and also a statement from the manufacturer against whom the decision was rendered. The case was that brought by the United States government against the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flakes Co. in the United States Court of the Southern District of Michigan.

Several months ago the government began suit against the Kellogg company on the ground that its method of selling its corn flakes was a violation of the anti-trust acts and an interference with competition. The plan which the government objected to was this: The Kellogg company sells corn flakes in cartons. Its invariable price to the retailer in any quantity is $2.80 per case, and the fixed price to the consumer is 10 cents a carton. The Kellogg company got a patent on its carton, having no connection with its corn flakes, and claimed that this gave it all rights that any patentee had to fix the price at which its product should be sold by jobber and retailer. At that time it controlled the jobber by making him agree to resell only at $2.80 and threatening him with penalties if he did not, and it controlled the retailer by notifying him and practically making him agree to resell only at 10 cents. In addition to this, every package bore this notice:

> This package and its contents are sold conditionally by us with the distinct understanding, which understanding is a condition of the sale, that the package and contents shall not be retailed nor advertised, nor offered for sale at less than 10 cents per package. Retailing the packages at less than 10 cents per package is a violation of the conditions of sale, and is an infringement on our patent rights, and renders the vendor liable to prosecution as an infringer.
>
> KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both jobber and retailer were notified that if they broke the price they would be cut off. In one case a buyer did break the price and was sued by the Kellogg company in a state court, which upheld the legality of the plan by granting an injunction.

There were some legal skirmishes over the government's case, and the Kellogg company finally agreed that the court should make a decree against it enjoining it as follows:

> (a) From requiring jobbers to enter into any agreement or understanding to resell toasted corn flakes purchased from defendants at a price fixed by defendants, and from suggesting to said jobbers, in writing or otherwise, that if they fail or refuse to observe said fixed price they will be cut off from a further supply of said product.
>
> (b) From exacting in any manner from retailers of toasted corn flakes any agreement or understanding that they shall sell the same at a price fixed by defendants, and from suggesting to said retailers, in writing or otherwise, that if they fail or refuse to observe said fixed price they will be cut off from a further supply of said product.
>
> (c) From packing or selling said toasted corn flakes in cartons or boxes having thereon the following notice, to-wit:
>
> (Text of this notice appears above.)

The Kellogg company very kindly sent me the following statement giving their interpretation—and I suppose their counsel's—of the decree:

> We fought the case vigorously and recently, after consultation with the best legal advice that we could secure and with others interested in price maintenance, came to an agreement with the United States attorneys upon an amicable settlement and an agreed decree that enjoins certain practices which the government officials view with distavor and which we have not used for some years.
>
> It, however, preserves to us our basic sales right of selecting our customers, providing there is no conspiracy, agreement or understanding with others in reference to whom we shall select. The decision enjoins us from requiring either jobbers or retailers to enter into an agreement or understanding to resell the toasted corn flakes purchased from us at a price fixed by us, and from stating that if they fail to observe said fixed price they will be cut off from further supply. It further enjoins us from printing on our boxes and cartons the notice which formerly appeared there.
>
> For some years, as you know, we have had no contracts with jobbers or retailers aside from the patent notice on our cartons as to resale price, and, as we have had no such contract, we obviously have not endeavored to enforce such; and in view of this widely known fact the consent decree only prohibits old and abandoned methods.
>
> The patent notice we will discontinue, although when we adopted this notice it was upon competent legal advice and in good faith, believing it to be lawful. Since, however, the court believes it not legally justified, we agreed to abandon it.

Now let us see how all this fits into the situation as to the price-fixing law, as it existed before. It does not affect it at all. When the suit was begun the Kellogg company sold only to jobbers, which indeed is its present practice. It was going to jobbers and making them sign an agreement—it stopped this some time ago—on penalty of being cut off, to resell at $2.80. It could not go to all the retailers, since it did not sell them, but it made it clear to retailers in various ways, which included the notice reproduced above, that they must resell at 10 cents or they would find their supplies cut off. The latter result the Kellogg company would bring about by forcing the jobber who had sold the cutter to cut him off.

The court says now that the Kellogg company, and, of course, any other manufacturer, may not require jobbers to sign or make agreements to resell at a certain price, and may not threaten those jobbers to cut them off if they do not so resell. Nor may it notify retailers to sell at a certain price or threaten to interfere with those retailers' supplies if they do not. But what does all this amount to, in the way of taking from the Kellogg company any power that it had before to stop cutting? Nothing, as I see it, for the Kellogg company's right to choose its own customers, to sell or not to sell, has not been and cannot be interfered with. The jobbers all know what price the Kellogg company expects them to sell corn flakes for. Suppose one of them sells at $2.65 or $2.70. No arrangement has been made between the jobber and the Kellogg company that the price should not be cut—there is neither contract, suggestion nor the hint of it. But the Kellogg company merely exercises its fundamental right of choosing its customers and cuts the jobber off. And, as the jobber knows it will do that, and probably doesn't wish to be cut off, the same result is accomplished without an agreement or a threat, and he holds the price.

As to the retailer—the Kellogg company doesn't sell retailers—the company has the same rights that it had before to stop retail cutting and to interfere with the supplies of a retail cutter. It had no real right before and it has none now—except to learn the name of the jobber who is selling the cutter and to cut that jobber out. It can do that just as freely today under the above decree as it could before, and nobody can question it in the slightest degree. In other words, what a manufacturer may not do by agreement, understanding, suggestion or threat it can do just as effectively through his fundamental right of choosing his own customers.

That is why, in my judgment, the latest decree not only has no special bearing on the price-fixing situation, but will probably have none on the Kellogg company's methods of selling its product, or the methods of any other manufacturer. (Copyright, October, 1915, by Elton J. Buckley.)

Proper Branding of Mill Feed.

Information reaching this office indicates that some millers are becoming lax in the branding of feed which contains screenings, says a Millers' National Federation bulletin. It is important that feed which contains screenings (or scourings) be so branded as to indicate that fact. Please note that the United States Department of Agriculture has ruled that SCOURINGS or SCREENINGS, and feed which contains scourings, should be branded in the same manner as if it contained screenings. The form of branding recommended by the federation, and accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture, is "Wheat Bran With Ground Screenings Not Exceeding Mill Run," etc.

Sufficient time has elapsed for all millers to be familiar with this ruling, and the authorities are reasonable in expecting that mill feeds be properly branded.

Owing to peculiar conditions of the wheat crop this year, special care should be exercised as to the guaranteed analyses of mill feed.

Lake Freight Situation.

The freight situation on the lakes is becoming acute, because, in addition to grain traffic, there is a heavy traffic in other lines. Rates are about the highest in history from Duluth and Canadian ports. It is feared that a pinch will result in accumulation of stocks at the terminals, and that Canadian wheat will be forced to find another outlet. It is this factor which suggests to Minneapolis dealers that Canada will remove the duty discriminations in its tariff, which would automatically allow the free entrance of the Dominion grain into the United States.

Minneapolis and other Northwestern millers have been buying Canadian grain, unconfirmed reports indicating several purchases of 250,000-bu. lots. The grain is said to have been bought delivered on basis of Minneapolis—that is, the Canadian price was 10c per bu. less than Minneapolis, which absorbed the duty.

Average Yield 4 Bus. and 40 Lbs.

The average yield in milling of winter wheat from this crop, from the best information compiled by Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, is four bus. and 40 lbs. This yield represents a mixture of good and bad wheat. Some mills with an exceptional wheat supply have been running as low as four bus. and 30 lbs., but very few have been able to make a barrel of flour with less than this amount.

A Billion-Bushel Crop

Government Report Indicates Largest Wheat Harvest on Record—Corn Yield High, Too.

American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever produced. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bus., the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the government's October crop report, issued last week, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay. Corn still is king of crops, with indications of 3,026,150,000 bus. While that is 98,000,000 bus. below the record of 1912, the final production when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled may more than make up the deficiency. The higher prices this year assure the most valuable corn crop ever grown. At prices to farmers prevailing Oct. 1, the corn crop is worth $2,133,000,000.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and the government's early-season forecasts moved up month by month, so that last week's preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000 bus. Wet weather at harvest time, however, reduced the quantity of winter wheat so that much of it will not be available for milling purposes and will have to be used for feed. At prices prevailing Oct. 1, the farm value of the crop is $910,844,000, considerably more than ever was had for a wheat crop before.

Oats will exceed the record of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bus. Barley will exceed its record by 13,000,000 bus., sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bus., rice by 500,000 bus. and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

The barley crop, like the other small-grain crops and wheat and oats, have overrun early forecasts of production and exceeds that of any previous barley crop, the estimate being 237,000,000 bus., which compares with last year's estimate of 195,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years of 182,000,000. The quality is very good for feeding purposes, being plump and heavy, but much has been badly stained by rains after harvest, reducing the quantity for malting.

How to Sew a Bag.

The Memphis Bag Co., Memphis, Tenn., a branch of the Bemis Bag Co., has issued a circular showing in detail the correct method of sewing a bag of flour. Four illustrations are given and the description tells the methods to avoid and the correct ones to use. It will be sent to all millers making application.

New Chicago Regulations.

The Chicago Board of Trade members adopted amendments to the rules last week providing for the calling of margins of 10 per cent on purchases of grain to arrive and the giving of one day's notice when the seller is unable to fulfill his contract. A rule was also adopted giving the president and the board of directors power to suspend members for trading out of hours.

Ohio State Report.

The October report for Ohio by the State Board of Agriculture makes the wheat crop 36,000,000 bus., or 6,000,000 bus. under the last government estimate. Quality is placed at 86 per cent, against 98 a year ago. The report says that nine per cent of the 1914 crop is still in farmers' hands, against 13 per cent a year ago. Ohio oats crop is placed at 55,000,000 bus.; quality 89 per cent, against 91 per cent in preceding year. Corn prospect is 95, compared with 89 a year ago at this time.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

A favorable opening in flour business in Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week gave way to a reduction in volume of business, owing to sharp advances in prices. Mills marked up quotations sharply following the advances in wheat, and buyers refused, in most cases, to meet the new levels. Toward the close, when weakness set in, a change for the better in the sales of flour was noted. Even then, however, business was largely for immediate needs.

Wide variations were quoted in prices locally and in the interior. The prevailing range on straight was $4.95 to $5.25, in jute, Kansas City. On patents the prevailing quotations were $5.25@5.65. Many buyers who received these figures in response to inquiries expressed the opinion that the market gave evidence of only a temporary spurt and refused to do business. On the other hand, reports by some mills indicated good sales. Deferred business was irregular, one sale of 65 per cent patent for October-November-December delivery being reported on a basis of $4.95 in jute. Most mills, however, showed a willingness to make concessions of no more than 10@20c on deliveries for the next 90 days.

Competition with the Northwest was more favorable from the standpoint of the Southwest. Kansas and Northwestern prices in the East, for example, appeared to be almost, if not practically, on a par, which is a considerable improvement from the conditions some weeks ago. This was reflected by sales in the East.

The volume of export business was probably smaller than that of the preceding week, being still confined almost entirely to Central America and the West Indies. Very little interest was reported on the part of European importers.

There was little activity in clears, the sales reported by millers being largely domestic. The range on first clears was $3.95 to $4.25, jute, an advance of 15c. Second clear also advanced, reaching a range of $3.35 to $3.80. Indiana was again a buyer, paying $3.60. One of the leading mills of Kansas City reported domestic sales of the better grade of first clear at $4.10@4.25.

Reports from Kansas indicated that some mills which had been running full time slackened to half-time runs, due to reduced volume of business. Advices as to deliveries of wheat showed little change from the conditions existing the preceding week.

* * *

Prices of soft wheat flour were marked up 10@20c, best patents going to $5.70. Mills reported a good business for immediate consumption. Colorado soft wheat mills made quotations about 50c lower than those on Missouri soft wheat patents, and are getting into local and Southeastern territory. Local mills continue to experience difficulty with the new crop soft wheat in this vicinity.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, October shipment, $4.95@5.25; October-November shipment, $4.75@5.05; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.95@4.25; second clear, $3.35@3.80.

Mill Feed Trade Still Irregular.

Mill feed trade was irregular throughout the week. Price changes were small. In fact, the changes noted locally were fewer than in several weeks. The trade in shorts displayed a better tone than that in bran.

Sales of bran were largely at 85c to 86c, although one extensive distributor quoted the market as low as 82c. Offerings by mills were not heavy and the demand was confined largely to the East and to local consumers. On the Board of Trade the few sales made were up to 87c, but these transactions were not representative of the actual market. It was asserted that the Northwest was offering bran in the East on a basis of 82c in Kansas City.

Consumption of bran in Kansas City proper is likely to increase from now on, for with the opening of this week local war horse contracting dealers removed their British inspections to this market, which means that many hundreds of horses will be added to the animals consuming the feed here.

There was evidence of some improvement in shorts. The best tone was quoted on brown, bulk of sales of this variety being at 97c to $1. Gray shorts were quoted at $1.05 to $1.15, with $1.10 covering the main business; white, $1.15 to $1.30. Fancy white middlings remained at $1.25 to $1.40.

Low grade moved up in price, but there was only a little improvement in the demand. Prices are quoted at $3.35 to $3.80, a rise of 15c to 30c for the week, in jute.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85@86c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 97@1; gray shorts, $1.05@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.40; red dog, $1.65@1.90.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.60; first clears, $3.95@4.25; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.20@5.70 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.60@4.85; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.50 @4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.70@123456 123456 1234 7 7 sacks, $4.70@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5@5.30; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 85@86c, red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65@1.90; white shorts, $1.15@1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.20 @5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.70 @6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@6; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25 @1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.75 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6@6.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100: shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Operating schedules of Kansas City mills during the past week were practically unchanged from the preceding week. Total output was 55,600 bbls., compared with 55,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 63,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 59,700 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Mills report shipping instructions being obtained without any difficulty, as advancing prices stimulated buyers to order out on contracts.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Bright weather is so favorable for seeding operations in the Southwest that the movement of wheat marketward is on the decrease. Kansas City received 898 cars last week, compared with 1,216 the preceding week, 1,511 in the same week in 1914 and 265 in 1913. There was sharp competition for local receipts from millers, elevator operators and shippers, and prices advanced fully 7c a bu., while the premium over the December price was about 6c. Relatively little No. 2 is included in the arrivals, although reports indicate that stack threshing is revealing better quality.

On Saturday No. 2 hard closed at $1.09@1.13, against $1.02@1.07 a week ago and 99½c@$1.01 a year ago; No. 3 hard, $1.05@1.12, week ago 98c@ $1.05, year ago 97@99c; No. 4 hard, 95c@$1.04, week ago 88@98c, year ago 94@96c; No. 2 soft sold at $1.13@ 1.15, against $1.12@1.14 a week ago and $1@1.00½ in 1914. The December delivery price closed Saturday at 98½c, week ago 93⅛c, year ago $1.02¼@1.02⅜.

Elevators' stocks of wheat in Kansas City were only 604,855 bus. on Saturday, against 646,841 a week ago and 7,930,480 a year ago.

Corn receipts in Kansas City last week were 127 cars; preceding week, 135; year ago, 109; two years ago, 351. Prices gained about a cent.

Oats receipts in Kansas City last week were 96 cars, against 69 the preceding week, 72 a year ago and 173 in 1913. Prices closed unchanged to 1c higher.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

William Johnson purchased the Casement flour and feed store at Sedan, Kan., last week.

D. A. Danforth, in the feed trade at St. Louis, was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, is visiting in St. Louis and other markets.

Clearances of wheat from New Orleans during September were 1,874,000 bus., compared with 5,383,000 bus. a year ago.

A. H. Williams is salesman for Oklahoma and nearby states territory for the Weatherford Milling Co., Weatherford, Ok.

Henry Vilm, superintendent of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, spent a few days in Wichita, Kan., last week.

The Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., is rebuilding its power plant. A new Bonus water-tube boiler is being installed and other improvements made.

Accumulation of wheat in Kansas City elevators is at a minimum. Present holdings are less than one-twelfth of the supply in store a year ago at this time.

C. M. Connelly, Kansas state grain inspector at the terminal elevators, Kansas City, has been transferred to Salina and will grade all grain handled there.

An unloading elevator of 25,000 bus. capacity will be built by the Bowersock Mills and Power Co. on the Union Pacific tracks in Lawrence. It will be of concrete.

The government report makes the Kansas corn crop 165,000,000 bus., compared with 108,000,000 bus. a year ago. Oklahoma's harvest of corn is 125,000,000 bus., against 50,000,000 bus. a year ago. Nebraska is the largest Southwestern corn state, with 212,000,000 bus., which compares with a crop of 174,000,000 bus. in 1914.

Kansas City received the first new corn of the season on Oct. 4, Oklahoma points shipping four cars, two of which graded fair, while the other two were of very poor quality.

The Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., presented to all of its employes last week a bonus amounting to 10 per cent of their annual salary. This amounts to more than $4,000, as the annual payroll of the mill is in excess of $42,000.

The Kansas City delegation to the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, in Peoria, Ill., was made up as follows: D. F. Piazzek, president of the Board of Trade; E. D. Bigelow, secretary; F. B. Godfrey, E. F. Emmons, C. W. Avery, E. O. Moffatt, E. H. Sullivan, F. H. Briggs, H. C. Gammage and Phillip Doderidge.

H. E. Kelly, of the Loveland Milling and Elevator Co., Loveland, Colo., was a visitor on the Kansas City market in the last week. Mr. Kelly is on a sales trip and plans to cover a large part of the South before returning. "Colorado wheat is of fine quality this year," reports Mr. Kelly, "and flour trade with mills in the state shows a good undertone."

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade will vote Oct. 16 on an amendment to the constitution providing that warehouse receipts or contracts covering grain taken into store by public elevators shall be registered by the registrar of the organization; also that such receipts or contracts shall be canceled by the registrar when the grain is loaded out. This amendment is intended to give greater security as to the grade and kind of grain placed in public elevators by mills and other outsiders.

R. W. Arndt, of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, says the movement of wheat in Dickinson County, one of the largest producers in the state, has been very slow this year. "The light marketing is not due altogether to dissatisfaction with present prices," said Mr. Arndt, "but farmers have not threshed their grain yet. We have been compelled to go to Wichita territory for our wheat, while thousands of stacks in our immediate vicinity are unthreshed. Wheat stacked early is coming out in good quality, but late-stacked wheat shows signs of mustiness. New area will be reduced, but lateness in seeding is due to farmers' desire to avoid Hessian fly trouble."

W. O. Van Arsdale, of Wichita, has contracted for the sowing of 4,280 acres of land around Clovis, N. M. This is the largest sowing of wheat ever launched in that section. The land is virgin sod, but it is the intention to break, disc, harrow and sow it this fall. Four gasoline tractors will do the work and day and night shifts will man them.

The following millers were visitors in Wichita the past week: Ross Stratton, of the Baden Mills Co., Winfield; George H. Hunter and C. W. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., and M. A. Princehouse, of the Aetna Mills Co., of Wellington, Kan.; H. Vilm, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Fred F. Burns, of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: R. Grubb, Powers Lake, N. D., plow; J. Liebl, Clayton, S. D., corn harvester.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

Flour trade showed a perceptible improvement on the advances in last week's markets, but declines later were rather unfavorable. Total volume of sales during the week was larger than for some time, although buying continued for small lots principally and was confined almost altogether to domestic territory. Net advances of 25c to 35c were recorded on both soft and hard winter wheat flour. Quotations by spring wheat mills to local trade showed an equal gain. On Monday soft winter wheat mills were asking up to $5.35 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis, for best patent. Some quotations on patent ranged down to $5.10 per bbl.

The East and South were by far the best buyers during the week. Several large sales were made to distributors in Eastern markets for shipment up to the close of the year. St. Louis mills asked $5.10 to $5.25 per bbl. in sacks for hard winter wheat flour to Eastern trade. Best demand from the East was for quick shipment, as buyers are unable to obtain any spring wheat flour for October movement, except to pay a high premium. Local mills are about on a parity with spring wheat flour in Eastern markets.

Southern demand was confined principally to regular trade on established brands. As usual, buyers in the cotton states made purchases on the advancing markets and withdrew later, when the weakening tone became apparent. Monday, however, witnessed renewed activity by the South. Interest in flour purchases was principally for small lots, shipment within 60 days. Little contracting was done, except sales here and there of 1,000 bbls. Trade to the Southeast also showed material improvement and there is indication that demand from this section will continue large, for stocks are light in all hands and retail demand is active.

Export sales continued at a minimum. Demand from abroad failed to be affected by the rise in wheat prices. The sharply advancing rates for ocean freights have been a discouraging factor in the market. This, combined with the disappointing foreign exchange market, has made importers in Europe hesitate about taking anything from this country. Several small sales of clear were made to the United Kingdom, but the only important sale was 500 bags of hard flour to the Mediterranean. The West Indies were small buyers of clear and straight during the week.

Local jobbers did a fair business in Kansas and spring wheat flour during the week. Bakers bought some flour for quick shipment, but where the trade is supplied with their needs for the next 60 days no buying was done. Kansas mills quoted best patents at a range of $5.10 to $5.25, while spring wheat mills asked up to $5.20 for best patents, shipment up to the first of the year.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 36,000 bbls., compared with 34,000 the week before. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 52,000 bbls., compared with 52,400 the preceding week. The total production was 88,000 bbls., against 85,400 the week before.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.10@5.35; straight, $4.95@5.15; extra fancy, $4.60@4.75; low grade, $3.35@3.60.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.10@4.35; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.15@5.25; 95 per cent, $4.95@5.10.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25 and dark at $5 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 94@95c; soft, 96@97c; mixed feed, $1; middlings, $1.10@1.30; white hominy feed, $25 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20@20.50 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and brown middlings at $1.30.

Mill Feed Prices Are Higher.

Dullness early was followed by a strengthening tone in the mill feed market. Net advance of two cents per 100 lbs. was scored on bran, while middlings were five cents higher for the week. Brown and standard shorts were also higher for the week.

A fair to good shipping demand was the principal strengthening factor in the market. Nothing was sold to Eastern markets, as the trade there is filled up with Northwestern offerings and is displaying no interest in new purchases from this section. Buying by dealers in nearby markets was in good volume.

Best demand of the week was for track offerings. Little contracting was done, for buyers are bearish on the future, particularly in view of the large corn crop and the almost excessive supply of rough feeds on farms. A favorable factor in the cotton states is the sharp advance in cottonseed feeds, which are selling at almost double the price of a year ago and are still advancing. This is likely to mean larger consumption of bran and shorts.

Most sales of bran at the close were on a basis of 94c to 95c for hard wheat bran and 96c to 97c for soft wheat bran. Middlings advanced to a range of $1.10 to $1.30 per 100 lbs., sacked.

Receipts of mill feed in St. Louis last week amounted to 54,870 bags, compared with 43,500 bags in the preceding week and 33,140 bags last year. Shipments were 42,760 bags; last week, 57,780; year ago, 46,430 bags.

Dealers to National Convention.

About 30 grain dealers and railroad representatives left St. Louis Sunday night on a special train for the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, which opened in Peoria, Ill., on Oct. 11. J. L. Messmore, Marshall Hall and C. F. Beardsley composed the official delegation of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Among the other dealers in the "unofficial" delegation were the following:

H. F. Jepchun, Samuel Marshall, Martin Mullally, M. C. Bailey, William Klosperman, George Harsh, Alex Harsh, Robert Napier, T. A. Bryant, Edward Seele, Jack McCartney, J. N. Jones, F. G. Lutz, W. K. Woods, W. J. Edwards, John Dower, George C. Martin, Jr., Harry Hunter and H. B. McCormick.

The delegations from Atlanta, Cairo and Memphis joined the St. Louis dealers and left in a special train. Committee on arrangements, which will handle advertising of the St. Louis market in Peoria and which will campaign for the next convention, consisted of George C. Martin, Jr., Martin Mullally and George Harsh.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

J. P. Moberley is erecting a corn and feed mill at Golden City, Mo., and will install a Midget flour mill of 25 bbls. capacity later.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and other Board of Trade organizations are closed today, Oct. 12, to celebrate Columbus Day.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday of this week.

E. P. Bronson, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was renewing acquaintances on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday.

H. S. Field is traveling in the Southern states for the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis. Mr. Field was formerly New York and Pennsylvania salesman for the company.

Halfdan Hafstad, of Bergen, Norway, was among the foreign visitors in the St. Louis market last week. Mr. Hafstad is buying flour for his company in Norway, which is a large importer of all kinds of grain products.

The Litchfield Flour Mills Co., Litchfield, Ill., has been incorporated by C. B. Munday, J. G. Munday and G. A. Ward. This company succeeds the Litchfield Mill and Elevator Co., which was in financial trouble some time ago.

H. C. Barr, of the Princeton Milling Co., Princeton, Ind., was looking for low-grade wheat in the St. Louis market last week. "Our local receipts are of exceptionally good quality," said Mr. Barr, "and we need some low-grade grain to mix with it."

M. D. King, of the M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill., who was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, said the wheat moving in his section was of very poor quality. He bought some high-grade wheat on the exchange.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis the past week amounted to 87,760 bbls., compared with 90,600 bbls. in the preceding week and 80,535 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Shipments were 118,800 bbls. last week, 113,050 bbls. in the preceding week and 104,740 bbls. in same week last year.

Max Koch, of Hamburg, Germany, an extensive importer of grain and flour, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Herr Koch has been in this country for three months, contracting for supplies of various kinds. He says that he expects to be able to ship them to his native country soon.

The October government report makes Illinois the leader in corn production with a prospective crop of 372,000,000 bus., compared with 300,000,000 bus. a year ago. Missouri production is placed at 217,000,000 bus. a year ago. Missouri production is placed at 217,000,000 bus., against 158,000,000 bus. last year.

The standards and definitions committee of the St. Louis Millers' Club has received numerous communications from members containing suggestions to be used in the formation of definitions and standards for flour. However, the committee wants to hear from every miller in St. Louis territory and welcomes communications on this very important question.

St. Louis wheat receipts continue to show a big margin over the arrivals for the corresponding period last year. In the past week receipts were 886,584 bus., compared with 1,125,859 bus. in the preceding week and 566,958 bus. last year. The decrease from a week ago is accounted for by the more active seeding operations, which have reduced country marketing, notwithstanding the sharp advances in prices. Shipments of wheat from St. Louis last week were 810,820 bus., in preceding week 816,130 bus. and year ago 509,710.

J. P. Waldman, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., was a visitor in St. Louis on Monday and Tuesday of last week. "Flour trade is very good," said Mr. Waldman, "but we are experiencing difficulty in obtaining a good wheat supply. So far on this crop our local receipts have amounted to approximately 15,000 bus., while in a normal year the receipts would have been at least 150,000 bus. We have been taking wheat from St. Louis, but quality there is unsatisfactory. We look for a continued active demand for flour from the South for some time, as practically all purchases are for current needs."

The Monroeville Milling Co., Monroeville, O., has been incorporated with capital of $60,000. George T. Fillius, William H. Heub and H. Osborne are the principals.

We have installed and are operating a

Wheat Dryer

Can and will ship Flour which will give Complete Satisfaction.

HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
Highland, Ill.

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ST. LUKE'S FLOUR MILLS

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High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour.

Leading Brands: Eskay, St. Luke's, Fancy Patent, Excelsior, New Southwest.

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Strictly Pure Winter Wheat Flour

"Valmeyer Patent,"
"Snow White,"
"Pride of Mississippi."

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Soft Winter Wheat Flour

Careful Wheat Buying and Milling with us is a habit.

Result—High Quality Flour

Steeleville Milling Company

Steeleville, Illinois.

HIGH-GRADE
SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

'Where Quality Is Paramount'

New York

New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1915.

The erratic wheat market made the trade practically draw out of the market. During the first part of the week when the market advanced, mills naturally raised their quotations. Prices receded later, but were still higher than last week at the close. On such a market when prices fluctuated so widely, it can easily be understood why the trade lost interest. Buyers have not taken the recent show of strength in wheat at all seriously as they feel it is only a temporary drive and the later weakness which developed apparently bears out this contention. In addition to this the extremely bearish government report caused buyers to feel that prices will go materially lower. Immediate stocks of flour are very light, although large quantities are now running from the mills to the trade and all in all buyers are fairly well supplied for some little time to come. Naturally with the light supply on hand, spot stuff is rather eagerly sought after and rather stiff premiums are being paid.

Spring patents were generally held at $5.15 to $5.40 jute for October-November-December shipment, although some mills were holding their price at prohibitive levels, asking as high as $5.60 jute. Business was practically at a standstill and such as was put over represented sales made by receivers who had bought when the market was lower and were therefore able to undersell mill prices.

Kansas straights were generally held at $5.25 to $5.35 in sacks, with business on same very quiet. It is understood, however, that several mills during the first two days of the week made prices as low as $4.90, and were able to secure some business at this figure.

Spring wheat clear was generally held at $4.75 to $5 in sacks, with a limited amount of business turned over, as the trade was not disposed to pay the higher price. Kansas clear was generally held at $4.85 to $5.10 in sacks, with business on same practically nil.

Soft winter wheat straight was quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in wood, with business on same very quiet.

Mill feed prices showed an easier tendency again during the week and demand was only of a routine character. City bran in bulk was held at $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5@5.65; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, $3.75@4.25.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@5; low grade, $4.25@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.65@5.80; straight, new wheat, $5.25@5.35; clear, $4.85@5.10.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22; standard middlings, $22.50; flour middlings, $27.75; red dog, to arrive, $31.50; oil meal, $39@40; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $23; middlings, $22@33; red dog flour, $34.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: H. K. Schafer, Omaha, Neb.; R. E. Kidder, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Crites, Circleville, O.

Trade gossip in New York indicated that several large sales of flour for export have been made in the last fortnight. Conservative traders estimate workings at 100,000 bbls.

The Haynes Milling Co., Portland, Ind., is installing a grain drier.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1915.

The outcome of an extremely erratic week in the Chicago flour market was very satisfactory indeed, and a large volume of flour was sold for immediate shipment. City mills are all busy and running at full capacity and flour is being rushed forward as rapidly as facilities will permit, most dealers having flour coming and crowding manufacturers for delivery. Bakers and jobbers who have been pursuing a halting policy for months are now apparently very anxious to cover their requirements. This attitude is doubtless influenced more or less by the general trend of opinion that with the market now above the dollar quotation and with speculation now largely predominant on the bull side there is every probability that the top has not been recorded. But the situation is a most peculiar one.

Sales of the Northwestern mills were somewhat curtailed last week, but on the whole mills in the spring wheat section have no complaint. New sales are made daily and the point has now been reached where flour for October shipment is bringing a big premium. In fact, mills who can quote for this shipment are very hard to find. The bulk of sales now being made are for shipment to the first of the year and even to May, 1916. First clear is offered freely, but there is not much demand for this grade just now. Second clear was a little firmer during the week, the demand showing a radical betterment.

The Southwest appears to be just about holding its own on flour for immediate shipment, and so far no large volume of sales for deferred delivery are reported. Southwestern patents for immediate shipment are extremely scarce and are bringing fancy prices. First clear was offered rather freely during the week and buyers have been taking hold of this grade. Second clear is very slow.

The rye situation is practically unchanged. Patent white and dark rye is in good demand for immediate shipment.

The soft winter wheat flour market was very strong last week. Sales of large quantities of soft patents to some of the larger cake and cracker manufacturers were perfected at fancy prices. These concerns, however, are finding it practically impossible to obtain supplies of the lower grades and are paying fancy prices for what little is coming into this market.

Quite an export demand developed the last few days. Numerous inquiries for large quantities came into the Chicago market, but no actual business of any consequence has apparently resulted. However, if the present firmness of the market holds we will undoubtedly see some large sales made for export in the near future.

There has been an improvement in the demand for mill feed of all kinds during the past week and somewhat higher prices were paid for bran, as well as middlings.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, new, $5@5.25; first clear, new, $4.25@4.50; second clear, new, $3.25@3.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.20; straight, $4.80@5; clear, $3.90@4.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.95@5.10; straight, $4.75@4.85; clear, $4.10@4.50.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.80@3.90; No. 1 semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 semolina, $5.10@5.20.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19.50; middlings, $21; red dog, $27@27.50.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.80@4.90; dark, $3.60@3.70.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1915.

Flour trade is not quite so strong as a week ago, but nevertheless mills are all running actively and are likely to continue doing so through the month. They have all the business they can handle for the present and are running overtime to keep up with orders now on the books. Stocks are light among consumers everywhere, but they will be largely increased as the result of buying that has been done during the past few weeks. Mills are filling orders as fast as they can. The local agencies have little or no flour in warehouses, for the cars are sent out again as fast as they come in. Cars are now in such great demand for grain that flour suffers to some extent from a lack of transportation facilities.

Feed trade has not shown any improvement and is quiet, with prices on the decline. A little business is being done right along, but it does not amount to much and supplies are now heavy, because of the active operation of the mills. Business has little chance to improve, as pasturage is excellent and buyers are not in the mood to take new supplies.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $5.75@6 in wood; clear, $4.75; low grade, $3.75.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.50@5.75 in wood; pastry, $5@5.25; low grade, $3.75.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.35@5.70 in cotton; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.95@5.15.

Rye Flour—$5@5.25.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21; standard middlings, $22; red dog flour, $28; oil meal, $36.25; gluten food, $24.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Henry Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, was at the Buffalo office of the company last week, while en route home from an Eastern business trip.

The Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s plant at St. Catharines, Ont., is running steadily at present and is said to be turning out about 8,000 bbls. of flour daily, a large part of which is being shipped abroad.

Receipts of flour at Buffalo by lake for September were 1,117,770 bbls., which is smaller than any September since 1912. The receipts for the season, to Oct. 1, were 5,169,321 bbls., as against 5,642,922 last year to October.

T. S. Banks, manager of the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co. office, Buffalo, has returned from a business trip to New York. He said there has been a large amount of buying in this territory, but it is not quite as heavy as a short time ago.

Buffalo millers would be glad to see the duty taken off Canadian wheat, so they would have a larger crop to select from. There has been talk of this in Canada, but it is not likely to take place. Buffalo grain handlers do not urge the step, as they have enough grain to take care of now.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: M. and J. H. Murphy, Ellicottville; F. B. Combs, Albany; Charles Sawyer, Arcade; B. L. Waite, West Valley; W. W. Finch, Broadalbin; A. M. Newhall, Detroit; E. H. Reynolds, W. H. Noyes and H. D. Richardson, Chicago; E. Natkemper, Indianapolis.

The outbound movement of flour at Buffalo is at its highest, as well as grain, and there is fear that the railroads will not long be able to provide all the cars needed. Flour buying eastward has dropped off somewhat, though this seems to be because so much was bought some time ago for October delivery. Shipping orders were never larger or more urgent than at present.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 11, 1915.

Higher prices stimulated flour business early last week, while the recessions in the market later had decidedly the opposite effect. Total volume of business was larger than in the preceding week. A few sales were made for deferred shipment, but generally new orders were for 30-day movement and represented current needs of buyers. Very few bakers displayed any interest in values, practically all sales being to regular trade.

Established Kansas and Nebraska patents were quoted as much as 25c higher at one time, but closed only 10c higher and in some instances unchanged. Southwestern mills did a good volume of business for current shipment, but their contract business for late delivery was very light. It appears that Northwestern mills have a large percentage of the bakers booked up for the next 60 days, and this trade is taking very little Kansas flour, with the exception of shipments on old contracts.

Best Kansas patents were quoted up to $6.15 at one time, but closed at a top of $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. Standard patents to baker trade were held at $5.25 to $5.60 per bbl. in sacks, Nebraska mills making the lowest price.

Northwestern mills were not active for quick-shipment business, in fact asked a premium of as much as 25c per bbl. for quick-delivery flour over 60-day movement. Spring wheat flour sold as high as $6.25 for advertised brands. Other patents were quoted down to $5.60 per bbl. in sacks, delivered last half October-November.

Iowa mills are averaging about 18 hours. Most of the large plants are running full time, about half of their output moving out on old contracts. The smaller mills, which have practically nothing sold ahead, are running 12 hours on current sales. Prices are in line with Kansas and Nebraska basis.

Mill feed had a weak tone, but price changes were few. Buyers paid up to $21 for bran in mixed cars and were able to get the feed at $19 to $20 in straight carlots delivered. The trade is bearish on late bran and are unwilling to offer these prices for mill shipment. Shorts and middlings are about steady, as there is a good demand for these feeds.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $5.60@6; straight, $5.40@5.80; fancy clear, $5@5.10; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.65@6; standard patent, $5.25@5.75; clear, $4.80@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Iowa wheat is moving in fair volume where farmers are not too busy with fall plowing and other farm work. New corn has not started to move in the state.

Kenny & Co., Hawarden, Ia., have sold their 100-bbl. mill to George Houliston and C. A. Nancolas, of Omaha. The new owners have already taken possession and are operating the plant. Mr. Schumcker is being retained as head miller.

The average of 600 reports received by the Iowa weather and crop service shows only 23 per cent of the state corn crop to be safe from frost on Oct. 1. Over the southern half of the state probably two-thirds of the crop is safe from injury from a hard freeze, but in the northern counties much of the crop is in the roasting ear stage and not very far advanced in that.

The elevator of the Louisiana Grain and Milling Co., St. Charles, La., was slightly damaged by a grain dust explosion last week.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1915.

Further inspection of the hurricane-damaged flour on the local wharves by insurance adjusters has ascertained that the damage to sacked flour is much less than was expected. The heaviest flour loss will be at the New York & Porto Rico sheds, where about 5,000 sacks were piled awaiting stowage in the steamer. The skylights blew away and the flour was wet by wave wash. Insurance men will pay only for flour damaged by wave wash, as their policies do not cover damage by rain. Loss to bakers and jobbers by unroofing buildings will go to $20,000, but this is small, as compared with first estimates. The local stocks at the time of the storm were placed at 50,000 bbls., so jobbers believe that the average loss per sack will not exceed 50c.

Flour quotations were up 25@35c per bbl. on the average for all grades and the market was active. Jobbers were asking firm quotations. City trade showed a firm tone, with indications of large orders for the next month.

Kansas flour was quoted at $5.35@5.50 for high patent. Ninety-five per cent straights were selling at $5.10@5.25 and clears at $4.65@4.75. Offerings were free, except for clears, which were well sold ahead. Oklahoma to Nebraska were in line with Kansas and all prices were stiffly held to the rise.

Spring wheat quotations were $5.25@5.35 for high patents; $5.10@5.25 for 95 per cent patents; clears, $4.55@4.65 per bbl. Some sales were made, but buyers were wary, as they could not get firm offerings. Clears were scarce.

Soft winter wheat flours were up 25c per bbl., with patents at $5.50@5.60. There was a strong demand from the country for family flours. Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala also were heavy buyers of low-grade flours.

Mill feed was in strong demand, both from city and country. Prices were up a few cents, but for immediate shipment deliveries were made on a basis of $1.05@1.06 in carload lots for hard wheat bran.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Oct. 11, 1915.

Selma jobbers were fortunate in booking several thousand bbls. of flour just prior to the sharp advance in wheat this week, and some flour has been booked since the advance.

Cotton continues to bring from 11½ to 12 cents per lb. and cottonseed is selling at record-breaking prices, bringing as high as $38 per ton, whereas the ten-year average in this section is about $17 per ton. Cottonseed meal and hulls are not only high in price, but very scarce. Many oil mills have sold oil cake early in the season for export to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and this is causing a great shortage in meal for domestic consumption and prices will doubtless be almost prohibitive later in the season, as the cotton crop is very short and the supply of seed will soon be exhausted. Of course the high prices farmers are securing for cotton and seed is helping business in the South greatly, but the increase in price will hardly offset the shortage in yield.

There is a good deal of corn coming to market in this section from the farms and is bringing about 65c per bu. delivered by farm wagons. This has practically cut off the demand for outside corn and feedstuffs at this time, but it is thought this local corn will soon be cribbed for home consumption and then there will be a small demand for rail shipments.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices obtain here today, viz.: Soft winter wheat flour, superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.50 to $6.75, wood; high patent (60 to 70 per cent), $5.95 to $6.10, wood; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.75 to $5.85, wood; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.49; pure wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $23; shorts, $27.50.

Local promoters are arranging to establish a series of corn elevators in New Orleans and throughout the state to handle the corn crops of Louisiana and Mississippi. The plant in New Orleans will be equipped with a sheller, dryer and husker and its object will be to make New Orleans a primary market for Southern corn. The Louisiana corn crop is estimated at between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 bus.

Increases in Minneapolis elevator capacity during the last few months or under construction are as follows: Cereal Grain Co., 250,000 bus.; Banner Grain Co., 100,000 bus.; Victoria Elevator Co., 100,000; elevator of the new Atkingson Milling Co., 150,000 bus.; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., 800,000, and Washburn-Crosby Co., 250,000 bus.

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MANY recent reports show that our Granulating Machines have increased the capacity of the mills from 33⅓% to 100%, using same rolls, bolts and power and making a far better and easier baking flour and better yield.

The Granulating Machines are sent on trial to replace any other machine or device, and guaranteed to pay over 200% per cent per annum in any mill over 50 barrels capacity.

Send along with your inquiries, copy of your flow sheet and we will mark it up to show you how to use these machines.

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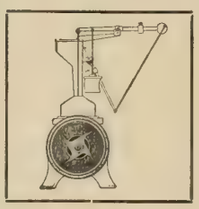

The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.
104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

Extreme dullness continues in the trade in corn products here and at Missouri River points. The same applies to Kansas. In the last week business of local manufacturers was as light as it has been at any time this season, and there was hardly any evidence at the close Saturday of any turn for the better in the trade in the near future. Competition from new corn now available in the South was the depressing influence.

Weather in the South last week, according to reports coming to local dealers, was favorable for the new corn movement, and this acted as a damper. A few cars of new corn have been received here from Oklahoma, which emphasizes the abundance in that state and its ability to get into Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and other important consumers of corn products. Kansas City sent a few cars of old corn into Louisiana, the buying being attributed to damage to Argentine corn by the recent storm in that state. The Argentine corn had been shipped in on a contract providing for the delivery of old grain, hence the necessity of coming here to replace that damaged. Manufacturers of corn products said they did not feel any change in trade from the storm.

The market on cream corn meal held at an unchanged level, being quoted at $2.70. A discount of 20c to 25c was quoted on standard. Hominy grits were quoted 10c higher than cream corn meal.

With corn lower, corn chop was reduced to $1.17 for No. 2 mixed, which compares with $1.18@1.20 a week ago. Even local business was limited in chop.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.50@2.70 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.60@2.80; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.17 per 100 lbs.; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

Sharp declines were scored on corn goods during the past week, reductions of 20c per bbl. being made on corn meal, grits and hominy. The lower prices reflected the weakening tone in the cash corn market. With the new corn movement approaching, still lower prices are looked for by buyers, consequently the volume of business last week showed little change from the preceding period. Mills did a fair business to the South, while Southeastern demand was good. In many parts of the South local corn is being milled. This is reducing the demand for corn goods from this market. However, regular trade continues to buy from St. Louis and nearby corn millers.

Cream corn meal sold at $3.15 per bbl. in wood during the week. This compares with $3.35 a week ago. Grits, hominy and pearl meal were also lower, selling at $3.45.

Corn feeds were slow sale during the week, the trade not taking hold on the declines. Not much business is anticipated until new corn moves or at least until prices move to a settled basis.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1915.

Corn products have shown no material change the past week, though the market is on the eve of readjustment to the new crop. Mills continue to grind old corn, new having too much moisture for the present. Old corn is quoted 68c to 70c. Fair demand is mentioned for corn meal, which is quoted $1.75@1.85 per 96-lb. bag.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1915.

The heavy arrivals of old corn benefited the bears, and prices melted away slowly but steadily during the week. The reliance upon a big crop has been dominant for some time; and as the weather changed for the better last month and continues to hold up nicely, the bullish enthusiasm waned considerably. White corn meal is quoted at $1.75@1.80 in 100-lb sacks; yellow at $1.70@1.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1915.

The corn products market was lower during the past week and the decline is regarded by dealers as affording a reasonable basis for purchases, but trade is reported slow, as is the case with most every sort of feed at present. Quotations are: Hominy, $29 per ton; corn feed meal, $29; cracked corn, $30; granulated corn meal, $1.70 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.70; white corn flour, $1.80.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1915.

Prices on corn goods remained unchanged last week and the market was quiet in spite of the hurricane. Many inquiries were received from country points where stocks were swept away in the gulf coast region of Mississippi and along the Mississippi River by broken levees. Stocks were depleted by relief expeditions which carried out hundreds of bags of meal and both the state, city and federal governments placed large orders. Brisk business is expected in a few weeks, when the real demand from country points is expected to develop. Country corn in bulk was freely offered to local jobbers at prices ranging from 75@80c per bu. for No. 2 yellow. Later reports show that the damage to corn in cribs was much less than first reported, as the storm made few inroads in the Louisiana corn and sugar cane sections, except within 40 miles of New Orleans. Ruling quotations on corn goods in carlots, basis cottons and jutes in bbls. and 100s were: Cream meal, $3.65@3.70; standard meal, $3.45@3.55; hominy, $3.85@3.95; corn flour, $3.45@3.55.. grits, $3.95@4; unbolted meal, $27@27.50 per ton.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

There was somewhat easier feeling on corn goods prices during the week and some grades showed considerable decline with business of a hand-to-mouth character.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.65; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.70@1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.48@1.53; grits, $1.49@1.54; flakes, $1.90.

Michigan State Report.

The October report of the Michigan Department of Agriculture makes wheat area 94 per cent of last year. Yield is placed at 20.8 bus., compared with 19.5 bus. in September report. Rye area is 95 per cent of last year. Corn yield is 27.7 bus., against 34 last year.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 11, 1915.

The flour market does not show much change from last week. Mills report sales as being very slow, not much new business, and, while there has been quite a few inquiries from the East and Southeast, prices are too far out of line to permit of any sales. Orders confined to the Southwestern and local territory, and prices range from $5.60 to $5.80, basis Missouri River rate points, on good Kansas patents. Mills continue to run about three-fourths time and are able to get enough milling wheat to keep them running. No export business is current. From the various traveling men and dealers, it looks as if the flour demand should pick up considerably in the next week or 10 days, as stocks in merchants' hands are low.

Wheat has been strong all week, despite the government report showing increase in wheat estimates. Receipts continue good, 253 cars in Wichita, against 339 a year ago. Sales were reported as follows: Four cars No. 2 wheat, $1.11¼ to $1.12; five cars No. 3, $1.07 to $1.11; 17 cars No. 4, $1.02 to $1.05½. All sales were made basis Missouri River points and no sales were reported for export.

The feed market has been in a slump and mills report a falling-off in sales. Bran is bringing from 82c to 86c, basis Kansas City, and shorts from $1.20 to $1.30.

WICHITA NOTES.

Seven thousand bags of flour was started last week to the unfortunate Belgians from the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan. It goes forward in three carloads and will be shipped to New York. The purchase was made with money contributed by the people of Kansas. Shipments of this nature have been moving from Kansas for the last year now.

From all information received we are inclined to believe that the wheat acreage this fall will be as large as a year ago. From the sales of tractor plows, we believe that Kansas will be able to put in fully as much as last year, and in less time. Farmers are getting ready to sow in the southern half of the state. Many growers have followed the instructions of the agricultural college in regard to late sowing so as to kill the fly.

According to Prof. George A. Dean, of the entomology department of the Kansas Agricultural College, the rainy weather the past two weeks has saved the farmers of Kansas a large sum of money. There will be no chinch bugs to fight this fall, according to Prof. Dean. Fungus diseases have been fostered by the wet weather and these have killed the chinch bugs. In fact, the present generation of chinch bugs has been almost exterminated.

Memphis

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1915.

Flour business has shown wonderful improvement within the past 10 days. Jobbers are getting more orders than they can take care of and are having to wire shipping instructions daily in order to keep up with the demand. This is due to the fact that not only jobbers but retailers have been letting their stocks run low for some time, due to the unsettled condition of the market. However, since the price of cotton is so much better and since flour is not so high, comparatively speaking, business has commenced to look like "ye olden times," and salesmen, jobbers, retailers and all are very much pleased with conditions in general. There has been a big business on good high-grade flour and just a fair business on the lower grades. There is a good demand for all kinds of corn products and at prices that are very reasonable. There is a big scarcity of corn bran and this product is bringing a big premium at this time. Hay has been running much better as to quality, both timothy and alfalfa.

MEMPHIS NOTES.

W. A. Gough, formerly of Gough & Smith, brokers, Meridian, Miss., is now representing the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., in Mississippi.

Moore-Blake Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., reports that, while their business is practically new, still they have made an exceptionally good showing for the time they have been in business.

The many friends of Harry Glenn, Marissa, Ill., are very glad to know that he has just about recovered from a recent operation and that he will be back on the road within the very near future.

S. E. Rison, manager of the U. S. Feed Co., Memphis, Tenn., left Saturday for an extensive trip through the North and will, of course, meet with the grain dealers' national convention at Peoria.

Eugene Grissom, Tupelo, Miss., representing the Fort Collins Mill and Elevator Co., Fort Collins, Colo., was in Memphis last week, and reports that the trade is taking hold of good-sized contracts right along.

J. E. Bartlett, of J. E. Bartlett & Co., Jackson, Mich., spent several days in Memphis recently. Mr. Bartlett was very much interested in the cottonseed meal and hulls market while here. He was also looking after other interests in this section.

The Memphis Merchants' Exchange will be represented "officially" at the G. D. N. A. by Messrs. L. P. Cook, A. C. Roberts and S. E. Rison. There will be quite a few others from here who will attend, including E. E. Buxton, Ernest Wheeler, E. L. Mofield and J. L. Nessly.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11, 1915.

Flour prices advanced about 20c per bbl. in Nebraska during the past week, reflecting the strong tone in the wheat market and the scarcity of good milling wheat. Quotations in the interior range from $5.80 to $6.20 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. In the northeastern and central parts of the state $6 is the ruling price. Omaha mills have raised their carlot price to $5.80 per bbl. in sacks. This represents an advance of about 50c per bbl. for the week and shows the relatively stronger tone to cash wheat in the local market, compared with quotations at interior points.

Buying was in fair volume on the advance. Most business was to regular trade for quick shipment, little contracting being done. Some business was transacted with Eastern buyers, but generally in small lots for current shipment. Nebraska mill prices are in line in Eastern markets for quick-shipment business, but are too high on contract sales.

Mill feed was steady all week. Demand was unchanged in volume from the preceding week. Omaha jobbers are offering mills a range of $17 to $17.40 per ton for bran in carlots, sacked, five-day shipment from mill, and shorts $22 to $23 per ton. To mixed-car trade bran is quoted at $20 and shorts at $24 to $25 per ton.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.80@6.20; straight, $5.60@6 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $17@17.40; shorts, $22@23. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Chester Underhill has opened a flour and feed store in Stromsburg, Neb., and will handle in carlots.

Mrs. Ella Erickson has purchased the Charles C. Jefferson flour and feed business at Bassett, Neb, and will operate it.

The Bennet Milling Co., Bennet, Neb., has opened a flour and feed warehouse at Panam, Neb., and will handle all of its products.

Incorporation papers were issued last week to the Dodge Milling Co., Dodge, Neb. Capital is $10,000. Principals are V. J. Yunek, John Birchem, A. J. Wisniski and others.

Business men at Scottsbluff, Neb., are considering rebuilding the plant of the Scottsbluff Roller Mills. It is likely that a co-operative company will be organized to erect a mill of 50 bbls. capacity.

The indication is that Nebraska farmers will sow a smaller area to wheat this fall than during the past two years, but the reduction will be less than 300,000 acres. Nebraska can count on having an acreage in excess of 3,000,000 sown to wheat this season.

The Farmers and Merchants' Milling Co., Western, Neb., has been incorporated to do a general milling and grain business. Capital stock is $10,000. The company is now erecting a mill of 50 bbls. capacity, which will be ready for operation within 60 days. Incorporators are George F. Sawyer, J. F. Blandin and J. E. Nickel.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1915.

Flour prices have advanced the past week. Soft winter wheat flour was marked up about 25 cents per bbl. in sympathy with the advance made in the price of wheat. A further advance was due on the top price reached by wheat, but was eliminated when there was some loss in the cereal. Business being handled is largely for immediate shipment, though during the first part of last week there was some active contracting for lots of 1,000 to 5,000 bbls. The upward movement checked these bookings. However, it is noted that buyers have more confidence in the future of flour, and the indications are that contracting may become more active than at any time during the season.

There was a sharp advance in the price of wheat during the middle of the week, and then a decline, with a gain of several cents the net result. No. 2 red wheat is quoted $1.20 to $1.21, with under grades irregular and materially lower. Supplies of wheat continue light, and mills continue to make important purchases in the West and Northwest.

Rehandlers of flour report the market strong on spring wheat patents, with no eagerness on the part of millers to sell. Hard winter patents also show firmness, and prices have been advanced to conform to wheat.

Wheat bran has continued easy, with only moderate demand, though some of the mills report nice sales. Fair demand continues for middlings.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.95; standard, $5.75; half patents, $5.65; low grades, $4.95@5.25; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.20@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.50@5.60.

Mill Feed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21; mixed feed, $24@25; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at the end of the week amounted to 26,000 bbls., the same as at end of the previous week.

The Ewell Milling Co. has been organized at Dyersburg, Tenn., by C. W. Ewell. The company has leased a building and announces plans to install flour and meal mill at once.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 286 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of the week were: Wheat, 390,000 bus.; corn, 51,600 bus.; oats, 611,000 bus.

The steamboat Bob Dudley arrived at Nashville this week with the first cargo of new corn from the Ohio River, consisting of 4,000 bags. Ordinarily the first shipment of new corn by the river begins moving in December. This shipment was of more than ordinary interest, in view of the fight being made for reshipping at Nashville, and the Interstate Commerce Commission having practically ignored the Cumberland River as a factor in transportation in handing down its decision against Nashville some time ago.

The Nashville reshipping case came up in the United States Court at Atlanta Oct. 8 on the application of the Nashville Grain Exchange for an injunction against the Louisville & Nashville and other railroads discontinuing reshipping at Nashville. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the carriers to either discontinue reshipping at Nashville or grant the same privilege to Atlanta and other complaining points. The railroads elected to modify the reshipping privilege so as to apply only to carlots of grain, and grant the same to complaining points. This eliminates reshipping in less than carlots at Nashville and places the Southeastern points on an equality with Nashville on carlot business. The local interests can contest the case on the merits. The action is very unsatisfactory to local shippers. The new regulations become operative Oct. 15.

Nold & Adams have purchased the mill at Witwen, Wis., and after overhauling the plant will operate it. For several years the former owners were not active, the mill being idle most of the time.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11, 1915.

Flour prices have followed wheat in its slight upward climb during the week and stand at $5.25 in jute. Buying has hardly kept up with consumption and mills as a result have been running on short time, as the week's production of 6,457 bbls. shows. Last week's production was even lower, 5,790 bbls., while that of the corresponding week in 1914 was 10,938 bbls. and in 1913 was 9,278 bbls.

No Northwestern old crop product can be found on the local market now. The new crop is moving moderately well at 10c to 15c over hard winter wheat flour.

Feed is slow at $20.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25; straight, $4.90; clear, $4.65. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

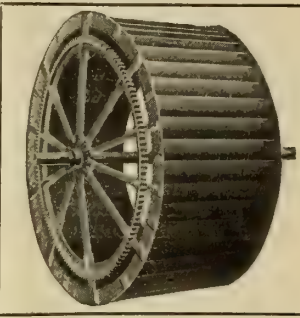
Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.35@5.40.

Mill Feed—$20.50 a ton, in bulk, Indianapolis; in 100-lb. sacks, $22 a ton.

INDIANA NOTES.

C. A. Budd has been elected a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

William W. Howard, secretary, and Samuel A. Holder, chief grain inspector, are the delegates of the Indianapolis Board of Trade to the annual meeting of the National Grain Dealers' Association at Peoria, Ill., this week.



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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

Activity was lacking in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in the last week. The market was featured by increased offerings of meal, notably from Western Kansas and Colorado. The change to lower temperatures did not seem to have any important influence. Prices displayed an easy tone throughout.

Cessation of rains was a help to mills, for climatic conditions were more favorable for operations than in a long time. There was, however, no increase in the supply of choice meal, and dealers again quoted it at $19@20. Prices on No. 1 and No. 2 meal showed no change, although in some cases millers quoted slight reductions to effect sales on the slow market.

In the trade in alfalfa there was apparent a reason for the continued scarcity of choice meal, for the supply of even No. 1 hay, to say nothing of choice, was extremely light. The alfalfa receipts on the whole were very light for this season. Poor hay was weak, moving disappointingly, while some No. 1 brought $13.50.

Mixed feeds did not enjoy an improved demand. The outlets of local mixers were reported in about the same territory as in the preceding, scattered sales being made to the South and Southeast. Hope was again expressed in favorable developments from the continued rise in cottonseed feed prices.

Mixed feed prices were practically unchanged. Some distributors asserted that their business was not broad enough to test values.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $13.75@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $11.50@13.50; standard, $9@11; No. 2, 87@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11, 1915.

Lower temperatures increased the call for alfalfa mixed feeds last week, with result that volume of business was larger than for some time. General trade was better, but the greatest improvement was in the demand from Eastern markets. Sales were almost altogether for carlots, quick shipment. No contracting has been done, feeders taking supplies only as their stocks are exhausted. Here and there dealers are buying for 60-day needs, but the general opinion is that the market will be lower in the next two months, particularly after new corn starts to move in large volume.

The alfalfa meal supply did not show much change. Western shipments were received in about same amount as in preceding week. Advices from Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas, principal shippers to this market, would indicate that mills are cleaning up old contracts rapidly and will be in position soon to offer large amounts of alfalfa meal for quick or deferred shipment. Mixers, however, are showing little interest, except for their immediate needs. With mixed feed trade for the future uncertain, most mixers plan to purchase meal supplies only as they contract mixed feeds.

Quality of meal arriving continues poor. Very little No. 1 or choice meal is to be had in the local market, practically all of the supplies grading No. 2.

Prices did not show much change. Alfalfa meal values continue on an unchanged basis from a week ago, choice being quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1915.

The alfalfa market was much stronger for the week just closed. This was largely due to the entrance of the East into the market, some large inquiries emanating from that section. Receipts were heavier and prices irregular. Choice meal was easier, while No. 1 and No. 2 continued practically unchanged. The tone of the mixed feed business showed considerable improvement. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $19.50@20.75 per ton; No. 1, $15.50@17; No. 2, $14.50@15.50; standard molasses alfalfa feed, $20@21 per ton; No. 1, $21@21.50; grain dry mixed feed, $27@28.50 per ton; molasses grain, $23.50@29 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1915.

Alfalfa prices are a little lower than last week, with very little demand developing. Buyers are bearishly inclined and are holding off their purchases quite generally. Some dealers have had a fairly good demand for alfalfa meal recently, but it has now dropped off in volume. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.25, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $24.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $26.50.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1915.

Heavy deliveries of lespedeza and prairie hays from up-state centers glutted the market here last week. Alfalfa and timothy hays were forced down to low levels and alfalfa was down $1@1.50 per ton in consequence. The demand was nil and jobbers were making almost any kind of price to get the lespedeza moving. Ruling quotations on lespedeza, basis carloads, were $13@14 per ton; alfalfa, choice $18@18.50, No. 1 $17@18, prime $16@17; meal, choice $21@21.50, No. 1 $19@20, prime $18@19; mixed feeds, grain, $23@30, according to quality and grade; molasses mixed, no quotations. Blackstrap was still on the ascent Saturday. Mixers were unable to get it in quantities at any price.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Holly, Colo., in the heart of the Arkansas Valley, one of the largest alfalfa producers in the world, reports that three new milling projects are under way. Capacity will be 50 tons daily for each.

The new alfalfa mill and feed mixing plant of Imig, Graff & Hentzer, Seward, Neb., will be placed in operation by Nov. 1. The plant has elevator capacity of 25,000 bus. and will be able to grind about 50 tons of meal daily.

The Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan., has plans completed for the erection of an alfalfa mill. This will make two plants for Garden City, for the Otto Weiss Milling Co., of Wichita, has already started work on its 100-ton plant. It is the plan of the sugar company to use only the hay from the 7,500 acres it plants annually.

The Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., has started construction work on its new plant at Garden City, Kan. When completed the alfalfa mill will be one of the largest in the country, with a capacity of 100 tons of meal daily. Mr. Weiss has already purchased the alfalfa mill at Holcomb, Kan., and is operating it. When the Garden City mill is completed a resident manager will be installed who will have charge of the Holcomb mill, too. Although work will be rushed, plans indicate that the Garden City mill will not be ready for operation for at least 60 days, and possibly 90 days.

The Arizona Feed and Milling Co. has been incorporated at Mesa, Ariz., to do a general alfalfa milling business. The incorporators are T. F. Crothers, F. L. Davis and John Crawford. The company will use portable alfalfa mills exclusively. It is planned to have in operation from six to 12 portable mills, which will grind the hay direct from the stack and will sack it before being hauled to point of shipment. One machine was put in operation last week on the John Wallace ranch, west of Mesa. It has capacity of four tons per hour and is operated by a 60-horsepower oil engine. The company has already bought 50,000 tons of hay and has contracted for several new mills to be placed in operation within 30 days. A distinct saving is made when the hay is purchased on the farm and not delivered at shipping station. Sacked meal is much easier to handle than hay, affording another saving. The Arizona Feed and Milling Co. will also do custom grinding, but has not made up a schedule of rates. The concern has been successful in persuading railroads to put in a rate of 50c per 100 lbs. on alfalfa meal from Mesa to Central Western points, where most of the product will be consumed. The new rate is much lower than the old charge and enables the Arizona miller to compete on an equal basis with Wyoming and Colorado.

The Jowabick Mills, located in a suburb of Philadelphia, have placed order with the Thomas McFeely Co., of Philadelphia, for six middlings mills. The Jowabick Mills were erected about a century ago and are operated by water power from the Jowabick Springs. The plant has capacity of 60 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. corn goods and 20 tons of feed daily. The Thomas McFeely Co. plans to use this mill to demonstrate the practicability of its machines, for it is a good automobile drive from the main office of the Thomas McFeely Co., located in the Bourse Building.

S. A. Perry will install a 25-bbl. mill in a building which he is erecting at Anamoose, N. D. It will be completed within 60 days.

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WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Julius Peterson, Central City, Neb.

WANTED--Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Owing to mill changing hands, am forced to look for new location. Want head miller's place in medium-sized mill or second place in large mill. Am 33 years old; married; 12 years' experience on hard and soft wheat. Can keep mill in good repair and do ordinary millwright work. Can give best of references and come on short notice. R. L. Schisler, Ozark, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 75 bbls. up. Will work on trial. Can furnish good letters of recommendation as to character and ability. Am married; 39 years of age. Reasonable wages expected. G. W. Hollenbeck, Craig, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 25 to 100 bbls. capacity or second miller in larger mill. Have had 10 years' experience milling wheat and corn. Can keep your mill in good repair and furnish best of references as to character and ability from past and present employers. Am middle-aged; have small family. Can come on short notice. Want steady job with reliable firm. State capacity of mill and wages paid. Will come on 30 days' trial. Address W. C. Monral, Germantown, Ky.

WANTED—Milling and grain bookkeeper and stenographer wants permanent position. Experienced; good reference. Address Box 317, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has a good mill or elevator that he will sell for cash. Also will consider fuel business. Send full particulars and best price at once. Address R. G. List, Suite 500 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

POSITION WANTED—As head miller in small mill or second in large mill. I have had 12 years' experience, am married and have small family. Have been in present mill for three years. Can give the best of references. H. L. Hefty, McCook, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Tecumseh, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Grain elevators in North Dakota, east of Missouri River. Have good land to exchange for all or part. Write D. J. O'Keeffe, Gettysburg, S. D.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1915.

Buying was good until the sudden rise in wheat came. Nothing in the flour line has been sold since for shipment from mills. Buyers think it only a speculative market by outsiders, and expect it to go down about as fast as it went up.

We are having cool weather, but not cold enough to stop seeding, and the acreage on wheat will be about the same as last year. Corn is out of danger and is a normal crop. Oats are very poor.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Patent Flour (basis wood)—$5.40@5.60; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.80@5.10; low grade, in sacks, $3.35@3.60.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.80@5.05.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.50; straight, $5.05@5.20; clear, $4.25@4.40.

Rye—Western in sacks, Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@5.25.

Mill Feed— (spring feed, 100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $30.25@31.25; flour middlings, $29.25@30.25; middlings, $23.25@24.25; bran, $21.50@22.50. Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $22.25@22.75. Winter middlings, bulk, $26.25@26.75; bran, $21.50@22.25.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., required by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, of Milling and Grain News, published weekly at St. Louis, Mo., for Oct. 1, 1915: Editor, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Publisher, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Owner, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, none.

(Signed) W. B. BURNS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1915.

(Signed) CAROLINE HINRICHS.
Notary Public.

My commission expires Aug. 21, 1917.

J. L. Davis has opened a flour and feed store at Roosevelt, Minn. He will buy in carlots and will do both a wholesale and retail business.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DALLAS

CHASE BAG CO.

BAGS of all kinds

CHASE BAG CO. St. Louis, Mo. EST. 1847

CHASE BAG CO. St. Louis, Mo. EST. 1847

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Read This. You Will Be Interested

If you are the present or prospective owner of a Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Every theater goer is familiar with the entertainer, who, at some period of the performance, steps to the stage and announces "a few imitations."

Sometimes these imitations are clever—but imitations have their limitations.

They rest on some peculiar contortion of the body—some expression of the face—or some peculiarly accented manner of speech.

You approve with loud applause—sometimes—but would you not applaud the Original with greater energy and sincerity?

Leadership can only be approached—it cannot be duplicated. It is always emphasized by imitations—which are always superficial—and seldom deep enough to detract from the value of originality.

The History of the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill is one of origination, proving, introduction, successful operation—and imitation.

Five years ago the first Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, offered inspiration to imitators and its main features of merit are today being imitated; just as you have seen the theatrical imitator try to duplicate the prominent characteristics of the star, whose leadership is so firmly established that an imitation is recognized.

But—the principles which invite imitation of the Monarch—are covered by United States patents—and therefore every use of them by others, than ourselves, is a flagrant violation of the law.

The selection and purchase of a Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill signifies that you secure the tangible value involved in long years of experience, the best engineering ability and a consistent manufacturing policy.

The selection and purchase of an imitation—an infringement—is undesirable—inasmuch as we propose to protect our interests and the interests of our patrons, by using to the fullest, the exclusive privileges granted to us, by United States Patents, numbers 1146032, 1146030, 1146034, 1146740 and 1111274, and to prevent the use of these privileges by others.

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Sprout, Waldron & Company

P. O. Box 322, Muncy, Pa.

Triumphs in Trying Tests

THE Wolf Ball Bearing Double Roller Mill emerges from real efficiency tests with flying colours.

In tests for strength, it has demonstrated its ability to bear the tremendous strain of terrific pressure.

In tests for safety, its grinding adjustments have made a crowning record.

In tests for economy, it has clearly proven the feasibility of being operated on fifty per cent. less power than mills of the plain babbitt bearing type.

Bulletin No. 101 explains the merits of the Wolf B. B. D. Roller Mill in detail. Send for a copy.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915 | Number Twenty-One

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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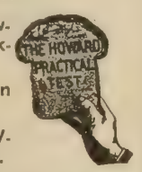
Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

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THE MARK OF QUALITY

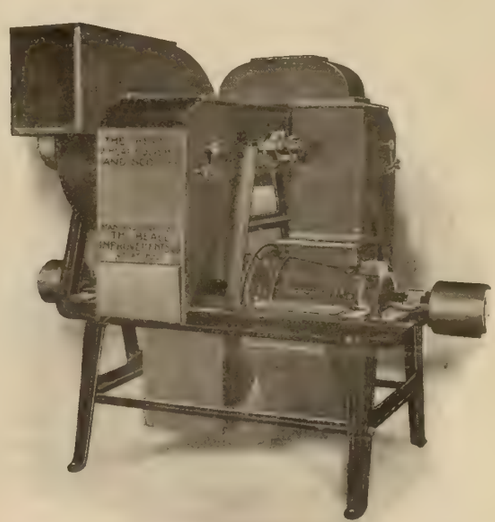
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
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Mills at Superior & Oak

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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If not represented in your market, write us

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Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

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A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

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Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

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A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

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Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
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A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
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See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

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Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
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BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

THE GLOBE MILLS,
Broken Bow, Neb.
A mill where they raise milling wheat. Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

Mention Milling and Grain News when writing these advertisers.

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The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., operates one of the largest mills in the state. It has capacity of 1,500 bbls. and sells its flour to all markets in this country. Its export trade has been developed carefully and Nebraska flour made by Maney is well known in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Herman K. Schafer, manager of the Maney Milling Co. has had experience in different Southwestern mills and is making a success of this Nebraska mill.

The Maney mill at Omaha was built several years ago on the most modern plans. It is of fireproof construction and contains the best machinery.

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The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
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100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
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Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

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Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

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Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
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ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
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250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
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WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
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"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
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A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
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A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
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400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
Schuyler, Nebr.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.
"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

"B. B." Flour
BETTER BREAD FLOUR
The Baden Mills Co. Winfield, Kansas

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

HAVASAK

A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.

The Security Flour Mills Co.
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Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask

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Claflin, Kansas, or
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Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence

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CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

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Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
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CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod. products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
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"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

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The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — **Royal Patent—Eagle Steam**

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — **Reliable—American Beauty**

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres. E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company

East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

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High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited

Member Millers' National Federation

LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Kansas Mills.

The Solomon Valley is famed for the products of our mill

Ask for samples and prices. Our flour will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
Osborne, Kansas

Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
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Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
Atchison, Kansas.

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO.
Great Bend, Kansas
Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
Write for Prices

FANCHON
A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.

The Moses Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

H. NIEMOLLER & SONS
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas,
Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

Three Distinctive Flours
SEQUOYAH, QUEEN, TOP-NOTCH
Meeting Every Requirement—Consumers, Merchants, Bakers
CHEROKEE MILLS
CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

FOR
STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON P. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

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Bran
Middlings
Mixed Feed
WANTED
CORN
Bran
Meal
Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
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The "Oats Specialist"
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FLOUR AND GRAIN OUR SPECIALTY
Wire Us Offers

Globe Mills
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More Wheat Moving

Enormous Spring Wheat Receipts—Money Situation a Factor in Southwestern Movement.

Rains interfered in the winter wheat belt with plowing and seeding operations. A large part of the area was visited with precipitation during the week and caused another delay in sowing and may mean a further decrease in area, for continued rains may lead farmers to abandon plans to sow wheat.

Enormous receipts of spring wheat and an enlargement of the winter wheat movement were encouraging factors last week in the face of rains. Kansas City receipts yesterday, for the first Monday on this crop, exceeded the arrivals of last year. Further enlargement of the winter wheat movement is the present indication.

* * *

Money Situation Affects Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18, 1915.

For the first time on any Monday of the 1915 crop season, wheat receipts in Kansas City today exceeded the arrivals for the corresponding day in 1914. The receipts were 370 cars, compared with 333 a week ago and 308 a year ago. Prices were 1c to 2c lower than Saturday on hard and on soft.

In view of the rains of the latter part of last week, the increase in receipts over last Monday was today deemed as the forerunner of still further enlargement in the movement unless prices break. A new influence is developing in the movement—the money situation—and may play an important part in markets for the present at least.

Here is the money situation that is beginning to count in wheat marketing: Owing to the delayed movement, Kansas and Oklahoma banks are beginning to reduce their balances in Kansas City reserve institutions. Besides, there is now borrowing here by country banks of these two states for the first time on the new crop. This means that the country bankers are going to use their influence to bring about larger sales of wheat, for it is generally recognized that the disappointing wheat sales by farmers are responsible for the strengthening money situation. Money, however, is very plentiful throughout the country as a whole, and much more abundant in Kansas and Oklahoma than a year ago. Still local bankers could find employment for larger funds, and this may tell in the wheat movement from now on.

Last week the Kansas State Bank Commissioner, W. F. Benson, issued a statement showing that the 950 state banks of Kansas lost nearly $1,000,000 in deposits between June and September, whereas they have always gained in this period heretofore. In this period last year the gain was $16,000,000. Present Kansas state bank deposits aggregate $129,000,000, compared with $100,600,000 a year ago. The extraordinary decrease recently and the huge gain of a year ago reflect the difference in the wheat movement of the two periods.

Kansas City elevators today reported stocks of wheat amounting to only 545,622 bus., compared with 8,408,221 on the same day in 1914. The stocks decreased last week 35,907 bus. The fact that there was a decrease here, while the general visible supply statement showed a small increase for the country as a whole emphasizes the unfavorable position of millers of this territory as regards wheat supplies in comparison with millers of other parts of the country. The position of millers of the Southwest is improving, however, so far as wheat is concerned, and there is basis for expecting still further improvement.

* * *

St. Louis Receipts Larger.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1915.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis today, Tuesday, amounted to 186,000 bus., and were more than three times as large as arrivals on same day last year, when 54,000 bus. were received. Quality of the wheat continues poor, but there is a slight improvement apparent.

* * *

Large Northwest Marketing.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1915.

Today's receipts in the three Northwestern markets—Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg—aggregated 6,728 cars, compared with 2,236 cars same day last week and 1,278 cars a year ago. For last week total receipts in Minneapolis were 2,750 cars, against 2,832 cars in preceding week, 3,313 cars last year and 2,735 cars two years ago.

Indications are that Northwestern marketing will continue in large volume for some time. Prizes are fairly high, in the eyes of farmers, and many are taking advantage of the present level. Reduction would mean decreased marketing, but there are many producers in grain belt who must sell their wheat.

* * *

Next Government Report.

The next crop report of the Department of Agriculture will be issued on Nov. 8, at 1:15 p. m., Chicago time. It will give the production and quality of corn, buckwheat, potatoes and flax seed, and average weight per bu. of wheat, oats and barley.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

United Kingdom—Weather favors sowing.

France—Weather seasonable and sowing is progressing but slowly, as seed is scarce and labor likewise.

Germany—Crops all gathered and results favorable.

Russia—Official report that all winter crops are 25 per cent above average.

India—Crop prospects unchanged and on the whole favorable.

Australia—Further useful rains have fallen and high prices are maintained.

Italy—Weather is delaying agriculture and movement.

Spain—Import duties continue by official edict.

* * *

Total Primary Receipts.

The total receipts of wheat at primary markets from July 1 to Oct. 16 were 143,726,000 bus., against 103,019,000 a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 75,519,000 bus., against 94,946,000; corn from Nov. 1, 1914, to date, 243,735,000 bus., against 225,017,000.

Rye Demand Exceeds Supply.

An advance of six cents per bu. in the price of rye has been scored during the first half of October—the result of receipts inadequate to supply the combined demand for export and domestic requirements. Practically all of the rye shown in the "visible supply" is already sold for export, putting the burden of filling daily sales upon current receipts. Lower prices are improbable as long as this condition continues.

Dollar Wheat Union in Kansas.

A meeting of wheat growers was held in Great Bend, Kan., last week to organize a union whose members will not sell their wheat at less than $1 a bu. The promoters of the union are all Barton County men, W. W. Bowman, W. H. Kerr and Peter Unruh.

This committee asserts that in the last four years Kansas growers sold 231,088,694 bus. of wheat for $117,177,754, or about 50 cents a bu.

"Thus Kansas raised and gave away over $60,000,000 in four years, and was fined $2,000,000 for her generosity," the committee reported.

"The wheat growers' union is to remedy this injustice by securing for Kansas a proportionately larger income for larger crops. During the last 25 years the average price of wheat has been 69 cents. Had the farmers received $1 for it the price of production, she would have received $512,176,583 more, or $20,487,063 yearly average."

The following are the declared objects of the wheat growers' union:

To fix a minimum price for wheat based upon the average cost of production estimated to be at least $1 a bu, and enforce it through concerted non-delivery.

To give the market for the first few months after harvest to those forced to sell and interest to those who store by a monthly increase in price of two cents a bu., beginning with August each year, thus preventing excessive delivery at threshing time and providing for delivery throughout the year as demand requires.

To establish and maintain primary markets and sales agents through which to market our surplus wheat in the more expedient and economic ways.

Kansas Pioneer Dies.

D. E. Barnhardt, who operated the first flour mill at Erie, Neosho County, Kan., died last week at the age of 86. Mr. Barnhart operated the flour mill at Erie for more than 20 years with his brother, Joseph Barnhardt, but in late years had led a retired life.

Cotton Futures Act Invalid.

The cotton futures act of Aug. 18, 1914, also known as the Lever law, was declared unconstitutional by Federal District Judge Hough in New York last week, because, as a revenue measure, it originated in the Senate instead of the House of Representatives as required by the constitution.

The decision was rendered in a test suit brought by Samuel T. Hubbard, of the cotton brokerage firm of Hubbard Bros., and others to recover $1,000 paid under protest to John Z. Lowe, Jr., collector of internal revenue, under the provision of the law. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

Frisco Withdraws Tariff.

Supplement Tariff No. 13 to transit rules of the Frisco Railroad was withdrawn last week in a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Kansas City. In line with the agreement between the Southwest Missouri Millers' Club and Frisco officials, as the case was called the Frisco made a statement for the record in which it asked the commission's permission to withdraw Supplement 13 to its transit tariff and stated that its purpose would be to grant transit on grain products, alfalfa meal, etc., in the same manner in the future as in the past.

Export Canadian Flour

The New York Trade Has Sold More Than 1,000,000 Bbls. to Foreign Countries.

Not much has been said of export workings of flour, but inquiries have revealed the fact that more than 1,000,000 bbls. of Canadian flour have been sold abroad by New York exporters on this crop. Most of this business has been done quietly and has been on a basis 20c to 30c lower than domestic quotations. Spring wheat flour from the Northwestern states of this country has been sold in small volume, but spring wheat mills have been buying Canadian flour to fill their contracts, partly because of lower prices and also due to inability of Northwestern mills to make quick shipment.

A. V. Imbs, of the Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., who has just returned from a month's stay in New York and nearby markets, says that the aggregate of Canadian flour sold by New York exporters is larger than ever before. "Cheaper prices of the Canadian product has resulted in its displacing American flour in the export trade," said Mr. Imbs. "All of this flour is moving through this country, but exporters are not paying any import duty, because this flour is moving in bond for re-export."

Spring wheat mills are said to have bought an enormous amount of Canadian flour in the past week to fill export contracts. With Dominion prices as much as 30c to 40c below American prices, New York delivery, Canadian flour is being used almost altogether in filling export contracts. And the export demand has been much larger than current reports would indicate. Large sales have been made to go to the Baltic and Mediterranean ports.

Because of the wheat position in the Southwest, hard winter wheat mills have obtained very little of this business.

* * *

Canadian Wheat Moving, Too.

What is said by grain men to be the largest movement of Canadian wheat through the United States that has ever been recorded is now going through the New York City port. Records of the Produce Exchange up to Oct. 15 show that 4,265,791 bus. have been brought to New York from Canada since the early part of August and reloaded on steamships for shipment principally to England and Italy. This wheat, in order to avoid paying the duty of 10c per bu., comes through in bond.

The Canadian wheat crop, estimated by grain men for this season at approximately 332,000,000 bus., is one of the largest in the history of the Dominion and compares with 256,000,000 bus. raised last year.

Retail Feed Dealers Meet.

The Oswego-Jefferson Counties Retail Feed Dealers' Association held a regular quarterly meeting at the Continental Hotel, Adams, N. Y., Oct. 13. This is a new association, with a growing membership, and its members propose to handle feed on a cash basis. H. R. Wilbur, of the Ames-Burns Co., Jamestown, N. Y., spoke on "The Cash Basis." A banquet was held following the meeting. Buffalo attendants were Roy S. Wilson, of Wilson Bros., and Mark Steele, representing H. T. Morey, Inc.

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The Federation Meeting.

The very important subject of standards and definitions for flour will be taken up at the semi-annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation to be held Friday of this week. It is announced that a special committee of the Federation appointed by President Mennel will meet with the directors and delegates of the organization and propose a set of standards which will be submitted to the Bureau of Chemistry. This branch of the federal Department of Agriculture has charge of the formation of standards and definitions for all kinds of flour and other edible grain products.

That the government experts have decided to promulgate standards for flour, if that is possible, is indicated by their activities in making investigations. Not a few millers believe that the government is attempting the impossible, and it is not unlikely that the government standards, without the assistance in the form of suggestions from practical millers, would have been impossible of adherence.

Probably the most important consideration in fixing standards for flour is the differences prevailing between the flours of various sections. Judging from the proposed standards outlined by the government some time ago, indications are that definitions will be divided into four classes, hard winter wheat, soft winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat flours. It is not believed that millers are opposed to a classification of this kind, but the details for the standards of the different grades is a mooted point. In the original definitions the government experts determined the patents, straights and other grades on a basis of moisture, gluten and ash, but small millers are opposed to such standardization.

It is pointed out that a hard winter wheat patent would vary greatly when made in the same mill if Montana or Idaho wheat was used in one instance and Kansas or Nebraska or Oklahoma wheat in another case. It is difficult to set standards with wheat varying as greatly as it does, and the Bureau of Chemistry will need all the assistance it can get from practical millers.

The Millers' National Federation committee is representative of every milling section. Its members are leaders in their particular districts and have received hundreds of communications from millers who have cited their views. The Federation committee has been assisted by the different local or sectional milling organizations, which have repeatedly instructed members to present their views to that body. With criticisms and suggestions from so many different sources, the flour milling industry should rest assured that the committee of the Millers' National Federation will watch their interests closely in what is one of the most extraordinary developments in government standardization—that of fixing and enforcing definitions for wheat flour, rye flour and edible buckwheat and corn products.

The Moss Bill First.

Winter wheat millers have felt the need this year more than ever before of federal grades on wheat. With the widely varying quality grain moving to market and the difference in standards at primary centers, quite a few millers have felt what they considered an urgent need for national grades of wheat, grading to be under government supervision. Standard grades of corn have been put into effect by the federal government, and it is now only a matter of time before wheat grades and official grades for other grains will be announced by the government.

However, it is the purpose of Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, crop technologist in charge of grain standardization in the United States Department of Agriculture, to delay the promulgation of wheat grades until federal supervision is provided for. In an address before the Grain Dealers' National Association convention at Peoria last week, Dr. Duvel said:

"You undoubtedly would like to have some expression of opinion as to the time you might expect such standards (on wheat) to be fixed. To this question it is impossible for me to give you any definite answer. However, in fairness to you, I wish to state my own personal views as not being in favor of fixing standards for either wheat or oats until after the enactment of suitable legislation providing authority to effectively supervise the application of such standards."

This means a delay in the formation of government standards. Congress will consider a bill at the next session, to be introduced by Congressman Moss, of Indiana, called the Grain Grades Act, which provides for "standardization of grains, co-ordination of all existing inspecting departments or services and lodging of broad supervisory power in the Secretary of Agriculture." If Dr. Duvel's personal ideas are followed in the matter government grades on wheat will not be promulgated until the Moss bill, or one having similar provisions, becomes a law.

Practically the entire grain and milling industry of the United States is in favor of national wheat grades. It is to the advantage of all members of the industry, from the wheat producer to the miller who converts the grain into flour.

With the adoption of federal grades on wheat, complaints of variance in grades on same shipments between different markets should be practically eliminated, for one organization will handle all of this work, will have one set of grades and the work will be, or at least we hope it will be, in the hands of capable men who will be governed by the same standards everywhere.

Mixed-Flour Law Repeal Again.

The American Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn is actively campaigning for the repeal of the present limitations on the mixing of corn flour and wheat flour. This organization made an attempt before the Kansas Legislature a year ago to have the mixed-flour law now effective in that state repealed, but through the activities of Kansas millers the present statute was not modified. Again this year the American Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn has a representative in Topeka, the home of the Kansas Legislature, who declares he will again present his side of the question in an attempt to have the state law repealed at the approaching meeting of the legislature.

But the most active work of this association is national in scope. It appealed last week to the Grain Dealers' National Association, in annual convention, for a favorable resolution on the repeal of the mixed-flour regulations now being enforced by the Washington government, and it is using every effort possible to obtain a strong following. Without doubt the mixed-flour law will be introduced in the next session of Congress. Different congressmen have already declared their intention of introducing bills and corn flour manufacturers are limiting all of their activities to developing sentiment in favor of the bills to be introduced in Congress.

One mistake made a year ago will not be repeated. In the last session of Congress the bill for the repeal of the mixed-flour law was not introduced until almost at the close. At the coming session it will be one of the first bills introduced, and sufficient time will be available for consideration at committee meetings. The American Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn will therefore have sufficient time to present their views.

Flour millers and milling organizations may have a difficult fight, and must start early in order to offset the activities of the American Association. The burden of proof will fall on corn products manufacturers, for the miller of pure wheat flour has public sentiment in his support in this question.

The South Looking Up.

It is a matter of congratulation to the milling industry, as well as to all other commercial interests, that the South is looking up. Sharp advances in cotton and cotton seed in the face of a light crop of the staple have, it seems, had an electrifying effect on business in the South. After a year of hardships from depressingly low cotton, this is a happy development, and no business men in the country rejoice more over it than millers.

Despite all of the propaganda of years, the South is still an important consumer of flour grown out of its territory, and indications now are that it will continue to be counted an important asset of the milling interests of prominent wheat-producing states. The South is going back to cotton on a larger scale, having profited by its experiences of the last year. The world is going to demand more equitable conditions for consumers after the close of the European war, and this promises to have a stimulating effect on cotton consumption. For this reason, there is now strong evidence that the cotton states are not going to devote as much attention to wheat and other cereals as they did in the last year.

In portions of the cotton states there is room for wheat. In these areas wheat should be grown. But the South is peculiarly adapted to cotton, being the world's leading producer of that staple. And there are other parts of the country almost as favorably adapted to wheat as the South is to cotton. Therefore, if the injunction, "Stick to your last," is carried out, wheat will be produced and milled in wheat districts and cotton will be grown in cotton districts—to the profit of the land owners of these areas and to the satisfaction of those dependent on them, including the country at large.

Periods of depression in business create sore spots as a rule. The more fortunate grain belt has commercial interests today who are not so friendly to their cotton belt connections as they were a year ago, the latter, however, not being responsible. This, fortunately, does not apply to millers who should share in the better times throughout the South.

Higher Prices and Wheat Movement.

The rise in prices brought out some wheat early last week, but the volume of increased marketing was not in proportion to that expected. It seems that farmers want still higher values and are not at all satisfied with the current range of quotations. The advances seem to make them more secure in their position, for it is assurance, from their point of view, that the market will be higher later. Seeding operations helped to keep down marketing by growers.

Forming Wheat Grades

Dr. Duvel Outlines Working Plans of Standardization Bureau at Grain Meeting.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14, 1915.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, in charge of grain standardization for the national Department of Agriculture, outlined to the delegates at the nineteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealers' Association the working plans of his organization in obtaining information and making investigations for formulating wheat grades. Dr. Duvel said:

"While we are not in a position to submit even tentative standards at this time, I feel highly honored for the opportunity to meet with you once more for the purpose of discussing some of the factors that should become a part of whatever standards may finally be fixed. That you may have a clearer idea of the present situation with reference to these standards, permit me to state at the outset that up to this time nothing has come up in our investigations to indicate the necessity of burdening the grain interests of the country with any revolutionary ideas in grade requirements. On the other hand, we are working along the line of the grades now in use with the view of making such modifications as the results of observations and experiments prove to be for the good of the greatest number. Let me make myself clear. By this I do not wish you to understand me to mean only our own observations and experiments, but suggestions from every possible source will be most highly appreciated. Present your views in this convention, or submit them through communications addressed to our Office of Grain Standardization or to some of the trade journals for publication, and they will be given careful consideration. It matters not whether you are a farmer, shipper, receiver or consumer; whether you are an independent operator, or whether your interests lie with line houses or co-operative companies, our motto shall continue to be co-operation in the broadest sense.

Moisture an Important Factor.

"With the most discouraging experiences that you are now having in the handling of the new crop of oats and winter wheat, I believe you will agree that standard grades should provide some definite statements as to moisture content. The use of the terms dry, reasonably dry, damp, etc., may serve the purpose of an individual or firm, but uniformity in the application of grades requires something more definite. Just what percentage of moisture should be permitted in the various grades is one of the questions to be determined. During the past few weeks we have secured a considerable number of samples of wheat carrying a grade of No. 2 with a moisture content in excess of 15 per cent. It seems almost needless to say that this percentage is entirely too high. Under no circumstances is such wheat entitled to a grade of No. 2. While we have not correlated all of our data, I believe a limit in moisture content of 13 per cent will prove to be not far from correct for the grade of No. 2 winter wheat, though further investigation may show otherwise.

Favors Dockage Basis.

"In the spring wheat area we have excellent systems for the grading of wheat on a 'dockage' basis. In contrast with this system, many grade rules provide that the wheat shall be clean or reasonably clean or that the foreign material shall not exceed a specified per cent. While the 'dockage' system is more readily applicable to hard spring wheat than to the winter wheats of the Central and Eastern United States, in that the hard spring wheats contain much higher percentage of dirt and weed seeds, is it not desirable to apply the 'dockage' system to all grain? I am free to confess that the more I study the system the better I like it. It shows the producer and country shipper the quantity of such material in his grain. He can determine it for himself if he so desires and even remove it before selling or shipping his grain, if he considers it more profitable to do so. A dockage system will also do away with the entirely too common practice of adulterating grain by the addition of weed seeds and screenings. Screenings are valuable as feed for animals, but they should be sold under an honest label and not as grain. Under a system of discounts for dirty grain the buyer is at liberty to make the discount, whatever he thinks you will stand. However, such impurities as corn cockle, kinghead, etc., that cannot be removed readily by means of the cleaning machinery in common use, must under any system be given special consideration in grading wheat in that they affect its milling value even when present to the extent of one or two per cent. A lowering of the grade or a discount in price which is essentially the same is apparently the only way of handling wheat containing such impurities.

"Grade requirements insofar as they relate to mixtures of other grains offer, for the most part, no serious difficulty. It is true that rye frequently grows with wheat, barley with oats, and wheat with both oats and barley, etc. But the mere fact that they grow together, whether accidental or intentional, need not alter the situation with reference to standard grades. An allowance of small percentages of other grains in standard grades, to cover such mixtures as might occur under good farm practice or under good methods of handling through elevators can surely do no harm, especially in the lower grades. Just what such allowances should be has not been fully determined. Our investigations have shown that unless the difference in price is such as to make mixing profitable the quantity of other grains is exceedingly small except in rare instances. In my opinion, any allowances should therefore be such as to discourage intentional mixing.

To Consider Mixing.

"Closely allied with the admixtures of other grains is the question of mixtures of different classes of wheat. Our observations lead us to believe that standard grades should be fairly well defined along these lines. That on a purchase of hard spring wheat a buyer is entitled to receive wheat of that class and that this same principle should apply to all classes. In this connection I wish to emphasize one of the perplexing problems which must be met in the near future both in the growing and in the grading of durum wheat. The grade rule for No. 1 durum wheat requires that it 'shall be bright, sound, dry, well cleaned and be composed of durum, commonly known as macaroni wheat, and weigh not less than 60 lbs. to the measured bushel.' Let me repeat 'shall be composed of durum wheat.' While in the strictest sense this rule requires 100 per cent durum, commercial usage would allow an occasional kernel of wheats of other classes, and I believe no hardship would result if No. 1 durum were permitted to carry one or two per cent of other wheats. But should this limit not be fixed? Not that the actual percentage would have to be determined on every sample, but to afford some definite means as a basis of settlement in case of dispute as to grade. Much of our durum wheat under a grade of No. 1 is today, and has been for some time, carrying as much as 10 and 15 per cent of spring wheat. Whether it is just under the rule is a question that needs no answer.

Smutty Wheat Sample Grade.

"No discussion of wheat grades would be complete without some reference to stinking smut. In the early history of the department recommendations were made for the treatment of seed wheat for the prevention of smut. Similar recommendations have been made by practically every state agricultural experiment station in the wheat belt. Despite the effort of workers along these lines, I believe you, as experienced grain dealers and inspectors, will agree that smutty wheat is as much of a problem today as ever. I call your attention to this matter because our investigations have shown this to be one of the important factors in grading wheat, and a factor which should be more vigorously applied in grading than is frequently the case. In my opinion, smutty wheat is entitled to nothing better than 'samtionple' grade."

* * *

No action was taken by the convention on the appeal of the American Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn for a resolution in favor of the repeal of the present mixed-flour law. The association again heard an address by ongressman Moss, author of the grain grades act. Baltimore was chosen as next meeting place. The following officers were elected:

President, Lee G. Metcalf, Illiopolis, Ill.; first vice-president, John L. Messmore, St. Louis, Mo.; second vice-president, E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O.; secretary, Charles Quinn, Toledo, O. Board of directors—James L. King, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. W. Forbell, New York City; E. P. Peck, Omaha, Neb.; H. E. Boney, Wilmington, N. C.; Daniel Joseph, Columbus, Ga.; J. P. Donahue, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. F. Owen, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Rahn, Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph Wade, Memphis, Tenn.; W. W. Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.; H. I. Baldwin, Decatur, Ill.; T. A. Morrisson, Kokomo, Ind.; J. J. Stream, Chicago; John D. Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. A. Bennett, Topeka, Kan.; F. D. Milligan, Jefferson, Ia.; T. G. Moore, Fort Worth, Tex.; E. Wilkinson, Birmingham, Ala., and Charles D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.

Advertising Ohio Flour.

Ohio-made flour and the best method to advertise it were the principal subjects for discussion at a special meeting of the Ohio Millers' State Association, held in Columbus, O., on Oct. 12. The principal speaker at the meeting was V. Ernest Field, of Indianapolis, Ind., who is conducting the campaign of Indiana millers who are advocating the use of Indiana flour in Indiana.

The plan under consideration by the association is to invite all the mills in the state to co-operate in a movement to strengthen the Ohio milling industry. It is proposed to create a fund to be used in advertising Ohio-made flour in the newspapers and farm papers of the state, exploiting no particular brand of flour, but bringing to the attention of the public the splendid qualities of Ohio flour in general.

In Indiana a rigid set of standards for testing flour made in Indiana mills has been adopted, and all millers in the state supporting the movement and whose flour is of sufficient quality to pass the tests receive a license to use a special label on all flour produced. This label guarantees the product under the association name.

The meeting on Tuesday was in charge of J. W. Durst, of the Durst Milling Co., Dayton, and Frank H. Tanner, of Columbus.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. W. Eggleston, Minneapolis, Minn., egg filler; G. W. Elliott, Smet, S. D., traction wheel; H. W. Willis, Lansford, N. D., shock loader.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1915.

Flour has had a firm undertone the past week, with an advance of 10c per bbl. There has been a steady upward trend of values, without regard to the fluctuations in wheat. Buyers are coming more and more to believe in the bullish side of the market, due much to the conditions that have prevailed in wheat. The estimate of 1,000,000,000 bus. of wheat has been steadily losing force in the face of light movement. This billion-bu. estimate has probably been the most baffling proposition to flour buyers they have ever faced. While the reports of the huge crop have been official, the supplies of grain have not been coming, and spot wheat has been scarce and difficult to obtain. This section has been going to the West and Northwest for wheat probably on a larger scale than ever before at this time of the year, and yet stocks are light and much below the normal, mills not having wheat as they often do to run them through the winter months.

Southern buyers are reported to be showing more confidence in the future than at any time this season, and a good many orders have been booked for shipment the next 30 to 90 days. However, buyers are still conservative, and most of this business for deferred shipment consists of orders for 500 to 1,000 bbls. Business for immediate shipment continues active, and the movement is about equal to the product. A few foreign inquiries have been received, but no business of importance has been booked.

Slight improvement is reported in demand for bran, which has been dragging, but prices are unchanged. Standard middlings are in good demand.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $6; standard, $5.80; half patents, $5.70; low grades, $4.90@5.20; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.30@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.60@5.80.

Mill Feed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21; mixed feed, $24@25; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Flour stocks at Nashville at end of week amounted to 27,000 bbls., against 26,000 bbls. at end of preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 270 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 359,000 bus.; corn, 55,000 bus.; oats, 569,000 bus.

The ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering reshipping of grain to be either discontinued at Nashville or granted to Southeastern points making complaint, went into force Oct. 15.

The Ewell Milling Co., Dyersburg, Tenn., has been incorporated, with authorized capital stock of $10,000. M. W. Ewell is at head of the company, which will install corn meal equipment at once and 50-bbl. flour mill after first of year.

The Coleman-Kirkman-Cannon Co., of Nashville, composed of R. A. Coleman, Norman Kirkman, W. P. Cannon, A. C. Luton, C. J. Noonan and J. H. Campbell, with authorized capital stock of $100,000, has been incorporated. The new concern succeeds the Coleman-Tompkins Co., wholesale grocers, which has been reorganized.

John Wade & Sons, Memphis, Tenn., have awarded machinery contract for a 500-bbl. table grits and corn meal mill and a 100-bbl. flour mill. The two units will be installed in a new five-story building. Electricity will be the motive power.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18, 1915.

Continued strength in wheat in the last week was felt by millers of Kansas City and the Southwest mainly in a sharp increase in shipping directions on old orders. The advances in prices of wheat appeared to make many buyers very eager to obtain deliveries. New business was described by mills as fair to good, and it is probable that the volume of new bookings was no larger on the whole than that of the preceding week.

Unusually strong competition for business in this territory prevented flour prices from following the rise in wheat fully. The quotations on straight, for example, continued largely at $4.95 to $5.25, jute, basis Kansas City, although some mills asked prices 10c higher than these figures. For patents the market was quoted between $5.25 and $5.65, jute, Kansas City, prompt shipment.

One of the most interesting developments of the week in the trade was the refusal of many mills which made concessions the preceding week to shade prices at all on deferred contracts The developments in wheat markets, together with some disappointment over deliveries of grain from farms, were influential in bringing about this attitude on the part of millers

New business, with few exceptions, was in small lots for immediate shipment. The sales included some to the East, where competition from the Northwest seemed to be more favorable to mills of this territory. The Central States were fair buyers. Some mills reported that the continued advances in wheat had aparently been without effect in modifying the views of the buying trade, while others noted a stimulus in inquiries.

Export business was again confined almost entirely to the South and Central American countries. Some mills are enjoying an excellent export trade in that direction. The European situation is unimproved, the weakness of foreign exchange in the last week, difficult cabling and high ocean freight rates, making a discouraging combination.

A further advance was quoted in first clear, the market going to $4.10 @4.40, jute, a rise of 15c. The Central states were among the buyers. Second clears were unchanged, being quoted at $3.35 to $3.80.

* * *

Local soft wheat mills reported business still largely for current requirements of consumers. There was, however, evidence of a better trade situation in the South, the higher prices for cotton and cotton seed bringing a revival in general business in the cotton states. The total movement of soft wheat is light, and this is a handicap on mills of this territory in competition with the Central states and West. Best patents are quoted as high as $5.80, and the market generally shows an advance of about 10c for the week.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, October shipment, $4.95@5.25; October-November shipment, $4.95@5.25; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.40; second clear, $3.35@3.80.

Mill Feed Strong and Higher.

The best strength in weeks was displayed in the market for mill feed. The East particularly was a better buyer, and a liberal business was done with the Central states in mixed cars. Another bullish influence in the market was the eager buying of some interests who appear to have found increasing difficulty in filling contracts. Some feed distributors said the bidding by shorts was one of the strongest bullish factors.

Bran started the week at 86c, but worked up to 90c, the basis at the close being 88@90c, with some mills quoting nothing under 89c. A feature of the trade was the working of some bran by Kansas mills to the East through Northwestern jobbers, indicating that the competition from spring wheat territory was not a restricting influence on the market. There was a fair local demand, and indications point to further improvement in Kansas City consumption.

Horse and mule trade interests, who are large consumers of bran, probably will buy on a more liberal scale from now on than at this time last year, as there is a better tone in the domestic trade in the animals they handle.

Shorts also showed improvement, but were hardly as buoyant as bran. Brown shorts sold at $1, gray, $1.05@1.15, and white at $1.15 to $1.30. Middlings were quoted at $1.30 to $1.40.

Shipments from Kansas City for the week showed an important increase, while there was only a moderate enlargement in the offerings of feeds by mills.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 88@89c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1; gray shorts, $1.05@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.65@1.90.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.60; first clears, $3.95@4.25; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.20@5.70 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.60@4.85; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.50 @4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.70@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5@5.30; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88@89c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.65@1.90; white shorts, $1.28@1,30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.20 @5.75 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.70 @6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@6; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25 @1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.75@6.25 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.10; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.25@6.75 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $6@6.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills showed a satisfactory increase for the week. Mills are now running between 85 and 90 per cent of full time. Total production was 58,200 obls., compared with 55,600 bbls in the preceding week, 55,100 bbls. two weeks ago, 52,-000 bbls. corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Recent sharp advances in prices of wheat had a stimulating influence on the movement of wheat from farms in the Southwest last week, but a check developed from a recurrence of rains. Kansas received rather general rains the latter half of last week, the precipitation being heavy in some important wheat areas, and this may be felt for some days in reduced marketings. seen wide service.

Much wheat is still to be threshed in Kansas. It is reported that the western portion of Kansas, which had a heavy crop this year, has marketed only a small portion of its production.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 1,087 cars, compared with 898 the preceding week, 1,118 a year ago and 396 two years ago. Prices closed unchanged to 2c higher on hard wheat, while soft advanced 7c to 10c. In the speculative market the December delivery advanced to $1.04⅞@1.05, compared with 98½c a week ago and $1.06⅜ a year ago. The relation between cash and speculative quotations is therefore somewhat better, although there is still a wide premium for No. 2 hard.

On Saturday No. 2 hard closed at $1.09@1.15, against $1.09@1.13 a week ago and $1.04@1.05 a year ago. No. 3 hard closed at $1.07@1.14; week ago, $1.05@1.12; year ago, $1.02@1.04. No. 4 hard closed Saturday at 95c@$1.07; week ago, 95@1.04; year ago, 98@1.02. No. 2 soft closed at $1.20@1.25; week ago, $1.13@1.15; year ago, $1.04½@ 1.05.

Corn rose 6½@7c a bu., the movement falling to 60 cars in Kansas City, compared with 127 the preceding week, 46 a year ago and 363 the same week in 1913. No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed closed at 64@65c; week ago, 57½@58c; year ago, 71@80c. Nearly half of the recepits consisted of new corn from Oklahoma. The light receipts are due partly to exhaustion of old corn in nearby districts.

Oats receipts in Kansas City were 92 cars, against 96 the preceding week, 94 a year ago and 231 in 1913. Prices advanced to 39@40c for No. 2 white, against 37@38c a week ago and 45½c a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. E. Miller, of the Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is on his return home from a business trip to Flagstaff, Ariz.

J. B. M. Wilcox, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, has returned from an extensive trip through Eastern markets.

John Holt, operating a 25-bbl. mill at Salina, Ok., has completed the installation of a complete equipment for shelling, grinding and crushing corn.

Frank L. Kroutil, secretary of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., has returned from a trip to Minneapolis and other spring wheat markets.

The fire record in Kansas during September shows the destruction of only one grain elevator. Of 200 fires in the state, 40 were caused by lightning.

The elevator of the Whitewater Milling & Elevator Co., at McLean, Kan., was destroyed by fire last week. About 3,000 bu. of wheat were consumed.

The Caney Grain Co., has sold its elevator at Caney, Kan., to M. A. Pennington, who will overhaul and operate the plant. He has already taken possession.

D. H. Kresky, of the Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, has been on an extensive business trip to New York and other Eastern markets. He returned this week.

W. A. Chain, manager of the Security Flour Mills Co., Abilene, Kan., attended the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National Association in Peoria, Ill., last week.

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., has been looking over Wakeeney, Kan., as a site for an elevator and flour and feed store.

The exact date for the next annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association which will be held in Hutchinson, Kan., has not been decided upon, but a poll of the members of the organization is being made by Secretary Smiley.

Thomas Tittle and J. Q. Henry have organized the Tittle-Henry Grain & Fuel Co., Enid, Ok., and will buy and sell flour, feed, grain and fuel. They have leased a building and will maintain a warehouse for retail distribution. Will buy in carlots.

George Liggett, manager of the Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., Baldwin, Kan., says his point to date has shipped just six cars of wheat, compared with 118 cars for the same period last year. "Wet weather did much damage to wheat in this vicinity," says Mr. Liggett.

J. Kuykendall sold his interest last week in the Red elevator at Duncan, Ok., to his partner, Mr. Coleman, and thereby become sole owner of the plant of the Duncan Milling Co. Mr. Kuykendall will overhaul the mill and will probably increase its capacity to 100 bbls. It will be placed in operation as soon as repairs are completed.

Kansas City's wheat receipts the past week included cars from Idaho, Utah, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Wyoming. Yet with the market drawing from such a wide territory, arrivals were much less than a year ago and are comparatively small in view of the large crop in the shipping territory.

The Sulphur Mill & Elevator Co., Sulphur, Ok., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $5,000. Principals in the company are W. J. Williams, Paul G. Liebmann and H. M. Montgomery, all of Sulphur. The company will erect a mill of 50 bbls. capacity and an elevator in connection. They plan to start making flour by January 1, 1916.

A joint meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association and the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association will be held in St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 28. About 150 grain men are expected to attend. J. L. Frederick, Fred Frederick and T. P. Gordon compose the entertainment committee of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, which is making preparations for the gathering.

W. A. McGowan, commercial agent for the Nickle Plate Line at Kansas City, has again installed a special flour train for Southwestern flour destined for Eastern markets. Mr. McGowan started a special train a year ago, which left Stony Island, Ill, every night and made three days' service to New York City. The same service is being made this year again by the Nickel Plate Line.

Thomas D. Taylor, manager of the Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., reports: "Quality of wheat good, considering the year. Movement at this time is very light. Shock threshing has hardly started. Growers are generally inclined to hold for better prices."

The British wheat crop will provide 1,600,000 bu. weekly to that country until next July. Therefore the importing requirements of the United Kingdom should not exceed 3,500,000 weekly. This appears small in view of America's large surplus, even if requirements in other countries become increasingly large.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1915.

Still further improvement was felt in the flour trade of local mills during the past week, although the weakening tendency at the close worked an unfavorable influence on new sales. Prices showed a net advance of about 10c per bbl. for the week on both soft and hard winter brands. Business was again confined mostly to regular trade. Buying by the East was limited to small lots for quick shipment, nothing being done for deferred movement in either hard or soft wheat flour.

Best soft wheat patents were quoted up to $5.40 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis, at the close of the week. Hard wheat patents were generally held at a range of $5.20 to $5.40 per bbl. in 98s cotton. Spring wheat mills were asking up to $5.30 per bbl. for established brands, shipment up to the first of the year.

Southern buying was active. Mills did a good business with the cotton states of the South and Southeast during the entire week. As a general rule, most sales were for immediate delivery, buyers being indisposed to stock up at ruling quotations. Most sales made were on the advancing market. The South withdrew when weakness developed at the close and the beginning of this week again witnessed slow buying by the cotton states, resulting from the lower tendency in the market.

Shipping instructions were obtained without difficulty and the output of a group of mills which is sold in St. Louis, reached 91,800 bbls., the highest figure for some time and representing almost full capacity runs.

Export business was very light. There was practically no demand from the United Kingdom or from the Continent. A few sales were reported to the West Indies and to South America for clear and straight grades. It is reported that one sale of 10,000 bbls. was made by a local mill through a New Orleans connection for export to Central America. Several small sales of clear were made to the West Indies for immediate shipment. Cabling was inactive all week and there seems to be little inquiry from any foreign country for flour. Millers have been expecting renewed buying by importers, but have been disappointed so far, as total of export sales has been very light.

Country mills are operating on three-fourths to full time schedules. Mills report business to the South good and an active trade to Central states for established brands.

Kansas and spring wheat flour sales in the local market were in fair volume. Bakers were rather light buyers, the advances being the adverse factor in the market. Some purchases were made on a basis of $5 for hard patents early in the week, but not much flour was available at this figure. Spring patents were quoted at $5.25 for November-December shipment, but mill agents would not accept business for last half October movement, as their mills are generally sold up for October.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St Louis and East St. Louis last week was 35,000 bbls., compared with 76,000 the week before. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 46,800 bbls., compared with 50,200 the preceding week. The total production was 91,800 bbls., against 85,200 the week before.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.15@5.40; straight, $4.90@5; extra fancy, $4.65@4.75; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.15@4.35; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.25@5.30; 95 per cent, $5@5.15.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.25 and dark at $5 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 95@96c; soft, 97@98c; mixed feed, $1.05; middlings, $1.10@1.30; white hominy feed, $24@24.50 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20@20.50 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1@1.02 and middlings at $1.30.

Millfeed Again Stronger.

Millfeed prices were again stronger, bran prices showing small advance, while mixed feed and midlings were also higher for the week. Demand for feed was in fair to good volume, the South being a larger buyer. Eastern sales showed some increase in volume, but were lighter than a year ago at this time. Local trade in bran and shorts was rather inactive at unchanged prices.

Hard wheat bran sold most of the week at 95c to 96c for hard and 97c to 98c for soft in carlots, sacked. Mixed feed brought a top of $1.05 in carlots, while middlings sold up to $1.30 per 100 lbs.

The supply of bran was about up to requirements and demand generally absorbed all receipts and the output of local mills. There was little carryover of track cars from day to day, for shipping sales generally took track receipts. Local mills shipped part of their output on old contracts, but were able to dispose of surplus on current sales.

Jobbers are looking to the South to take more feed from this date on. With cottonseed feed prices on an exceptionally high level, consumption of millfeeds in the South ought to increase and with light stocks, increased consumption should reflect in a larger current demand.

Shipments of bran and other millfeeds from St. Louis during the past week amounted to 54,870 sacks, compared with 42,760 sacks in the preceding week and 38,780 sacks in corresponding week last year. Receipts of bran were 50,260 sacks last week, 54,870 sacks in preceding week and 34,760 sacks a year ago.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Donnell Mill Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000. Articles of incorporation were filed last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Imbs, of the Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., are in Asheville, N. C., where they will spend the winter. Mr. Imbs has fully recovered from his recent illness.

E. F. Emmons, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday. Mr. Emmons was on his way home from a trip among Eastern mills.

Receipts of wheat at St. Louis last week amounted to 1,018,050 bu., compared with 886,584 bu. in the previous week, and 471,132 bu. last year. Shipments were 751,230 bu. last week, 810,820 bu. in the preceding week, and 492,690 bu. last year.

J. L. Messmore of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., St. Louis, was reelected vice president of the Grain Dealers' National Association at the annual meeting held in Peoria, Ill., last week. Lee G. Metcalf of Illiopolis, Ill., was again chosen president.

The Coppins & Lange Flour and Feed Co., Rockford, Ill., has filed articles showing an increase in the capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000. The busines of the company will be continued as heretofore, except the volume, which will be increased.

A petition was circulated on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week by W. R. Boiseler to secure a vote on the proposition of changing the rules so as to increase the redemption price on certificates of deceased members from $150 to $500.

Three men fell to their death in an accident which occurred on the new elevator of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill. Two men were instantly killed when the scaffold on the elevator fell, while the third man, H. C. Allen, died the following day.

Shipments of flour from St. Louis were 105,570 bbls. last week, compared with 118,800 bbls. in preceding week and 94,010 bbls. a year ago. Receipts were 87,900 bbls. last week, against 87,760 bbls. in preceding week and 74,115 bbls. in corresponding period last year. Shipments of flour last week were larger than for some time, reflecting larger output of mills.

E. C. Andrews, Samuel Plant and H. G. Craft will represent the St. Louis Millers' Club at the semi-annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago. Mr. Andrews will be the official representative of the St. Louis club on the Federation committee on flour standards and definitions. This committee will meet at the same time as the delegates and directors.

A Missouri miller says of this year's wheat crop: "I want to call your attention to flour yields from this year's wheat. Tests have been made this week, which I verified, showing a yield of one barrel of flour to five bushels; another, five bushels and four pounds, while a third used five bushels and ten pounds to make a barrel of flour. This is a good indication of the poor quality of wheat moving in parts of Missouri."

A. V. Imbs, of the Imbs Milling Co., Belleville, Ill., who has returned from a month's visit in New York and other Eastern markets, says flour business in the East is good. "Hard winter wheat mills are doing a fair businss in Eastern markets," said Mr. Imbs, "and they are getting a premium of as much as 40c per bbl. for flour. This is due partly to their ability to make quick shipment and also to the fact that hard winter wheat flour is stronger in gluten than the spring wheat product."

A. L. Gilster, representing the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., and the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., spent Monday in Memphis, looking after business. Mr. Gilster is very optimistic in regard to trade conditions, and says that he expects business to continue better for the next few months than has been the case for at least two years. Mr. Gilster spent last week at Jackson, Tenn., where his mills were exhibiting their goods at the fair.

Schultz, Baujan & Co., Beardstown, Ill., have awarded contract for machinery to increase the capacity of their mill from 1,000 to 1,500 bbls. An addition to the present plant will be built of concrete construction and will be six stories high. Work on the building has already started. It is planned to have the new unit of the mill in operation as soon as possible, which may be within 90 days. Operations will probably start around the first of the year. With this addition to their plant, Schultz, Baujan & Co. will have one of the largest mills in Illinois. Improvements will cost approximately $50,000.

Soft wheat millers in Indiana and Ohio are buying large quantities of wheat from the Pacific coast, according to E. F. Dailey, traveling representative of the Arnold F. Thurnau Grain & Feed Co. "St. Louis prices are too high to compete with this Western wheat," said Mr. Dailey, who returned last week from an extensive trip through the soft winter wheat milling section. "Soft wheat millers are buying much more than usual of Pacific coast wheat, and the flour appears to satisfy their trade. Pacific coast wheat would not be in general use, except for the high prices of soft wheat in the Central States."

The Home Milling Co., Waterboro, S. C., will erect a 50-bbl. flour and a corn meal plant. G. Moore Rivers, J. W. Westcoat and others are interested.

We have installed and are operating a

Wheat Dryer

Can and will ship Flour which will give Complete Satisfaction.

HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
Highland, Ill.

Schoening-Koenigsmark Milling Company

Proprietors of

ST. LUKE'S FLOUR MILLS

Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour.

Leading Brands: Eskay, St. Luke's, Fancy Patent, Excelsior, New Southwest.

Correspondence Solicited.

Salt Lick Milling Company

Valmeyer, Illinois.

Strictly Pure Winter Wheat Flour

"Valmeyer Patent,"
"Snow White,"
"Pride of Mississippi."

Carlyle Milling Company

CARLYLE, ILL.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour

Careful Wheat Buying and Milling with us is a habit.

Result—High Quality Flour

Steeleville Milling Company

Steeleville, Illinois.

HIGH-GRADE
SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

'Where Quality Is Paramount'

New York

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

With the wheat market again reaching higher levels and mills in general holding very firm, buyers were not disposed to do any purchasing of consequence. The trade is rather on the fence now as to what course to pursue, and buyers do not feel like making any purchases of consequence at the higher levels. With the situation as it is, the trade rather feels that it might be best to pursue a neutral stand and only make purchases from time to time when they are compelled to do so. Buyers are all clamoring for flour which they have already contracted for and stocks here are light and demand is rather keen for prompt delivery.

Spring patents were quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in jute for October-November-December shipment. There were a few scattered sales made at $5.25 jute for October-November shipment. It was reported Canadian mills were offering spring patent at prices ranging from 15c to 25c per bbl., delivered New York City, under prices made by American Northwestern mills, and that in consequence some fairly large lines of Canadian flour were booked.

Kansas flour continued to be firmly held and mills in general were asking from $5.30 to $5.60 jute for 95 per cent straight, with some mills as high as $5.90 jute. With prices at these levels Northwestern mills were again able to undersell the Southwest.

Spring wheat clear was firmly held at $5 to $5.15 in jute, with demand quiet. Kansas clear was quoted at $4.75 to $5 in jutes, but business was slow.

Soft winter wheat straight was firmly quoted at $5.35 to $5.60 in wood, with inquiry on same very light.

Mill feed turned somewhat stronger, with a fairly active demand in evidence.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.40@5.50; clear, $5.25@5.40; low grade, $3.75@4.40, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40@5.65; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.95@5.40; low grade, $4.45@4.70.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.65@5.80; straight, new wheat, $5.35@5.60; clear, $4.75@5.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22@23; standard middlings, $24; flour middlings, $27.75; red dog, to arrive, $31.50; oil meal, $38.50@39; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22@33; red dog flour, $34.

NEW YORK NOTES.

V. C. Pickett, of Everett-Aughenbaugh & Co., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

D. R. Strauss, of A. Seligmann & Co., New York flour jobbers, left on Sunday for a six weeks' trip, during which he will visit the Pacific Coast, taking in the expositions. He will also stop at the various milling centers in the Northwest and Southwest.

The new plant being built by W. H. Harbor at Henderson, Ia., will soon be ready for operation. The mill is being rushed to completion. It is of brick construction and will be electrically operated. It has a capacity of 25 bbls. flour and all kinds of feed and corn products, including table and feed goods.

Construction work is being rushed on the new alfalfa mill of the Otto Weiss Milling Co., at Garden City, Kan.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1915.

There was not so much activity shown among mills in Chicago last week. City family business has been exceptionally good, the past week having witnessed an advance in the price of this grade of flour and a large volume sold on the advance. It is well known that there is business in this market that is being turned down because it is impossible to meet the time limit on delivery.

Northwestern mills had another banner week in this market. Demand for spring wheat patents is very keen and but few mills seem to be in position to book this grade for shipment prior to Dec. 1. First clear is becoming rather scarce.

Mills in the Southwest have displayed great activity during the week on orders for immediate shipment. Southwestern patents are in especially good demand. There is an occasional car of Southwestern first clear offered in this market, but no mills are apparently offering this grade for deferred shipment.

Rye continues firm. Patent white rye is finding ready sale at satisfactory values.

Soft winter wheat flour demand has not improved in the least; in fact, prices have advanced during the week. Numerous complaints have been received on the quality of soft winter flour and the few mills who are grinding the choice grade are asking premiums and getting the prices. Large quantities of Pacific Coast wheat flour is being sold in this market.

Durum situation shows an unprecedented tenseness. Most of the larger mills have contracted for their entire output for the balance of the year and one of the largest mills has practically sold its output to May 1, 1916.

Mill feed of all kinds is stronger this week, although conditions are still against any price increase. Pastures in the different sections are in excellent shape for feeding purposes. The output of mill feed is liberal and receipts have been somewhat more liberal.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, new, $5.10@5.40; first clear, new $4.40@4.60; second clear, new $3.30@3.60.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.20; clear, $4.10@4.50.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute'—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.80@3.90; No. 1 semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 semolina, $5.10@5.20.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50; middlings, $20.50@23; red dog, $27@27.50.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.30; dark, $4.10@4.60.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Chicago Board of Trade directors elected Charles A. Pride to membership on Thursday last.

The Co-Operative Grain Co., of Tabor, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by John T. Marvel, Henry H. Gahibach and Lewis Burwell.

John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, who was a Chicago visitor this week, stated that the Minneapolis mills are all doing a big flour business, but that it is all domestic.

H. Lee Early, head of the Early & Daniel Co., and president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, has just returned from a trip in the East. He visited Newport News, in the interest of the settlements following the recent grain elevator fire there.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 18, 1915.

Mills report a better demand for flour, especially so the past two days, and it begins to look as if the long dull spell has been broken. Sales were reported to the Southeast and Central states, and local markets have been taking on a good supply. Mills, however, do not have many orders on books for deferred shipment, as nearly all sales are for quick movement. Mills when able to get enough good milling wheat are running full time. Four of the Wichita mills are operating 24 hours. Millers report no export business. A few inquiries have been received and some prices made, but they were considerably out of line. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $5.60 to $5.80, basis Missouri River rate points.

The cash wheat situation remains strong. Local mills are taking nearly all of the wheat being offered. A little is going to Kansas City and a few cars for export. Country elevators are paying the farmer around $1 for his wheat and receipts are beginning to pick up. Rain, however, the past two days will delay receipts and threshing for a few days.

Mill feed has been a little stronger the past week, bran bringing from 85c to 90c, basis Kansas City rate. Shorts are selling around $1.25. The feed demand has been entirely in local territory, although the Eastern markets are not far out of line.

WICHITA NOTES.

J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Casualty Insurance Co., stopped off in Wichita for a day on his way home from the Pacific Coast.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, was a visitor in Wichita, attending the International Wheat Show and renewing old acquaintances.

We are reliably informed that a new 1,000-bbl. mill will soon be built in Oklahoma, and plans are already under way. It will be fireproof and will be the most modern mill in the Southwest.

A call has been issued by the promoters of the proposed Kansas Wheat Growers' Union for a convention of delegates from all the wheat counties of Kansas to be held in Hutchinson Jan. 3, 1916.

K. E. Humphrey, of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., has just returned from a business trip to Kansas City and St. Louis, also from Denver, Colo., where he visited his father, E. D. Humphrey.

Arthur Burns, 60 years old, a millwright in the employ of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., at Salina, sustained a broken neck when he was struck by a descending elevator in the mill. He is still alive, but his death is momentarily expected.

The hearing before the commission in Docket 606, which was to be held in St. Louis Oct. 27, has again been canceled. This case covers an advance in the rate or bran, shorts and corn products to the wheat rate, as well as an advance in minimum and advance in the cereal products. A conference of the parties interested in this docket has been called for Chicago the early part of next week.

France to Renew Buying.

The rejection by the government of France of the import monopoly bill is expected to cause large import takings, says a Broomhall report, particularly as the recent recommendation by the government of flour mixture has proven unsatisfactory. It is likely that France will take a large amount of flour from this country. So far there has been no satisfactory mixture of wheat flour and a cheaper product for bread-making purposes and this fact will necessitate a larger consumption of wheat flour.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 18, 1915.

Flour trade in Iowa during the past week suffered from the widely fluctuating markets. Most new sales during the week were for small lots and represented immediate needs of buyers. Jobbers and bakers declare there is no inducement at all in the current market to contract for supplies, particularly with prices moving up and down as they have in the past week. Most salesmen reported most activity on the advances, but with the close of the week the trade became imbued with the idea that any gains were just temporary and withheld altogether from the market.

Bakers and jobbers are ordering out on old contracts and are depending as much as possible on flour bought some time ago. Northwestern mills have bakers pretty well booked up, consequently spring wheat mills are not active for current business, although some of the smaller mills are working the trade hard for October-November business. Best spring wheat patents are quoted at a range of $5.90 to $6.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. Other grades are sold at regular discounts.

Kansas mills appear to be able to make quick shipment on flour and are doing a large proportion of the business in the state. Nebraska is doing good business with regular customers for quick shipment, but are not disposed to book for future delivery. Best Southwestern patents are held at a range of $5.80 to $6.25 per bbl. in sacks. Nebraska is asking the same range.

Iowa mills are running better than half time, but are depending altogether on current orders. Few mills are booked ahead, but most of the plants in the state are doing a good current business. Prices of Iowa mills are in line with Southwestern and spring wheat quotations.

Mill feed prices were steady the entire week. Bran did not show any change in price or demand and supply was about the same as a week ago. Shorts and middlings were better sale than bran and in a few instances had a stronger tone.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—Patent, $4.80@6.25; straight, $5.60@6.10; fancy clear, $5.25@5.40; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.10@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@5.80; clear, $5@5.35.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The extent of damage to the Iowa corn crop by heavy frosts over the entire state will not be apparent for some time. There is indication of some injury to the crop, but it is not believed to be large.

The Brighton Mill & Elevator Co., Brighton, Ia., has been incorporated with capital stock of $12,000. The principals in the company are T. B. Hoover, R. E. Lundin and D. O. Hoover.

The Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., has added facilities for handling wagon grain at its cereal elevator, Lafayette street and Grand avenue. Heretofore, the mill was equipped to unload grain from cars only.

Planting of the winter wheat crop in Iowa is well advanced. Although plowing has been general, it is yet too early to estimate the extent of the area to winter wheat. Among some grain men and millers, the belief prevails that Iowa will have a larger acreage, many farmers planting wheat to corn fields that have been killed by too much rain and frost. However, this planting is small. That Iowa will at least have a winter wheat area equal to last year is the general opinion.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18, 1915.

Quotations on all grades of flour went up 20@25c per bbl. Demand was strong, but the trade was out of the market, unless mills would sell on the basis of quotations of the week previous.

Kansas flour was 20@30c per bbl. up. Patents in cotton sacks were being offered at $5.30@5.50 per bbl., with some mills demanding as high as $6. There was good demand for clear for export at $4.70@4.80.

Minneapolis was quoting patents at $5.50@5.70 per bbl.; straight at $5.40 @5.50, and clears were not offered.

Soft winter wheat flour was freely offered, but buying was confined to hand-to-mouth lots. Patents were quoted at $5.50@5.75 in cotton; extra fancy at $5.10@5.25 and clears at $4.80 @4.90. Inquiry from the country was strong for soft winter family flour.

Mill feed took an upward turn last week. Bran was quoted at $1.06@1.10 for both hard and soft wheat and shorts went to $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

J. L. Rodney, of Abilene, Kan., was in New Orleans last week, visiting the trade. He reported strong inquiry on all sides.

Mills having accounts in Guatemala and Honduras had best be careful on the matter of credits. A revolution is well under way in Guatemala, with good chances of success, and exchange has gone to 25 to 1. Business is chaotic, according to all reports. Local flour and grain men are dealing cautiously.

Demand from New Orleans for heavy shipments of flour are being made by Mexico, now that peace is about to be restored. A 10,000-bbl. lot from St. Louis was contracted for in New Orleans last week and will be delivered in 2,500-bbl. lots during October and November. Other big orders are pending with local firms.

The Duncannon Flour Mill Co. will soon begin construction work on its new plant to be located in Harrisburg, Penn.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Oct. 18, 1915.

Jobbers report better demand for flour from country buyers than for some time. Record prices being paid for cotton seed, $42 to $45 per ton, have put into circulation considerable money in this territory. The demand is largely for standard patent (80 to 100 per cent) goods.

There is an active demand in this territory for field seeds and large acreages are being planted to burr and crimson clovers, oats, wheat, rape and vetch. These crops mature in this climate early enough in the spring to admit of planting a second crop of corn, peas, potatoes, etc.

Numerous small grist mills are being operated in the Selma territory now. Three of these mills, of 25 bus. per hour capacity, are in operation in Selma. Corn is readily obtained at 65c per bu., delivered at the mill. This enables them to make prices on meal and chop so close that jobbers cannot compete. Conservative business men estimate that the surplus corn available for these local mills will be used up during the next 90 days and that then there will be a demand for meal and chop from other sections.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.50; high patent, (60 to 70 per cent), $6; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.60 to $5.80; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.35; wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $23; shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $27.

The Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., resumed operations last week, following a shutdown during which repairs to the boiler room costing about $20,000 were completed.

The Farmers' Milling Co., Bennettsville, S. C., is a new organization which is erecting a 50-bbl. mill. Its capital is $5,000. R. L. Kirkwood, John F. Everett and D. D. McColl are interested in the company.

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Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18, 1915.

With the exception of local sales, the business of corn millers in the last week here and at Missouri River points was almost at a standstill. Local mills made very discouraging reports on outside demand, declaring that there was practically no shipping business. The restricting factor was again the competition from the abundant new crop in the South. Prices moved up with the advance in cash corn.

In addition to the contraction in business resulting from the heavy supplies of corn in the South, this market felt the extremely light local receipts of corn adversely. Corn receipts in the last week were equal to only half of the total of the preceding week. Besides, nearly 50 per cent of the arrivals consisted of new corn from Oklahoma. This new corn graded well, showed fine color and sold at prices almost equal to those paid for old corn from nearby points. In view of the successful sale of Oklahoma corn here, together with advices from Texas indicating that that state is sending its corn as far east in the South as Georgia, there was no surprise in Kansas City over the lack of Southern demand for corn products.

Cream corn meal was advanced 10c per 100 lbs in price, following corn. It is now quoted at $2.70@2.90. Standard meal is quoted at a discount of 20@25c. Hominy grits are 10c higher than cream corn meal.

Corn chop tended upward with corn, closing at $1.20@1.22 for No. 2 mixed, compared with only $1.17 a week ago. A sale of a bulkhead car of corn bran was made on the Kansas City Board of Trade at 93c per 100 lbs.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.70@2.90 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.80@3; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.20@1.22 per 100 lbs.; corn bran nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@93c per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18, 1915.

New corn is down to a very low ebb, and consequently corn products were lowered in sympathy. White shelled corn is selling at 65c, which price is fully 10c below old crop corn prices. Local corn millers are beginning to take hold of the new corn and grinding it. Corn products are now 10c cheaper. The lower level in prices has tended to bring about better buying. This is principally noticeable among the Southern sections. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.35@1.40; corn chop, $1.30@1.35.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were steadily held, with only a routine business in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.65; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.70@1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.55@1.58; grits, $1.56@1.59; flakes, $1.90.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1915.

Corn displayed a strong tone during the week on the appearance of the very cold wave and undoubted damage. White corn meal is quoted at $1.75@1.80 per 100 lbs.; yellow, $1.70@1.75.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18, 1915.

Demand for corn goods both from the city and the country was good last week. Prices were up 10@15c per bbl. Inquiry was the best which has been had in recent months. Louisiana and Mississippi corn is being freely offered by brokers at 82c per bu., shelled, for No. 2 yellow. Drying, shelling and husking facilities are being erected throughout the state and the opinion is general that corn is here to stay. Ruling quotations on corn goods for New Orleans territory, carlots, basis 98-lb. cotton and jute sacks, were: Cream meal, $3.85@3.95; standard meal, $3.70@3.80; corn flour, $3.45@3.60; hominy, $4.10@4.25; grits, $4@4.10; unbolted meal, $27.50@28.50 per ton.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915.

The corn products market is again lower, but the decline does not appear to stimulate much business. Very little is being done at present and sellers are not optimistic as to early improvement in the volume of trade. Quotations are: Hominy, $28 per ton; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $29; granulated corn meal, $1.65 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.65; white corn flour, $1.75.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1915.

Old corn has been tending to a lower level the past week, as the time for movement of new corn is at hand. Some new corn is being moved, but is not in good milling condition, on account of moisture. Mills continue to grind old corn, which is quoted 63@65c per bu. Bolted corn meal is a shade lower, being quoted $1.70@1.80 in 96-lb. bags. Fair demand is mentioned for meal.

GENERAL NOTES.

Arrangements have been completed for the rebuilding of the plant of the Pennington Milling Co., Pennington Gap, Va., which was destroyed by fire August 30. It will be of 100 bbls. capacity and of fireproof construction.

Broomhall's official estimate on the wheat crop of France is 240,000,000 bu., which is about 45,000,000 bu. less than last year. The quality is decidedly inferior and estimates place the import requirements at fully 80,000,000 bu.

A modern fireproof elevator of 1,500,000 bu. capacity is planned by the Northwestern Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, to replace the 1,000,000-bu. house at the Minnesota Transfer destroyed by fire two weeks ago. Work will not start on the elevator until after the coming winter is over.

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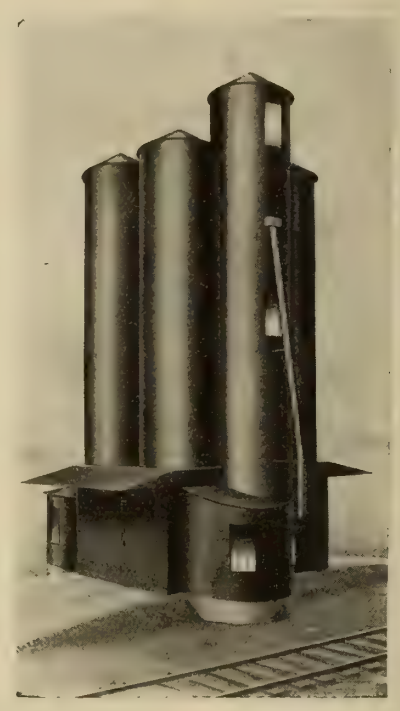

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18, 1915.

Buying of Western flour around Philadelphia has been very small this week, but country trade in the western part of the state has been very good for immediate wants. A few round lots were worked for shipment up to July to the larger bakers.

The trade anticipates a big break some time. The last two weeks has seen some nice shipments of wheat from here for export.

Farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices, but do not know what they want. Some of the millers are paying as high as $1.10, and some as low as 90c a bu. The lower-priced buyers seem to be getting more wheat than the higher-priced buyers.

Buckwheat is coming in around 60 @80c a bu., according to locality. The crop is small, as it did not come up right. Very thin on the ground and small yield, but good quality.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in fullor split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 @5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.25; low grade, in jute, $3.35@ 3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 @5.75; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.50 @5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.90@5.10.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: red dog, $31.50@31.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.50; middlings, $23@ 23.50; bran, $22.25@22.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@31.25; middlings, $24.25@25.25; bran, $22.50@ 23.25; winter middlings, bulk, $26.50@ 27.50; bran, $22.75@23.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The following were visitors to Philadelphia 'Change. Francesco Circolo, of Geneva, Italy; H. M. Stratton and C. E. Dingwell, of Chicago; John E. Geraghty, Charles E. Lewis and Leroy Urington, of Minneapolis; W. A. Smith, of Boston; W. L. Frinelli, of Osbourne, O.; H. K. Schafer, of Omaha; S. L. Rice, of Metamora, O.; E. P. Willaman, of Orville, O.; V. G. Pickett, of Waseca, Minn.; D. H. Kresgy, of Kansas City; H. M. Brouse and Gerritt J. Fredericks, of Cincinnati; B. B. Harris, of Memphis, Tenn.; L. L. High, of Cleveland; Lewis Millerson, of Denver, Colo.; John A. Castello, of Chicago, and C. N. Recie, of Key West, Fla.

M. Stuart Engle, manager of the George W. Engle Flour & Feed Co., Hazelton, Pa., while in an automobile went over an embankment and was hurt very badly. The machine was burned. This makes the fourth auto Mr. Engle has lost by fire.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915.

The flour market is active and millers are much behind on shipping instructions. New orders are not being placed quite so extensively as a couple of weeks ago, because there are a lot of orders now on the books which will take weeks to fill. Mills are running to capacity and the volume of flour now being turned out has seldom been exceeded in this district. Agencies find it necessary to ship out flour as fast as it arrives on the boats and are not able to accumulate any surplus necessary for the winter's supply. Prices have advanced 50c during the past week. The rye flour market has had an advance and demand is said to be larger.

The feed trade is generally called dull, though some quick-shipment feed is moving right along. Buyers are not taking their usual supplies of season feed, and say that they are not in need of it. Pasturage is abundant and consumers are taking very small stocks of feed of any kind. Middlings are now selling for very little more than bran, though a short time ago the difference was several dollars.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6@6.25 in wood; pastry, $5.50 @5.75; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.45@ 5.80 in cotton; straight, $5.25@5.45; clear, $5.05@5.35.

Rye Flour—$5.40@5.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.25; standard middlings, $21.75; red dog flour, $29; oil meal, $36.25; gluten food, $24.85.

BUFFALO NOTES.

C. A. Dufort, of the grain firm of Dufort & Beaudoin, Montreal, Canada, was a visitor in Buffalo last week.

The Syracuse Milling Co. plant, Syracuse, N. Y., was damaged by fire a few days ago to the extent of $50,000. The buildings destroyed were frame structures, and four grain elevators and storehouses were saved. A large quantity of feed and modern machinery were lost. L. S. Churchill, of the Churchill Grain & Feed Co., Buffalo, is president of the company.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: L. W. Sanborn, a feed dealer of Elmira, N. Y.; Edward W. Kurtz, grain dealer of Lafayette, Ind.; J. J. Campbell, Hartford, Conn., representative of the H-O Co.; F. G. Horner, a grain dealer of Lawrenceville, Ill.; O. O. Morrison, representative of the feed department of the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago; F. T. Benjamin, feed dealer of Canastota, N. Y.; C. J. Amsden, feed miller of Bolivar, N. Y.

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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18, 1915.

Higher prices in the wheat market during the past week did not have any favorable effect on demand for flour. Local trade is occupying the principal attention of Nebraska millers, as demand outside the state is very limited and comes altogether from regular trade. Mills are doing a good volume of business with local trade at nearby points, but even this trade is taking only for current needs and buying only when stocks need replenishment.

Sales to Eastern markets are very limited in volume. A few orders are being placed with bakers in the East, but jobbing trade is not showing any interest, due principally to lower spring wheat flour quotations.

Nebraska mills are not doing anything for export. Most of the plants in the state are selling their clear to domestic centers.

Best patents are sold at a range of $5.60 to $6.20 per bbl. in carlots, delivered any part of the state. Omaha prices for high patents are based on $5.80 per bbl. in sacks, and this quotation generally covers Eastern Nebraska territory.

Mill feed demand showed improvement and prices were stronger on bran, but quotations on shorts were unchanged. Jobbers are offering a range of $17.60 to $18 per ton for bran in carlots, Omaha basis, and $22 to $23 for shorts. Offerings are reported fully up to requirements. Interior mills ask $20 for bran and $24 for shorts to mixed-car trade.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.80@6.20; straight, $5.60@6 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.80@6.20.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $17.60@18; shorts, $22@23. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

E. P. Peck, of the Omaha Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb., was re-elected a director of the Grain Dealers' National Association at the annual meeting in Peoria last week.

The official state report places the 1915 wheat crop of Nebraska at 67,053,520 bus. on an area of 3,390,863 acres, compared with a crop of 63,768,260 bus. on an area of 3,373,935 acres in 1914. The crop was the largest in the history of the state. The average yield per acre is placed at 19.7 bus., compared with 18.8 bus. last year. Hamilton County made the biggest yield, with 3,169,005 bus., while eight other counties had a crop in excess of 2,000,000 bus., as follows: Adams, 2,086,931; Clay, 2,313,171; Fillmore, 2,295,280; Gage, 2,231,740; Lancaster, 2,454,410; Saline, 2,449,591; Seward, 2,092,259; York, 2,822,848.

The movement of wheat in Nebraska increased as the week advanced, but is still considered much below normal. Mills in parts of the state are still meeting with difficulty in obtaining supplies, but the number of complaints in this regard is decreasing. As a rule, the smaller plants in the state are receiving more than enough wheat to take care of their flour demands. Quite a few are making shipments either to Kansas City or to Omaha. Quality of the wheat moving is showing constant improvement. Stack-threshed grain is showing up unusually well in quality. A larger percentage than usual of the grain in Nebraska is of the dark variety.

COLLECTIONS

We collect all your slow accounts. No collection, no fee. Refer to any mill in the state of Nebraska—any jobber in the city of Omaha. Write us for our special 2% collection plan.

RUSSELL ADJUSTMENT COMPANY,
Woodmen of the World Building,
OMAHA, NEB.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18, 1915.

Cash wheat took on a much firmer level, and as a result prices of winter flour are slightly higher. Cash wheat is at $1.22. Buying is on a more extensive scale, as a result of the higher level in values. The fact that the foreign loan to the Allies has been carried out has led the milling trade to believe that the export demand will once more return to normal, and the big buyers are now anxious to take hold.

Spring wheat flour showed a splendid demand this week. Agents say their mills are rushed filling orders, and will continue so for several months to come. Nearly all buyers are bidding for flour, but jobbers are way behind in filling their orders.

Kansas flour is quiet. The lower grades especially are decidedly dull. Top grades are not selling the way they should for this time of the season.

The rye flour market is 10c higher, as a result of the upturn in cash rye prices.

Mill feed continues quiet. Local buyers are not giving much attention to the market, while the demand from the Southern section is only fair.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Flour—Patent, $5.75@5.85; fancy, $5.30@5.40; family, $4.75@4.85; extra, $4.20@4.50; low grade, $4.10@4.20.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.85@6.30; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $4.50@4.85.

Spring Flour—Patent, $6.10@6.50; straight, $5.65@5.95; clear, $4.75@5.10.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.20@5.45; city pure, $5.30@5.55; city blended, $5.20@5.45.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@21.50; middlings, coarse, $26@26.50; middlings, fine, $27.50@28.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 17,276 bbls., compared with 16,762 bbls. last week and 14,872 bbls. a year ago. Shipments were 14,888 bbls., compared with 15,762 bbls. last week and 13,989 bbls. a year ago.

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Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
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Indications Point to a Big Rush Later

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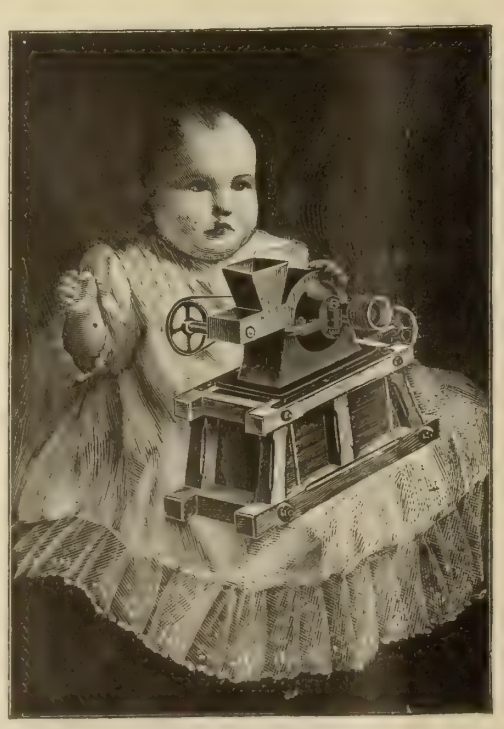

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The Williams Infant Grinder
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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine
built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine
to grind any and everything that comes its way.
Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants
We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.
Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18, 1915.

Improvement was witnessed in the alfalfa meal and mixed-feed trade of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. Demand for both meal and mixed feeds broadened, with the Southeast, Central states and the East buying. Prices remained practically steady.

The receipts of meal here, which showed some increase, included offerings from Wyoming, as well as from Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Only a little came from Nebraska. Quality compared favorably with recent weeks, a larger proportion grading No. 1 and choice. Choice was quoted at a range of $18.50 to $20 a ton and No. 1 at $17 to $18. The Southeastern call was largely for No. 1 and choice, while the Central states took No. 1 and No. 2.

Despite increased receipts of alfalfa hay on the local market, the trade showed strength and scored advances of as much as $1.50 a ton. The receipts of No. 1 and choice alfalfa were larger than for all of the new crop season up to the opening of the last week, yet some choice alfalfa sold as high as $16.50 a ton. Millers continued buyers, this market having enjoyed a broad trade recently from milling interests partly because of its ability to supply dry hay.

A spurt of $1 to $2 a ton in cottonseed feed, together with a strong tone in linseed meal, was felt as a stimulating influence in the alfalfa mixed feed market. There was a good local demand, and the Southwest took a little. Mixers appeared optimistic at the close of the week's market, reporting inquiries on the increase. Prices were not changed.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@16; No. 1, $13@14; standard, $10@12.50; No. 2, $8@9.50; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1915.

An unchanged demand and supply prevailed in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market during the past week. Steady prices were quoted the entire week, although the tone in the alfalfa meal market was strong. Dealers say prices will advance if the supply situation is not remedied soon. This is particularly the case with choice and No. 1 alfalfa meal, which is in exceedingly light supply. The proportion of No. 2 meal in the current movement to this market is more than 75 per cent and, although mixers are absorbing the receipts of No. 2 meal, the differential in price between choice and No. 2 meal is constantly widening.

The movement of alfalfa meal from the West last week was in fair volume, but did not show an expected increase, rains interfering with operations in Colorado and parts of Kansas. There is very little surplus meal held locally and most of the current receipts are being absorbed by mixers as they arrive.

Demand for mixed feeds was in fair to good volume last week. Sales are somewhat lighter than a year ago at this time, due to good pasturage still available in large feed consuming sections. The South continues to use domestic feedstuffs principally and will probably take less alfalfa feeds than for a corresponding time a year ago for the next 60 days, although mixers report increased interest on the part of Southern dealers and anticipate that demand may pick up sooner than present conditions would indicate.

Eastern sales of alfalfa products were not large. Business was principally to regular trade on established brands of alfalfa feeds. Pastures are still available even in the East and this is reducing sales of alfalfa mixed feeds to that territory. Alfalfa meal values continue on an unchanged basis from a week ago, choice being quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18, 1915.

The alfalfa products market displayed a firmer tone this week. All varieties advanced 50c. There was a better inquiry for all descriptions, principally coming from the South. The cash hay market also took on a firmer tone, with timothy up to $19.50. Alfalfa meal showed the best demand. Mixed feed and molasses feed sold fairly well. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $28.50@29.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18, 1915.

Alfalfa goods were up from $1 to $1.50 per ton last week on account of the arrival of a good grade of the new autumn crop from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Meal was plentifully offered and it was possible to get them at any price. New crop choice meal was scarce and commanded fancy figures. Old crop meal was as low as $16 per ton, f. o. b. New Orleans, and some of this was taken for chicken feed. Some re-stocking was done, but the major portion of the trading was in small lots. Molasses mixed feeds were scarce—in fact, no quotations were made, on account of the soaring values of molasses blackstraps, now quoted at 17@19c per gallon in small lots. Grain feeds were lower and ranged from $20 to $27 per ton. The mule transports absorbed large quantities of hay and mixed feeds and large contracts were made for the arrivals of the racing stables, which will soon be feeding some 1,000 animals daily.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915.

The alfalfa market is lower and demand is small, owing to the abundant hay crop in this section. Dealers are doing very little at present and buyers are indifferent to take hold, though the market has had a good decline. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, with alfalfa molasses feed at $24.25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $26.25.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1915.

The alfalfa market was practically unchanged for the week, although a little quieter if anything. Mill operations were stimulated by the clearer weather, with consequent increased supplies. Choice meal was still in very limited supply, however. Demand was light.

Only a moderate business was consummated in alfalfa mixed feeds. The frost during the week was hardly heavy enough to stimulate the market.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $19.75@21 per ton; No. 1, $15.75@17; No. 2, $14.50@15.50; standard alfalfa molasses feed, $19.75@21; No. 1, $20.75@21.50; mixed, $23.50@25; grain dry mixed alfalfa, $25@29.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

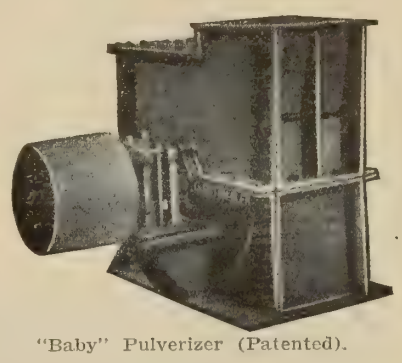
A 20 per cent increase in the alfalfa area of Kansas was made in 1915, according to a report issued by Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture. The area to the legume in 1915 was 1,359,500 acres. While most of the alfalfa area of the state is in the central third, more than 95 per cent of the 1915 gain was in the eastern third, indicating the spread of production to new territory. The Kansas acreage to alfalfa has increased more than 50 per cent in five years and the crop has advanced to third place in the important crops of the state, wheat and corn being more valuable. Kansas still maintains its record of being the leader in alfalfa production in this country.

Will there be a change this year in alfalfa meal conditions? If this question could be answered favorably it would relieve the minds of a great many mixers who will need choice and No. 1 alfalfa meal this season. With more than 75 per cent of the meal moving at this time grading No. 2 and the amount of choice in the supply less than 10 per cent, manufacturers with a demand for choice meal would like to know whether they will ever be able to fill the needs of their trade. Very little hay moving in Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska or any of the other milling states is grading better than No. 1. Even the third cutting of hay in the alfalfa states was water-damaged and did not retain its original pea-green color. Alfalfa millers in the West acquainted with hay conditions declare that the percentage of choice hay on farms is very light, although it is larger than the percentage of choice in the supply moving at this time.

Alfalfa feed mixers have not been very enthusiastic over the future demand for their products from the cotton states. The rather high prices of alfalfa mixed feeds have worked against any large sales in Southern territory, this being particularly affected by the large supply of cheap, domestic-grown feeds in the cotton states. However, there are new factors entering the market, which bid fair to increase sales of feedstuffs from the North. One of these important factors is the exceptionally high prices for cottonseed feeds. The Southerner who has been using cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake will turn to other feedstuffs, for the high prices of these concentrates will mean a correspondingly smaller production. Alfalfa feed manufacturers believe that alfalfa feeds will be favored by the high prices and are consequently showing much more interest in Southern territory. The cotton planter of the South is getting more for his cotton and more for his seed than a year ago, although his crop is smaller. This will mean that he will be in better financial position than a year ago to buy mixed feeds.

Ideal

For mills with a local custom feed business. Grinds and pulverizes Wheat Bran, Corn Bran, Screenings and all kinds of Grain at a 30 per cent power saving. All our machines are equipped with heavy duty self-aligning ball-bearings.



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If You Want Meal--We Have It

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G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
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CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

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Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 25 to 100 bbls. capacity or second miller in larger mill. Have had 10 years' experience milling wheat and corn. Can keep your mill in good repair and furnish best of references as to character and ability from past and present employers. Am middle-aged; have small family. Can come on short notice. Want steady job with reliable firm. State capacity of mill and wages paid. Will come on 30 days' trial. Address W. C. Monral, Germantown, Ky.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Syracuse, Neb. P. O. Box 86.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Julius Peterson, Central City, Neb.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill from 75 bbls. up. Will work on trial. Can furnish good letters of recommendation as to character and ability. Am married; 39 years of age. Reasonable wages expected. G. W. Hollenbeck, Craig, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—As head miller in small mill or second in large mill. I have had 12 years' experience, am married and have small family. Have been in present mill for three years. Can give the best of references. H. L. Hefty, McCook, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Tecumseh, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100-bbl. mill and elevator, practically new; estimated value about $20,000; will go for less than 50c on the dollar. Owners bought this at administrator's sale and do not understand the business. No blue sky proposition. For particulars write W. C. Mangels, Fullerton, Neb.

The International Wheat Show.

The International Wheat Show, which was held in conjunction with the Wichita Fair and Exposition Oct. 4 to 14, was attended by over 100,000 people. Among the prominent speakers at the wheat show were Gov. Arthur Capper, President H. J. Walters, of the Agricultural College; Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, a presidential hope; Lon A. Powell, president of the Wichita Board of Trade; Prof. Dean, of Manhattan, and others. In the contest for the best bushel of wheat for the sweepstakes prizes offered by the show, H. E. Kruger, of Beaver Dam, Wis., took first and third. He also won prizes with a bushel of oats and a bushel of barley.

S. D. Carpenter, of Red Rock, Ok., won second sweepstakes. There were about 100 entries for the prizes, including the state of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Washington and Idaho.

The fair and wheat show was held in Wichita's Forum, and among the best displays was one with the title of "The Milling Industries of Wichita. There was a large painting in the background showing the five mills of Wichita. In the foreground was a large wheat field, showing the men at work. In front of the painting was real wheat stubble, which gradually faded into the painted scenery of the background. In contrast to the up-to-date methods of the milling process, an old Dutch windmill at each end of the exhibit, with the fan going around, demonstrated the old process used. At one end was an immense pile of flour, with other sacks painted on the canvas in such a way as to deceive the eye and make mountains and mountains of flour as far as the eye can see.

In the wheat fields were little signboards giving figures on the Wichita milling industry, as follows: "The mills of Wichita manufacture and ship annually 1,879,750 bbls., or 7,519,000 sacks of flour, requiring annually 9,398,750 bus. of wheat." On the immense pile of sacks was a placard entitled "Solving the Bread Question."

Samples and sheafs of all the leading species of wheat grown in Kansas, which include durum, Turkey, Crimean, Kharkof, Champanka, Macaroni, Zimmerman, soft, Ohio red winter, Gherka winter, Bearded Fife, Malahoff, were shown.

Millers and grain men who visited in Wichita last week attending the Internation Wheat Show were: R. J. Fleming, of Henry J. Arnold Mills, at Sterling; C. M. Wallace, Alexander Milling Co., and Ross SCtratton, of the Baden Mills Co., Winfield; H. H. Hill, of Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City; C. N. Bourroughs, of the Plainville Milling Co., Plainville; J. F. Enns, of the Enns Milling Co., Inman; George E. Ricker, of the Pratt Mills, Pratt; C. A. Greenlee, William Kelley Milling Co., Hutchinon; L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; J. W. Krehbiel, of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge; A. Stone, of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.; C. U. Connellee, of the Plansifter Milling Co., and Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, both of Oklahoma City, Ok.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

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BAGS of all kinds

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Every theater goer is familiar with the entertainer, who, at some period of the performance, leaps to the stage and announces "a few imitations."

Sometimes these imitations are clever—but imitations have their limitations.

They rest on some peculiar contortion of the body—some expression of the face—or some peculiarly accented manner of speech.

You approve with loud applause—sometimes—but would you not applaud the Original with greater energy and sincerity?

Leadership can only be approached—it cannot be duplicated. It is always emphasized by imitations—which are always superficial—and seldom deep enough to detract from the value of originality.

The History of the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill is one of origination, proving, introduction, successful operation—and imitation.

Five years ago the first Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, offered inspiration to imitators and its main features of merit are today being imitated; just as you have seen the theatrical imitator try to duplicate the prominent characteristics of the star, whose leadership is so firmly established that an imitation is recognized.

But—the principles which invite imitation of the Monarch—are covered by United States patents—and therefore every use of them by others, than ourselves, is a flagrant violation of the law.

The selection and purchase of a Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill signifies that you secure the tangible value involved in long years of experience, the best engineering ability and a consistent manufacturing policy.

The selection and purchase of an imitation—an infringement—is undesirable—inasmuch as we propose to protect our interests and the interests of our patrons, by using to the fullest, the exclusive privileges granted to us, by United States Patents, numbers 1146032, 1146030, 1146034, 1146740 and 1111274, and to prevent the use of these privileges by others.

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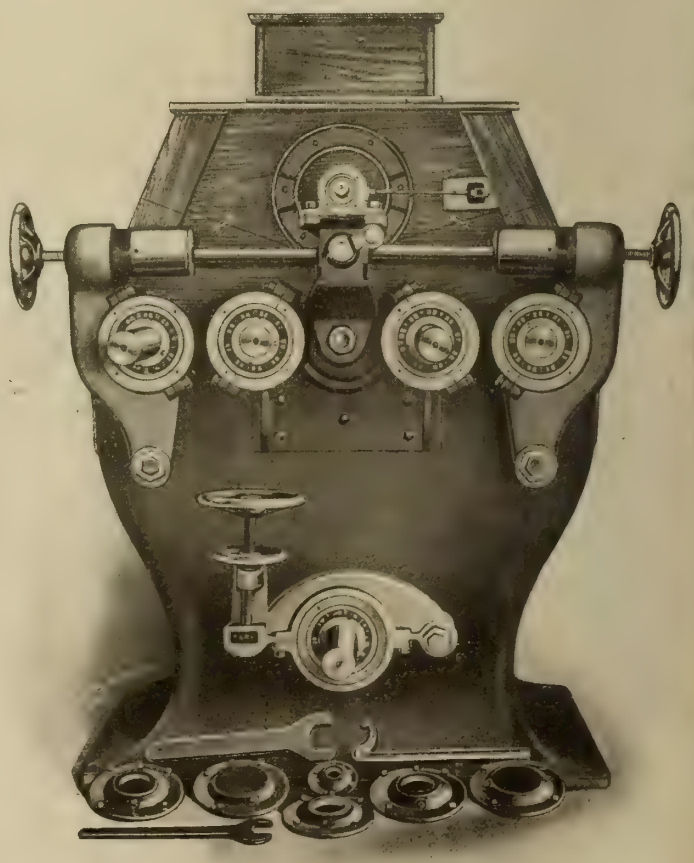
Bulletin No. 101 explains the merits of the Wolf B. B. D. Roller Mill in detail. Send for a copy.



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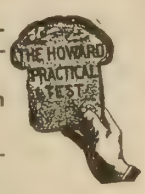
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



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THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

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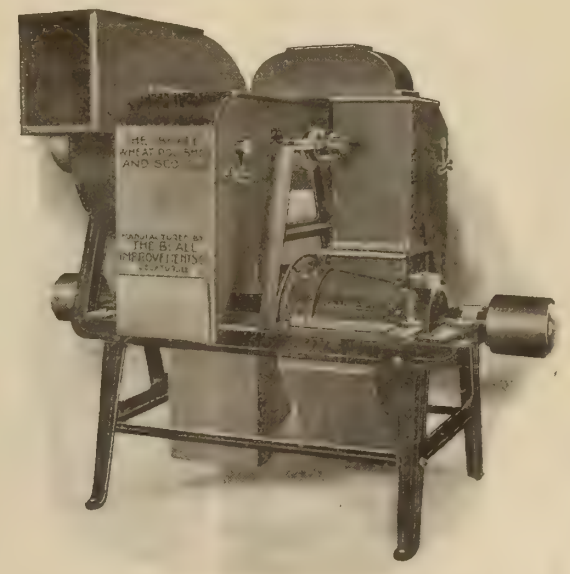

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Nebraska Flour—Pre-eminent in Baking Qualities for All Purposes

Nebraska Has Raised Another Good Crop of Wheat—Large Yield and Strong in Gluten

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

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Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.

SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
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A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
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"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

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A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

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NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

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Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

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A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

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A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
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A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

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An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

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Humboldt Steam Mills
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Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.
Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
LINCOLN, NEB.
"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

THE GLOBE MILLS,
Broken Bow, Neb.
A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

Mention Milling and Grain News when writing these advertisers.

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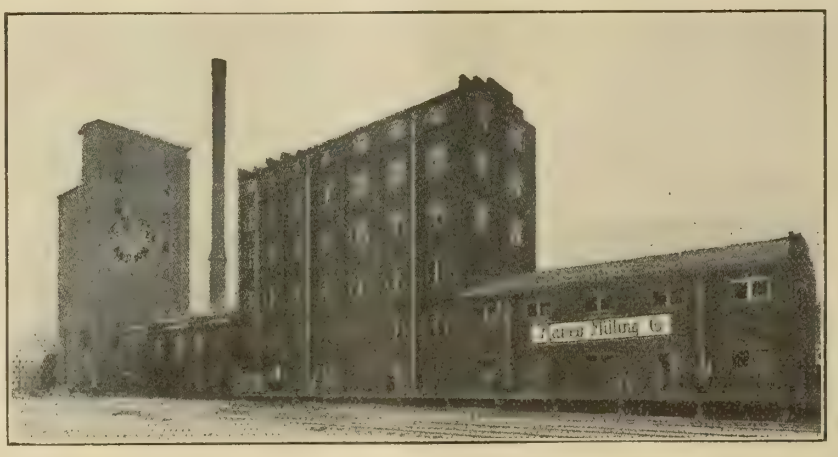

The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Nebr., operates one of the largest mills in the state. It has capacity of 1,500 bbls. and sells its flour to all markets in this country. Its export trade has been developed carefully and Nebraska flour made by Maney is well known in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Herman K. Schafer, manager of the Maney Milling Co. has had experience in different Southwestern mills and is making a success of this Nebraska mill.

The Maney mill at Omaha was built several years ago on the most modern plans. It is of fireproof construction and contains the best machinery.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
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FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
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100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

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Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

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MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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Our new 400-barrel mill makes

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Better than ever before

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Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

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Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

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Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
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250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

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WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
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Made only by
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A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

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A Specialty of Rye Flour.
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A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

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CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

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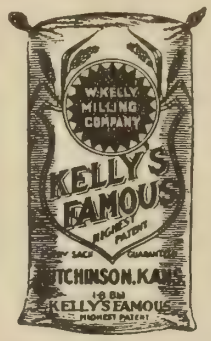

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THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
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The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
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Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
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Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

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WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

HAVASAK
A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.
The Security Flour Mills Co.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask
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W. B. PICKERILL,
Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

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Use only country run wheat.
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Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.
"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest
Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres. E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from — **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. — Manufacturers of **High Grade Winter Wheat Flour**

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels — Mills at O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bone, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

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Leading Kansas Mills.

The Solomon Valley is famed for the products of our mill

Ask for samples and prices. Our flour will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
Osborne, Kansas

Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
Atchison, Kansas.

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO.
Great Bend, Kansas
Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
Write for Prices

FANCHON
A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.

The Moses Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

H. NIEMOLLER & SONS
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas,
Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

Three Distinctive Flours
SEQUOYAH, QUEEN, TOP-NOTCH
Meeting Every Requirement—Consumers, Merchants, Bakers
CHEROKEE MILLS
CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

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STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON P. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

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MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

CONNECTIONS
Wanted by a new jobbing company for Southwestern Louisiana. Can handle mixed cars of corn goods, hard and soft wheat flour.
MerchantsFlouringCo.
LaFayette, Louisiana

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

WHEAT
Bran
Middlings
Mixed Feed
WANTED
CORN
Bran
Meal
Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
The "Oats Specialist"
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through
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FLOUR AND GRAIN OUR SPECIALTY
Wire Us Offers

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

Globe Mills
El Paso, Texas
The Largest Buyers of Low-grade in the Southwest
Glad to receive offers and samples of clears and low-grades. Prefer purchasing in 140 lb. jutes.

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 416 Merchants Exchange Bld.

Volume Twenty-six — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1915. — Number Twenty-Two

Favorable for Seeding

Bright Conditions Prevail Over Entire Winter Section—Farmers Are Pushing Sowing.

Generally favorable weather prevailed over the entire winter wheat section and seeding made good progress, particularly in Kansas, Nebraska and other Southwestern states where fall work is backward. Correspondents' advices would indicate that the acreage in Kansas will not show such a sharp reduction as some trade interests believe. Farmers throughout the Southwest are using all possible time in seeding work.

Spring wheat marketing was held back to some extent by unfavorable weather. Movement of wheat in the Southwest is in good volume, considering that farmers are not selling much at this time, due to lack of time to haul the grain.

New corn is moving in larger volume and is showing up well in quality. It is yet too early to estimate damage to crop by frost.

* * *

Sowing Progresses in Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

Excellent conditions have prevailed in the last week for fall wheat-sowing operations, and farmers made great progress in this work. There is still much uncertainty over the acreage, but reports from Kansas do not indicate a sharp contraction. The week was the brightest since last spring.

Receipts of wheat locally and at Kansas country points were today in excess of a week ago. However, the local arrivals of 380 cars, showing an increase of only 10 cars over last Monday, were rather disappointing. A year ago today the receipts were 420 cars. The present week's receipts are expected to be larger than in the preceding week.

Elevator stocks in Kansas City today, 700,130 bus., are at the highest mark on the new crop, but the holdings a year ago were 8,542,111 bus.

* * *

Large St. Louis Movement.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

With seeding in Southern Illinois and other contributing sections to this market practically completed, farmers are beginning to market more of their wheat. Last week's receipts were more than double those of the corresponding period last year and indications are that arrivals for this week will exceed those of the preceding week. Wheat moving is showing a steady improvement in quality, although considerable stack-burnt wheat is counted in the arrivals.

Notwithstanding heavy receipts, accumulations are very light. An exceptionally good milling demand prevails and practically all of the wheat is being sold to mills. Large amounts are being taken by millers in the Southeast.

St. Louis mills continue to buy Northwestern wheat, but the purchases of the spring grain are being reduced as the local quality improves.

* * *

The Northwest Receipts.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 25, 1915.

Minneapolis receipts were 5,914 cars last week, compared with 2,750 cars in the preceding week, 2,784 cars last year and 2,607 cars two years ago. Duluth received 5,126 cars during week, against 2,633 cars in the preceding week, 2,020 cars last year and 1,396 cars two years ago. With unfavorable weather prevailing over the Northwest, the movement this week is expected to show a small decrease in volume.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

United Kingdom—Plowing progressing and already well advanced, with seeding slow.

France—Every effort is being made with government assistance to have the new acreage equal last year, but labor is scarce. Foreign purchases are slow and the carry-over of stocks are liberal.

Germany—All advices confirm a large yield of all cereals and weather favors late threshing and preparation for new crop.

Russia—Seeding is finished except in South and weather generally unfavorable.

Roumania—Seeding is finished, but dryness prevails.

India—Seeding prospects favorable. Nothing will be exported from recent crop.

Australia — High promise maintained.

Italy—Seeding generally favorable.

* * *

Visible Supply Changes.

Changes in the United States visible supply were: Domestic—Increases—Wheat, 1,725,000 bus.; oats, 92,000 bus. Decreases—Corn, 854,000 bus.; rye, 251,000 bus.; barley, 129,000 bus. Bonded — Increases — Wheat, 481,000 bus.; oats, 5,000 bus.; barley, 39,000 bus.

* * *

Rye Premium Over Wheat.

With receipts still inadequate to supply the combined domestic and export demand, the rye market continues to display great independent strength, making a net gain of three cents per bu. this week, in the face of a decline in wheat of 11c. The current value of rye is $1.06 per 56-lb. at Milwaukee, equaling $1.13½ per 60-lb., as compared with the Chicago December wheat option of 97¾ per 60-lb., an abnormal situation.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

* * *

Favors High Export Standard.

The recent stand of W. L. Richeson, chief inspector for the New Orleans Board of Trade, in refusing to lower the standards governing inspection of wheat for export, has been upheld by the grain committee of the New Orleans Exchange in the following resolution: "Resolved, That this committee desires to record its entire approval of the course of our chief inspector and his assistants in declining to meet these demands. We desire to commend his efforts to maintain the integrity of our standards, even though it has involved the loss of some business to this port." It is said that other ports have permitted tough, mixed and damaged wheat to pass as No. 2 hard, rendering the grain unsafe for shipment. Foreign buyers have made serious complaints on arrival of the grain in Europe.

Lynch, Neb., Mill Burns.

The Lynch Milling Co. property, Lynch, Neb., owned by C. B. Ponek, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 13, entailing a loss of $7,000. No insurance was carried on the mill. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to be the cause of the fire. Flames were noticed a few minutes after the mill had closed down for the day. A hard effort was made to save the property, but it was unavailing. Plant had capacity of 100 bbls. and was of modern construction.

Foreign Exchange Sharply Lower.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Foreign exchange rates closed tonight at $4.61⅜ on London, compared with $4.62¾ Saturday and $4.69 a week ago Saturday. The rate compares with $4.73 in the last week in September, which was scored when the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 was announced. The low point of this year is $4.50, which was touched at the close of August.

Confidence in a revival of the foreign exchange market, which was widely predicted a month ago, has now almost entirely disappeared, and the feeling prevails that Great Britain must take further steps to support the rates. Additional credits are being discussed, it is believed, for New York banks and banks in other parts of the eastern part of the United States are in excellent position to enlarge their loans.

The renewed weakness in the exchange market is due to the increasing exports of wheat and flour, the expanding movement of new crop cotton abroad, the maturity of obligations for munitions and the continued light imports from Europe.

Exports of wheat and flour from America for the week ending Oct. 21 were 11,113,000 bus., compared with 10,639,000 bus. the preceding week and 6,136,000 in the same week in 1914. The wheat exports included a large share from the United States, and are among the factors in the foreign exchange situation, offerings of grain bills especially increasing. The week's wheat exports are close to the record for such a period.

Since the opening of October New York has received $40,000,000 in gold from Europe, and there have been sales of American-owned securities by British investors estimated at $1,000,000 daily this month. The British investors are profiting from the exchange situation in selling their securities, and there are expectations that such sales may help the situation.

What the effect of the exchange situation will be on American business from now on is problematical. It is not a favorable prospect, of course. There was, for example, nervousness today in the cotton market, which is dependent on foreign business for absorbing a large share of the American crop. In the wheat and flour trade there has been nervousness over foreign exchange for months, and the further declines only heighten the uncertainty and tend to uphold the correctness of views of millers of the Southwest in particular, who have been insisting on exports on the "dollar" basis or at a fixed rate of exchange.

Death of P. J. Eisenmayer.

Philip J. Eisenmayer, president of the Southern Illinois Milling & Elevator Co., Murphysboro, Ill., died at his home on Friday, Oct. 22. Funeral was held Sunday at Mascoutah, the former home of Mr. Eisenmayer.

Mr. Eisenmayer had been in the milling business the greater part of his life. He came from a family of millers who had been active in flour milling for several generations. He had been connected with different Southern Illinois mills the last few years of his life. Mr. Eisenmayer was always a leader in the activities of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, and the soft wheat millers of Illinois lost by his death one of their most successful members.

E. D. Humphrey Is Dead

Prominent Oklahoma Miller Dies Suddenly on Street in Denver, Colo.—60 Years Old.

A stroke of apoplexy on the street in Denver, Colo., Oct. 19, caused the immediate death of E. D. Humphrey, founder of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., and of the Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Ok. Mr. Humphrey was stricken while waiting for a street car to go to the hospital where Mrs. Humphrey is recovering from a recent operation. In addition to his two milling plants, Mr. Humphrey owned and operated 28 country elevators.

From early life Mr. Humphrey had been associated with the milling and grain business. He was born on March 17, 1855, at Springwater, Livingstone County, N. Y. He was associated with his brother in the milling business at Naples, N. Y., and in 1882 he settled in Kansas. His first venture in the Southwest was in the banking business in Southeastern Kansas. Shortly after this time he went to Abilene, where with Paul Stoddard he purchased a stone mill. He later equipped this mill with the roller system. While still retaining his interest in the mill, which was operated on a successful basis, he became cashier of a newly organized bank at Abilene.

The call of Oklahoma was answered by Mr. Humphrey in 1892, where, associated with Stuart Hare, he opened country grain markets and built his first mill at El Reno. This was the center of a large territory and a very successful business was established. In the early '90s Mr. Humphrey purchased the plant of the Chickasha Mills Co., Chickasha, Ok., and the two companies were operated as one corporation. An Oklahoma law made necessary the separation of the two mills, although they continued under the ownership of Mr. Humphrey.

In late years Mr. Humphrey traveled a great deal and had given over the active management of the two milling plants to two of his sons. He was in England at the time war broke out, and it took him several months before he could leave the war-stricken nation for this country.

Mr. Humphrey was one of the founders of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association. He was the first vice-president of the organization and later became president. He was always an active leader in the Oklahoma Millers' Association and in other Southwestern organizations. In Mr. Humphrey the Southwest loses one of its most successful millers, who always had time to help fight the battles of the Southwestern milling industry.

He is survived by his wife and three sons, Myron E. Humphrey, manager of the Chickasha plant; K. E. Humphrey, manager of the El Reno plant, and Capt. Gilbert Humphrey, now stationed at Fort Munro.

The funeral was held on Sunday, Oct. 24, at his home in El Reno, Ok. A delegation from the Oklahoma Millers' Association paid tribute.

Primary Receipts to Date.

Total primary receipts of wheat from July 1 to Oct. 23 were 159,932,000 bus., against 213,033,000 a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 83,489,000 bus., against 100,659,000; corn from Nov. 1, 1914, to date, 250,645,000 bus., against 226,912,000 a year ago.

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That Billion Bushel Crop.

No recent estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture has been questioned as generally as that on this year's combined wheat crop, which places the aggregate yield at more than one billion bushels. Among some interests there is a belief that the present administration is boosting the crop estimate for political purposes, but this idea should not be given serious consideration. A majority of grain men who believe that the government yield on wheat is entirely too high point to curent statistics as their principal reason. Says a large Chicago house:

"A close analysis of the wheat situation discloses conditions which surprise and confuse the most seasoned element of the speculative community. From a crop of 1,004,227,000 bus., and 113,000,000 bus. larger than the record yield of last year, the receipts have been 60,000,000 bus. less than in 1914, with no promise of an increase; and, notwithstanding the 45 per cent reduction in exports, the visible accumulation shows an addition of only 8,000,000 bus. since July 1. The acreage threshed in the Southwest exhibits a greater deterioration than was at first anticipated, and it is a foregone conclusion that the government estimate of but 2,000,000 bus. loss is a gross exaggeration of fact or computation."

This seems to be the opinion of a large number of grain men who have been watching current conditions. The government, in their opinion, has underestimated to a large extent the amount of damage from rains in the winter wheat belt, particularly Kansas. It is pointed out that the last estimate on the Kansas crop was approximately 107,000,000 bus., while the report of the State Board of Agriculture placed the yield at practically 98,000,000 bus. Here is a difference in Kansas alone of 9,000,000 bus., and the leading element in the grain and milling industry seems to give more credence to the Kansas report than to the government estimate. Not only in Kansas, but in Oklahoma and in practically all of the winter wheat states, the government estimate on the wheat crop is higher than the state reports. Who is right?

It is rather an anomaly, difficult to explain, when it is consilered that this country for the first time in history, has harvested a billion bushel wheat crop, yet primary market accumulations are the lightest on record for this time. And the winter wheat crop has been moving for more than three months, while spring wheat marketing is well under way. Exports have not been much less than for the corresponding period last year.

True, the winter wheat crop movement has been delayed by the continued rains, but even with fairly clear weather prevailing in the last month, the movement has not been commensurate with the government estimate. It is argued that farmers are holding their wheat to a larger extent than last year, because prices are not on what they consider a war level, and is some basis for this view in portions of the winter wheat belt.

With its large corps of investigators and agents, the United States Department of Agriculture ought to be the most reliable estimator of wheat yields. If it has failed to make due allowance for abandoned acreage, or if it has over-estimated the yield per acre, the grain and milling industry ought to be informed promptly. But the November crop report of the Department will go only into buckwheat, limes, peanuts, almonds, cranberries, walnuts, clover seed, apples, pears, other minor crops and corn. For the next government estimate on wheat production, in which there is wider interest, it will be necessary for grain dealers and millers to wait until December. Peanuts, almonds and sister crops could be put aside profitably to make way for a November revision on wheat, but will that much be done by Uncle Sam's statisticians?

Grinding Prosperity.

"Fine, fine; the newspapers are doing well now," said a flour dealer some time ago in commenting on the many reports current in daily newspapers about a revival in general business, record bank clearings and other prosperity items. The dealer who made the remark was a business man of large affairs, one whose interests in milling are extensive and who has also assumed a share in other enterprises. The dealer proceeded, after the little introduction quoted here, to admit exaggerations but to express further gratification over the stimulating effect of such "boom" stories on commerce. They mean, in his opinion, that there will follow a growth of confidence and a widespread expansion in various forms of enterprise.

It is well to maintain a cheerful and optimistic view of business affairs at all times, especially in the United States, a land of great promise, with vast undeveloped resources. But it appears somewhat surprising to find practical and successful business men in many branches of commerce lending encouragement to exaggerated pictures of "good times" with the idea that they will actually bring better business. This is a reminder of the old "sunshine" business movement of the last decade, the idea being apparently that to make good business it is only necessary to talk and talk prosperity. Business, however, requires a stronger foundation—a foundation as solid and as certain as one can conceive.

To spread "boom gossip" indiscriminately with the hope that it will bring freer spending, freer investments and more business activity in general is not always wise. When conditions merit unusual optimism, the country should have it. But, if optimism is going to be fed to the public always, there will come a time when the public will lose faith, and then it will be more difficult than ever to bring about real prosperity when actual conditions warrant such a state in the business world. Present commercial conditions prove this.

In the milling business it is not always the salesman who can paint the brightest pictures and load up a buyer with the largest lots on single contracts who makes the greatest permanent success. In fact, an investigation probably would reveal that the steady, conservative, yet cheerful salesmen contribute the heaviest and most permanent volume of orders. And in mills it is not bright pictures but the flour itself that counts. So, results themselves, not pictures, will bring prosperity in the commercial and industrial fields of the United States. Without some of the exaggerations of recent years, it is probable that general business would now be making greater progress than the conservative reviewers of trade are finding.

The 1914-15 Buyers.

Detailed figures of flour and wheat exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, have just been announced by the Department of Commerce, and they reveal many of the peculiarities of the first year's war export trade. In 1914-15, this country shipped 16,182,765 bbls. of flour abroad, valued at $94,869.343. Exports the preceding year amounted to only 11,821,461 bbls. with a valuation of $54,454,175, while two years ago exports were 11,394,805 bbls., worth $53,171,537. But the biggest gain in exports was in wheat, the total foreign movement of the grain from our ports in the last crop year amounting to 259,642,533 bus., compared with just 92,393,775 bus. the preceding year and 91,602,774 bus. two years ago. The first year of the war showed some sharp increases in the amount of wheat taken by some countries. On the other hand, the decreases were just as sharp, although not as general.

Finland, for instance, imported only 35,588 bbls. of flour from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1915. This was approximately one-twelfth of the imports in the preceding year when figures were 429,354 bbls. and two years ago, 405,832 bbls. The European war was really not a factor in this decrease. A little more than a year ago, Russia installed a duty on flour, which made imports by Finland, except from Russia, almost prohibitive. The effect of this is seen in the sharp decrease for the year.

Germany presents another interesting decrease in imports of flour and wheat from the United States, due, of course, to the British blockade. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1915, Germany received 8,240 bbls. of flour from the United States. Of this amount, 8,175 bbls. were taken in July, 1914, indicating that in the eleven months of the war from August, 1914, to June 30, 1915, exports of flour from the United States to Germany amounted to just 75 bbls. Practically the same story can be said of wheat. Total takings of wheat by Germany in the fiscal year were 2,652,128 bus., of which 1,503,097 bus. were taken in the first month of the year before the war started, that is, July, 1914. Germany's total imports of flour from the United States for the year, 8,240 bbls., compares with 176,485 bbls. in the preceding twelvemonth and 170,345 bbls. two years ago.

Germany and Finland are practically the only two European countries showing any decrease. The United Kingdom was the leader in increased imports from the United States. The total for the United Kingdom is 4,156,097 bbls., against 2,809,800 bbls. in preceding year. The Netherlands also showed a sharp increase, taking 1,725,807 bbls., against 958,063 bbls. in preceding year.

All other European countries bought 5,060,497 bbls., compared with 829,838 bbls. in preceding year and 699,534 bbls. two years ago. This would indicate that shipments from this country to Italy, Greece, Spain, Sweden and Norway showed a very sharp increase during the year, and may account for large shipments by these countries to Germany.

There were no other important changes in export flour trade during the year. Our trade with the South American countries, with the Far East and to the West Indies and Central America was not in any way affected by the war. The first year of the European struggle shows a balance for the flour exporter of the United States. But conditions thus far in the second year are far from satisfactory, and unless a change comes, the flour exports may show a sharp falling off, even though this country is credited with a larger wheat crop than in the preceding year.

Semi-Annual Federation Conference

Directors and Delegates Take Up Many Important Subjects at Chicago Meeting—Make Recommendations for Flour Standards on Laboratory Test Basis.

ABOUT thirty-five directors and delegates were present when the semi-annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation was called to order in the ball room of the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Oct. 22, by President Mark N. Mennel. After several routine matters were taken up by the meeting, Secretary Husband was called upon for his report.

Secretary Husband's Report.

Our bank balance to date is $3,953.97, with no unpaid bills. The experience of the past few months has demonstrated the wisdom of the Federation policy of maintaining an emergency fund; the unusual expenses incidental to investigations and hearing on Definitions and Standards for Flour have been met without embarrassment.

EXPORT TRADE—Export flour trade has been unsatisfactory; this is due entirely to conditions brought about by the European war. The question of terms of sale has been an important factor, exporting millers generally insisting upon New York reimbursement on sales to the Continent, and three days sight on business with the United Kingdom. Buyers in the latter countries have persistently tried to secure a return to the former terms of sixty days, but exporting millers generally have adhered to three-day terms.

The war is directly responsible for the withdrawal of many steamships by belligerent nations for transport and other purposes, resulting in a great reduction in available ocean space and advanced rates.

It has been suggested many times that millers could profit by maintaining a special agent or broker at seaboard for booking ocean freight. There are many factors entering into a proposition of this kind, and until now your officers have hesitated to submit any proposition along this line.

MIXED FLOUR LAW—Wheat flour millers must be prepared to oppose, at the coming session of Congress in December, another effort to repeal what we know as the Mixed Flour Law. We are advised that such a bill will be introduced early in the coming session, and its advocates are doing all they can to create a sentiment in favor of the repeal of that statute. In compliance with instructions of the board at the annual meeting in April, your secretary has taken advantage of every opportunity offered to define the position of our members in this matter, and we believe we have met with some measure of success.

INSECURE PACKAGES—The lake lines have recently called our attention to the poor quality of sacks used by some millers, in shipping both flour and feed. The low priced package is not always the cheapest in the long run, when the good will of the customer is taken into account, and we have a list of mills that have been using sacks of such flimsy texture that they will not stand the handling incidental to lake transfer. We commend this for your thoughtful consideration; for their own good, we hope millers will discontinue the use of such packages as will not stand the strain of normal transportation.

FEDERAL TRADE CONDITIONS—Your secretary, in response to an invitation from that body, appeared before the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing in Chicago on July 27, and reviewed briefly the difficulties encountered by exporting millers at that time. We also arranged for a number of exporting millers to appear before the commission when a hearing was held at Minneapolis on Aug. 3. Members of the commission expressed themselves as being much interested in some features that were brought out, and promised co-operation in the efforts being made by American millers to extend their foreign trade.

FEDERAL GRADING OF WHEAT—This is a subject in which millers must now become interested. We are advised that the government, as represented by the Department of Agriculture, does not favor publication of grades for any other grain until Congress passes legislation giving the department authority to enforce such grades. As the Moss bill, as proposed, has the endorsement of the grain trade, as well as the Federation, there is little doubt as to its becoming a law at the coming session of Congress. This would give the United States Department of Agriculture authority to enforce such grades on grain as are and will be determined upon, and we have taken the position that the flour producing qualities should be made the prime factor in determining the grades to be established for wheat. We are all familiar with the intelligent work being done along this line by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, who has assured us that information and suggestions from millers will receive careful consideration by the department in its work of establishing grades for wheat. Millers are the best judges of wheat for milling purposes, and owe it to themselves and the industry to place in the hands of Dr. Duvel such data as they may have which would have a bearing on this subject. This is a very important matter to every miller, and we should do all in our power to assist Dr. Duvel and the Department of Agriculture in establishing grades for wheat that will be fair to flour millers.

Report of Export Agent.

The action of the rail carriers in refusing to adjust claims for damage to export flour, unless such claims are filed within four months, is perhaps the most important traffic matter that has come before the directors of the Millers' National Federation for a decade.

Originally the time fixed by the through bill of lading was 30 days. That clause was generally considered to be ambiguous and unreasonable, and was never enforced until about two years ago. On appeal to the carriers and to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the time was changed to four months, but the ambiguity of language was retained. This ambiguity is, as to whether the claim should be filed at foreign destination or at the American seaboard within four months. Most rail carriers held that the claim should be filed at the American seaboard, ignoring the fact that at that point delivery is not made to the consignee, the owner of the goods, and his remoteness and distance from that place make it impossible for him to file a claim of any sort within four months from delivery to the ocean carrier at the American seaboard, in the majority of cases. Moreover, the date of delivery to the ocean carrier is seldom, if ever, known to the owner of the goods. We took the position that delivery to the owner took place at the foreign destination, and we filed preliminary claims at such places, instituting special arrangements for that purpose at very considerable cost. We also filed similar claims at the American seaboard in order to satisfy any demand upon us by carriers.

It will be clear to all that it is practically impossible to file claims within four months at either place in many cases, and especialy during the present war. Nearly all the flour warehouses at foreign ports, and other sorts of warehouses not heretofore used for flour, are filled as national emergency measures. Flour that arrived months ago and was stored in such warehouses has been covered up and buried under later arrivals, resulting in first arrivals being delivered to importers some several months after arrival. How is it possible to file claims within four months under such circumstances?

The whole plan by which you insure the good condition of your exports on arrival at foreign ports is built up on the power to recover from carriers for damage caused by their negligence, etc., and nearly all damages which occur to flour are caused by carriers' negligence.

In order to bring the matter to a head, after a long controversy with carriers, we have finally instituted proceedings with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a petition was filed on Sept. 23, 1915, and is known as I. C. C. Docket No. 8369.

Other Committee Reports.

The reports of the committees on export trade, on grain standardization, on commercial feeding stuffs and on transportation were next read and accepted by the meeting. With this routine business completed, President Mennel called on H. H. Gross, president of the American Tariff Commission League, to explain the purposes of that organization. Mr. Gross said that his league favored a non-partisan tariff commission, which would have the power to make changes in the tariff act of this country. He pointed out the numerous changes which had been made by different parties when in power and stated that a tariff commission would eliminate the bugaboo of tariff changes, for it would conduct hearings on prospective changes and would be altogether non-partisan.

The convention went on record as favoring the purpose of the American Tariff Commission League.

Vote on Future Trading.

F. J. Lingham, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, asked the meeting to give that committee its opinion on option trading. This was changed later to future trading. A favorable vote was made on resolution introduced by President Mennel "That the Federation believes that if future trading is stopped it would be injurious to the grain trade from the farmer to the miller and to the consumer."

The Mixed Flour Law.

Action was re-affirmed by the meeting on the Mixed Flour Law. All of the delegates and directors were opposed to any change in the measure now on the statute books. It was pointed out by President Mennel that Secretary Husband had succeeded in obtaining support to the millers' position of this act from the American Housewives' League, the Bakers' National Association. Dr. Wiley has come out openly favoring the maintenance of the present tax. On vote asked for by the St. Louis and Southern Illinois delegation, it was re-affirmed that mixing flour would be detrimental to the interests of the public as well as the milling industry.

* * *

Notwithstanding opposition by different grain exchanges, the meeting went on record as favoring the enactment of a warehouse law whose features are permissive. Such a bill, in the opinion of L. E. Moses, Kansas City, who outlined some of its advantages, would be to hold grain back at country points, instead of its being moved to primary centers immediately after harvest.

For final discussion of the morning session, the matter of forming a board at seaboard to book all flour space for exporting millers. It was voted that this matter be referred to a referendum vote of the Millers' National Federation.

The session of the Millers' National Federation was then adjourned.

Flour Standards Meeting.

Characteristic of all other discussion on proposed flour standards and definitions, the meeting of the Federation Committee in the afternoon showed a wide variance in opinion. The session was an open one and was participated in by all the directors and delegates attending the morning session of the Federation. However, the meeting was in the hands of the committee on standards and definitions and in the absence of its chairman, A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis, Andrew J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan., was appointed to the chair.

Short talks were made by different members of the committee on the hearings held in Washington. The chairman then called on Professor Harry Snyder, of Minneapolis, an expert mill chemist. Mr. Snyder stated that definitions and standards would be fixed without doubt and that it was up to millers to propose a set of rules and then let the government committee work on such standards.

Arguments were heard for and against laboratory standards, one set of millers opposing such definitions, while others favored the plan. Then the subject of the feasibility of one or more set of standards was taken up and arguments were heard on this question.

It was the unanimous opinion of the millers present that all flour standards should be based on a moisture content of 13.5 per cent and that the government attempt to reduce this content to 11 per cent was based on lack of knowledge.

President Mennel started a definite movement when he made a resolution that the Federation Committee recommend to the government bureau one standard for all sections. After arguments were heard, a rising vote was necessary. This resolution carried and this was decided to be the first recommendation to be made.

The subject next came up that it would be almost impossible for the government to promulgate standards for flour, when the raw product, wheat, was not standardized. Several millers suggested that nothing be done, but the closing words of Dr. Alsberg at the last standards meeting were read. Dr. Alsberg stated at the time that millers so far had done everything to prove the tentative standards of Dr. Ladd to be unsound. He said that un-

(Continued on Page 16.)

Federation Basis for Standards.

1. A single standard for all sections.
2. That percentages of manufacture be eliminated in Definitions.
3. Tests for weight, etc., be based on maximum moisture content of 13.5 per cent.
4. Tentative suggestions for definitions for flour, patent flour, straight flour and second clear flour be based on foregoing rules and on a maximum ash and fiber content, figures for which are to be fixed by different milling sections. Divisions of patent and clear grade are also to be left to the final opinion of different sections and of the government committee.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

Declining wheat markets had a varying effect on the trade of mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week. Some reported business equal to that of the preceding week in volume, while others noted a light reduction in sales. There was, however, a growth of optimism over the market among millers, the feeling prevailing that generous sales may be expected as soon as wheat reaches a steadier level, now that important declines have been recorded.

Millers, as a rule, did not change prices until the sharp break of Friday in wheat. The quotations on straight flour, in jute, basis Kansas City, were at a range of $4.60 to $5 at the close of last week. Patents were quoted from $4.90 to $5.20. At these levels the market shows recession of 20c to 35c for the week.

The Eastern states were fair buyers, considering the condition of the market in that territory. The Northwest was still credited with some advantage in prices, but one of the largest mills of the Southwest reported instances of a sale in New York at a premium of 10c over the quotations for the same grade of spring wheat flour by the Northwest and a sale in Baltimore at a premium of 15c over the offer made on spring flour. This reversal in the usual relation between the sales of spring and winter wheat flour in the East was attributed to the superior quality of the product offered by the Southwest. Another Kansas mill noted a liberal deferred business with the Central states at a discount of about 10c under current prices.

In Kansas City and surrounding territory bakers seemed to have an ample supply of flour on hand or contracted for their present requirements and their needs in the near future. Jobbers, on the other hand, made freer inquiries, and there was evidence of the likelihood of business from that source as soon as more settled conditions developed in wheat. Sales for the week were light.

Mills were more inclined to shade prices for deferred bookings, but in some cases millers gave no encouragement to future buyers. So far as reported, the principal future business was with the Central states.

Export business with South and Central America was not as bright a feature of the trade as in the preceding week, but mills reported additional shipments of clear to New Orleans for export. Conditions so far as business with Europe is concerned were even more unsatisfactory, the drop in foreign exchange rates being one of the discouraging developments.

First clear declined to about 10c, to $4@4.30. Second clear was scarcer and at a range of $3.65@3.90, showing a rise of 10c over the preceding week's prices. A number of mills said they were sold up on clears.

* * *

A fair scattered business was done by soft wheat mills. Demand continued mainly for current needs. There was satisfaction over the more favorable wheat supply situation, but the sharp declines on wheat failed to stimulate sales. Best patents are now quoted at $5.70, a decline of 10c for the week.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, October shipment, $4.80@5; October-November shipment, $4.70@4.90; high patents, 25@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4@4.30; second clear, $3.65@3.90.

Active Market for Mill Feed.

Activity ruled in the trade in mill feed, millers finding a ready market for offerings. The East, it was asserted, found more satisfactory terms on bran from the Northwest than those offered here, but there was improvement in the trade with the South and Southeast. Mixed car business was of liberal volume.

Supplies of bran showed some increase. Sales on the Kansas City Board of Trade were made at 90c at the opening of this week, and transactions were reported daily until the close at this basis. One jobber here quoted the market 89@90c at the close, but the prevailing price was 90c. Local takings were mainly in mixed cars.

Nearby states, notably Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Arkansas, were the principal buyers of shorts from this market. The Southeast was also a purchaser. Business was good, with sales practically at the same level quoted a week ago. Brown shorts were sold at $1, gray at $1.09@1.12 and white at $1.15. Middlings were quoted at $1.30 to $1.40.

Live stock feeding in the Southwest, always a factor in the mill feed trade, is not yet as seasonably favorable for liberal consumption as it ought to be. Supplies of live stock are heavy, but the finishing operations of feeders are not as active as expected at this time.

The betterment in the trade with the cotton states was believed by some distributors to be a preliminary reflection of the effect of the sensationally high market for cottonseed feed.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 89@90c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, $1; gray shorts, $1.09@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.35@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on new wheat flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $5.20@5.60; first clears, $3.95@4.25; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.20@5.70 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $4.60@4.85; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.70@5 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5@5.30; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30@1.50; white shorts, $1.28@1.30.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.75@5; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@5.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

While inquiry among Kansas City grain dealers reveals divided opinion as to the outlook for wheat receipts from the Southwest, the opinion prevails that there will be further expansion in the coming week. Bright weather is a strong inducement to marketing, while the sharp declines in prices are having a reverse effect.

One of the interesting reports of the week in the trade was to the effect that supplies in Western Kansas are between 50 and 85 per cent of the new crop. Another influence which should bring more wheat to Kansas City is the fact that there is a much lighter movement of grain through the Gulf ports. New Orleans and Galveston have more than 2,000,000 bus. in store, some exporters having exchanged Canadian wheat for the Southwestern product on contracts.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 1,266 cars, compared with 1,087 the preceding week, 1,211 a year ago and 456 in the same week in 1913. No. 4 and No. 3 predominated, quality being about the same as recently. Prices broke sharply, losing as much as 12c, while the price of December closed Saturday at 93⅝c, compared with $1.04⅞@1.05 a week ago and $1.08@1.08⅛ a year ago. No. 2 hard closed Saturday at $1.@1.07; week ago, $1.09@1.15; year ago, $1.07½@1.08. No. 3 hard closed at 95c@$1.07; week ago, $1.07@1.14; year ago, $1.06@1.06¾. No. 4 hard, 85@97c; week ago, 95c@$1.07; year ago, $1.02@1.05.

Kansas City stocks of wheat increased 129,820 bus. for the week, to 662,972 bus., compared with holdings of 8,496,868 bus. a year ago.

Corn lost nearly all of the preceding week's advance, closing at 58@59½c for No. 2 mixed. week ago Saturday No. 2 mixed closed at 64@65c; a year ago, 74c. Southern Kansas sent some new corn, but Oklahoma was the principal seller. Quality was better than expected.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Crosby Kemper, salesman for the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., has started on a trip to Porto Rico in the interest of the mill.

Operations were started for the first time in the remodeled plant of the Topeka Flour Mills Co., Topeka, Kan., on Friday, Oct. 22. The mill is now running regularly.

Machinery is being installed in the new 50-bbl. mill at Aline, Ok., which will be operated by Geist & Smith. Plant will have an elevator of 10,000-bu. capacity in conjunction.

H. E. Sparks, sales manager for the R. E. Killer Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has resigned his position to accept a place with the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis. His successor has not been chosen as yet.

R. L. Shelton, secretary of the Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Shelton conferred with ex-Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, who is principal stockholder of the Hadley Milling Co.

The Morton Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is erecting two elevators of 10,000-bu. capacity each at Friend, near Dodge City, and Wilburton, near Elkhart. Both of these points are new towns and are in productive grain districts.

The sudden death of E. D. Humphrey, pioneer mill owner of Oklahoma, is a great loss to the hard winter wheat milling industry. Mr. Humphrey was taken suddenly ill at Denver, Colo., where he made his home. At the time of his death he owned the Chickasha Milling & Elevator Co., Chickasha, Okla., and the El Reno Milling & Elevator Co., El Reno.

Roy Yarger Work, son of H. Work, owner of the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., and Miss Carroll Harper, of Hutchinson, Kan., were married on Oct. 14. Roy Work is assisting his father in the flour and grain business.

W. E. Ruckman has been appointed Southwestern representative for the Prinz & Rau Manufacturing Co. Mr. Ruckman will cover the territory of the late F. E. Lehman. W. E. Ruckman is an experienced miller and has held several head miller's positions in different Southwestern mills.

A. H. Ling, grain dealer and Mayor of Jetmore, Kan., has awarded contract for a 50-bbl. flour mill, to be erected adjoining his elevator. Construction work will start immediately on the building to house the mill and operations will probably start within 90 days. Cost to Mr. Ling of the new plant will be $10,000.

The secretary of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association estimates the corn crop of that state at 135,000,000 bus., compared with the October estimate of the government 125,885,000 bus. Farmers in the southern half of the state are selling freely, but the crop in Northern Oklahoma has not fully matured as yet.

The Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., exhibited all of its products at the Fenceless Fair. The booth of the mill showed the process of flour manufacture and all of the different wheat and corn products. It was in charge of John Schmidt. The Lukens Milling Co. and the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., also had exhibits.

The Milwaukee Railroad has contracted for another large addition to its elevator in the Coburg yards at Kansas City, at a cost of $50,000. The plant now has capacity of more than 2,000,000 bus. When completed it will rank near the Santa Fe plant, which has capacity of 3,000,000 bus. and is said to be the largest single elevator in the United States.

The Peerless Flour Mills Co., which purchased the plant of the Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., Norton, Kan., put the mill in operation last week. Capacity of the plant has been increased to 200 bbls. It was completely overhauled. Under the old ownership the mill had been idle for several years. "Gem of Kansas" will be the principal brand featured.

R. L. Thompson, for several years sales manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., will sever his connection with that company on Nov. 1. Mr. Thompson has made no definite plans for the future. He has had wide experience in the milling industry, having been in the sales departments of several spring wheat mills before coming to Kansas City.

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., says: "Seeding is now practically finished and we look for a fair movement of wheat during the next 30 days, weather permitting. Only enough will be sold, however, to enable the farmer to meet current obligations, and after that we believe the bulk of the grain will be held until after the first of the year. Flour buyers continue to argue that flour and wheat should be lower, in the face of the big crops, and under normal conditions lower prices would prevail. However, with nearly every grower financially able to hold his wheat for several months, we can see no prospect of lower prices for some time to come. It seems to us that chances are more in favor of a heavy break in the latter part of the winter or early spring, when the wheat must move, no matter what market conditions may be. Buyers should be careful about booking much future flour for delivery late in the season."

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

Lower prices in the wheat market tended to restrict sales by St. Louis and Southern Illinois mills, but the total volume of sales for the week did not show much change from the preceding week. Dullness was generally complained of early, but the continued weakness made prices rather attractive to buyers who needed flour for quick shipment. With the upturn in the market at the opening of this week, demand was stimulated and good inquiry was in evidence from all sections, particularly Eastern markets.

Net declines of about 15c to 25c per bbl. were scored on hard winter wheat and spring wheat flour, but soft wheat brands were steady all of the week and did not reflect the weakness in wheat. This was particularly true of the better grades and established brands. Best soft wheat patents were quoted up to $5.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis, while hard winter wheat brands brought a range of $4.90 to $5.10 for patents. Spring wheat flour was quoted at $5.10 to $5.20 in sacks, shipments up to the first of the year.

The feature of the market was the rather firm tone in clear and low grade flour, notwithstanding declines in better grades. A good demand was in evidence on clear all week and offerings were quickly absorbed by the trade. Kansas mills did not offer much in the local market, while supplies of soft wheat clear and low grade are light. Local buyers were in the market all the time and paid as high as $4.70 for soft wheat extra fancy and up to $4.30 for fancy hard winter wheat clears.

Export business was still lacking, with the exception of a few sales of clear and straight to the West Indies and Mexico and several sales to the Continent. A factor in the market is the inability of mills to obtain ocean space at reasonable figures. To some ports mills are not able to obtain space at any price and it is this factor that is keeping the foreign demand down to a minimum. It is believed export inquiry would be fairly active, but for this condition, as prices of local mills are in line.

Local and interior mills reported fair sales to the South and Southeast on established brands. The Southern demand was reduced early by the weakness in the market, but buying on a fair scale developed later. Little contracting was done, most sales being made to regular trade for current requirements. This was the case with the cotton states.

Eastern business was in fair volume, but is altogether for quick shipment. Mills are making fair sales to seaboard markets for immediate movement, because of inability of mills in Northwest to make such shipment. Also, the fact that Northwestern mills are asking a strong premium for immediate shipment over deferred movement is a factor tending to make business of local mills in Eastern markets of good volume.

Sales by Kansas and spring wheat mills in the local market were light last week. Most of the local trade is depending on old contracts and could not be interested on the declining tendency in the market.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 31,000 bbls., compared with 35,000 the week before. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 51,900 bbls., compared with 46,800 the preceding week. The total production was 82,900 bbls., against 91,800 the week before.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5@5.25; straight, $4.80@5; extra fancy, $4.60@4.70; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.90; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.10@5.20; 95 per cent, $4.85@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.55 and dark at $5.30 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 98c; soft, $1; mixed feed, $1.05; middlings, $1.15@1.30; white hominy feed, $24@24.50 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20@20.50 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.02@1.03 and middlings at $1.30@1.35.

Mill Feed Prices Advance.

An advance of two to three cents per 100 lbs. was scored on all mill feeds in the local market the past week, bran particularly displaying a strong tone. Demand was only fair in volume during the week, but supplies were not freely offered and all receipts were taken by the trade. Soft wheat bran sold at $1 to $1.02 per 100 lbs., compared with a range of 97c to 98c prevailing a week ago. Hard wheat offerings were also taken by the trade and generally brought 98c per 100 lbs. in sacks, carlots.

Shipping demand for feed is just in fair volume and there is practically no call at all for deferred contracts. All sales last week were on basis of October movement from mills. For later shipment mills are holding at a higher level, but are effecting no sales. Buyers are not exactly bearish on the future, but they are not bullish by any means, consequently are not contracting ahead.

Heavy feeds, including shorts and middlings, had an equal advance with bran and were in good demand. The South was a fair buyer, but most sales were made to nearby Eastern states. Middlings are quoted at $1.15 to $1.30 in sacks, carlots, according to grade. Mixed feed is held around $1.05.

Shipments of bran and other mill feeds from St. Louis during the past week amounted to 66,660 sacks, compared with 54,870 sacks in preceding week and 39,320 sacks last year. Receipts were 53,420 sacks last week; 50,260 sacks preceding week and 69,700 sacks last year.

St. Louis Millers' Club Meet.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States senator from Illinois, and aspiring presidential candidate, will address the St. Louis Millers' Club at the first meeting of the 1915-16 season to be held at the Mercantile Club Friday evening, October 29. The meeting will also hear reports of the flour standards delegation which attended the semi-annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago on October 22.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

E. C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., and H. G. Craft represented St. Louis milling interests at the semi-annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago.

The Cassville Mill & Power Co., Cassville, Mo., has completed installing a new 80-h. p. oil engine at its power plant, which will furnish power for the mill and generate light for Cassville.

Flour receipts in St. Louis were 92,630 bbl. last week, against 87,900 bbls. in the preceding week and 76,170 bbl. last year. Shipments were 66,660 bls., against 54,870 bbls. in the previous week and 39,320 bbls. last year.

Ill health caused the resignation of E. D. Tilton as St. Louis director of the Millers' National Federation. Mr. Tilton's associates in St. Louis attempted to prevail on him to reconsider his resignation, but poor health compelled him to give up his activities in this direction. His successor has not been chosen.

The Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, was awarded judgment for $62.50 against the Link Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., in a case decided last week. The Kehlor Flour Mills Co. claimed that it was forced to pay a difference of $62.50 in the purchase of a carload of flour over the price contracted for with the defendant company, because the Link Milling Co. had failed to deliver the flour as agreed.

"Quality of wheat receipts at St. Louis is showing a steady improvement," says C. A. Morton, of C. A. Morton & Co. "Very little sprouted wheat is coming, but some the the grain is showing up stack-burnt and skin-burnt. Receipts are liberal in this market and millers are good buyers. A large amount of wheat is moving to the Southeast, where the local supply is exceptionally light. Farmers who have finished seeding are selling wheat freely and I think the current movement will be the heaviest of the season."

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis amounted to 1,379,286 bu., compared with 1,018,050 bu. in the preceding week and 687,972 bu. in the corresponding week last year. With the arrivals more than double the receipts for the corresponding period last year, the St. Louis market has been getting more wheat compared with a year ago than any of the other winter wheat markets. Quality of the grain moving is also showing considerable improvement. Shipments of wheat from St. Louis were 845,290 bu. last week; 751,230 bu. in the preceding week and 283,750 bu. last year.

Captain A. E. Asbury, president of the Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo., died on October 19. He was 80 years old. He took an active interest in the milling business up to a few years ago, when he retired from business. Captain Asbury was a civil war veteran and played an important part in Missouri's activities in the war. Aside from the milling business, he was president of the American Bank of Higginsville. He is survived by a widow and three sons and a daughter. One son, A. E. Asbury, Jr., is manager for the Higginsville Milling Co., and will probably succeed Captain Asbury to the presidency of the company.

Warren O. Phelps, president and senior member of the milling firm of Phelps & Sibley, Cuba, N. Y., died October 20, after several years' illness. He was 70 years old, and leaves a wife and two daughters.

Schoening-Koenigsmark Milling Company

Proprietors of

ST. LUKE'S FLOUR MILLS

Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour.

Leading Brands: Eskay, St. Luke's, Fancy Patent, Excelsior, New Southwest.

Correspondence Solicited.

HIGHLAND BEAUTY — HIGH PATENT — 196 LBS FLOUR — HIGHLAND MILLING CO. — HIGHLAND, ILL.

We have installed and are operating a

Wheat Dryer

Can and will ship Flour which will give Complete Satisfaction.

HIGHLAND MILLING CO.

Highland, Ill.

Salt Lick Milling Company

Valmeyer, Illinois.

Strictly Pure Winter Wheat Flour

"Valmeyer Patent,"
"Snow White,"
"Pride of Mississippi."

KING FLOUR

BETTER Flour for your Trade from a mill in the heart of the soft winter wheat section of Illinois.

Write

KOENIGSMARK MILL CO.

Millers of High-Grade Flour

WATERLOO, - ILLINOIS

Carlyle Milling Company

CARLYLE, ILL.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour

Careful Wheat Buying and Milling with us is a habit.

Result—High Quality Flour

COLUMBIA STAR MILLING CO. — ELECT — COLUMBIA, ILLS.

ELECT

A pure soft winter wheat patent, sure to find favor.

Correspondence Solicited

Columbia Star Milling Co.

COLUMBIA, ILLS.

Steeleville Milling Company

Steeleville, Illinois.

HIGH-GRADE
SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

'Where Quality Is Paramount'

New York

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Wheat prices showed a general decline during the week and flour quotations were naturally lower in sympathy, and mills appeared more anxious for business than they have been of late. Consequently there was some improvement in the volume of sales turned over during the past week. The trade was not booking ahead to any extent and such sales as were consummated were for November and December shipment. Flour is arriving in larger quantities and this is relieving the spot situation to some extent. On the decline in wheat there was also considerable export inquiry for flour and it is reported some fairly good lines were worked.

Spring patent was held at $4.90 to $5.15 in jutes for November-December and some mills were also willing to make these prices for January-February-March. A fairly large volume of sales were made on spring patents early at $5.25 jute for October-November shipment and later at $4.90 to $5 in jutes. A report was current that a large line of Canadian spring patent was sold for export at around $4.80 jute through this market.

Prices on Kansas straight showed somewhat of an advance early, but toward the close, when the market dropped, prices were generally quoted around $5 jute for November-December shipment. A few odd cars were turned over but on the whole, owing to the fact that prices were still above spring patents, the trade was not much interested.

A fair amount of business was done on spring wheat clears at around $4.75 to $4.80 jute. Mills seemed to be offering this grade more freely. General range of prices was from $4.75 to $4.90 jute. Offerings of Kansas clear were very light with prices rather firmly held at $4.60 to $4.80 in jutes.

Prices on soft winter wheat flour were also lower during the week, with business on same only of a routine character

Millfeed prices continued to be firmly held during the week and a fairly good business was in evidence.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5.10@5.30; clear, $5.00@5.10; low grade, $3.25@3.75, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patents, $5.20@5.45; straight, $4.90@5.15; clear, $4.70@4.90; low grade, 4.40@4.60.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.25@5.50; straight, new wheat, $5.00@515; clear, $4.60@4.80.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran. coarse Western spring, to arrive, $23@25; standard middlings, $24; flour middlings, $27.75; red dog, to arrive, $31.50; oil meal, $38.50@39; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22@33; red dog flour, $34.

W. S. Partridge of the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Irrigation Land Co., is at the head of an enterprise in Holly, Colo., to erect a new alfalfa mill. Plans for the building have been completed. It will be 200 feet long by 40 feet wide and will be two stories high. Mill will have capacity of 50 tons per 10 hours. If plans materialize, the mill will be in operation before the beginning of next year.

The Grain Exchange Realty Co., Omaha, has been incorporated with capital of $500,000. The company will handle the renting of the new Omaha Grain Exchange building. Principals are F. S. Cowgill, John S. Swearingen, F. P. Manchester and F. H. Brown.

Illinois

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1915.

The Chicago flour situation was practically unchanged last week. Unsettled developments in wheat have contributed to quietness and the indications of a very liberal movement of wheat from the Northwest has, to a marked degree, caused a revival of bearish feeling among those who have been holding off for their supplies. City mills, however, are doing a fair volume of new business from day to day, only there is considerable irregularity in the activity. While it is a fact that bakers have made heavy purchases, it is known that this buying has come practically from the smaller users of flour. Large baking corporations have held very bearish views on the wheat market and have been holding off in anticipation of buying their supplies at lower prices than have so far prevailed in the market. Now, whether they have correctly analyzed the future or not, the fact remains that a very important part of the baking trade has not made long or liberal contracts and this buying is bound to be a feature of the market some day with the prices at which it may be done by no means certain.

Volume of new business reported by Northwestern mill agents for the week was not large and with October out of the way there is likely to be some slowing down. Activity now is the result of the abnormally low stocks of flour.

Southwestern flour enjoyed a very satisfactory trade in this market last week. Southwestern patent and clear for quick shipment were eagerly taken on quotations. There is no demand, however, for Southwestern second clear.

Demand for all grades of rye flour has materially improved, and prices have advanced 25 to 50 cents.

Soft winter wheat patent was bought freely the last few days; some of the larger cake and cracker manufacturers contracted for practically all of their year's requirements of the higher grades of soft wheat flour. Soft winter clear is very scarce and bringing good values.

Durum flour declined during the week.

Millfeed was offered more freely the past week. Middlings and red dog were in especially good demand.

Numerous inquiries for export patent found their way to Chicago mills during the week, but on account of inability to secure ocean space for October and November no business resulted.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, new, $4.75@5.00; first clear, new, $4.25@4.50; second clear, new, $3.10@3.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.95@5.20; straight, $4.75@4.95; clear, $4.00@4.10.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.00@5.20; straight, $4.80@5.00; clear, $4.10@4.50.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.80@3.90; No. 1 semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 semolina, $5.10@5.20.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50; middlings, $20.50; red dog, $27.00@27.50.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.30@5.60; dark, $4.20@4.80.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Under a new Illinois law orders given to commission houses to buy or sell grain must be signed with at least the initials of the customer, to be enforceable.

F. I. McNally, formerly with the E. Lowitz Grain Co., Chicago, has accepted a position with Geo. W. Cole of Bushnell, Ill., where he has moved his family.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 25, 1915.

Flour demand is increasing and some good sales have been reported outside of local markets. Central and Southeastern points have been taking a little flour and there has been a large number of inquiries from other markets, but prices were out of line. There is practically no export demand, although a few sales have been made. Most domestic business is for immediate shipment and mills are unable to keep many orders on their books. Wichita mills are running full time and nearly all the plants in Southern Kansas are on 24-hour schedules. Kansas patents are bringing from $5.60 to $5.70, basis Missouri River rate points.

The wheat situation is unchanged. Premium for good milling wheat still exists and prices in Wichita are from 1c to 2c over Kansas City prices. Local mills are taking most of the wheat, although an occasional car is being worked for export. Receipts have fallen off a little, as compared to last year, there being 287 cars against 487 a year ago. Farmers are getting in the neighborhood of a dollar for wheat. The past week has been ideal for threshing and sowing and farmers were able to put in considerable wheat. We do not look for a large reduction in the acreage this fall, as the tractors that have been sold throughout Kansas have been able to put a great deal of new land in condition and we do not look for an area of much less than 500,000 acres under last year.

Feed has been strong the past week. Sales on bran were at 90c to 95c, basis Kansas City rate points. Shorts average from $1.20 to $1.30, with a fairly good demand.

WICHITA NOTES.

N. M. Vilm of the Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, is visiting the trade in St. Louis and Chicago.

J. H. McNair, of the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan., has just returned from a ten weeks' vacation on the Pacific Coast.

James Hargett, formerly connected with the Imboden Milling Co., Wichita, has accepted a position with the Hoffman mills, Enterprise, Kan., as sales manager.

According to the weather man, this year has been the wettest in the history of the weather bureau at Wichita. Since January 1 rainfall has amounted to 40.37 inches.

A motor car belonging to P. E. Jackson, miller at Downs, Kan., was stolen, but was finally located near Abilene. The heavy rains had caused the car to sink in mud and the thieves deserted it.

C. M. Jackman, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, had his motor car stolen last week while attending the International Wheat show. The car was finally located at Newton, Kan., where the thieves had left it in a damaged condition.

C. M. Wallace, of the Alexander Milling Co., Winfield, and former mayor of Winfield, is suing the city of Winfield for $49,500. The case has been in the courts for some time. Mr. Wallace alleges the city took the water out of the river above his dam and claims the water rights at this particular place and asks that the city pay him for same at the lowest rate at which the water is sold in the city. The town at one time wanted to build a dam on the river in order to secure sufficient water during dry seasons, but Mr. Wallace had the city enjoined and the case went to the supreme court, where Mr. Wallace won out. It was held that the city had only riparian water rights, hence Mr. Wallace demands payment for the water taken from the river since he has owned the mill.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 25, 1915.

Flour prices tended downward all of the past week and by the close net declines of more than 25c per bbl. were recorded on both spring and winter wheat patents. As a consequence of the lower market, demand fell off sharply, volume of business being lighter than in any preceding week of this month. Bakers and jobbers were out of the market altogether and could not be interested. Carlot buyers held off and were not disposed to purchase anything except when their stocks needed quick replenishment.

Bakers continue to order supplies on old contracts. This is particularly true of those bakers who have spring wheat contracts. Many are somewhat pushed because mills have been slow in filling directions, due to being oversold. In some cases buyers have been compelled to enter the open market because of delay in receiving supplies from the Northwest on old contracts. In such cases, Kansas and Nebraska mills have obtained all of this current business, for they are in position to make quick shipment.

Best spring wheat patents for shipment up to the first of the year are quoted at $5.60 to $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks. For quick shipments mills ask a premium of as much as 25c per bbl., while some are refusing to take any orders for immediate delivery.

Kansas mills did a light business in the state. This was the case with Nebraska, too. Buyers held off on business for quick shipment, because of the continued declines. Until the market shows more strength, little buying will be done except when holes in stocks must be filled up. Best Kansas and Nebraska patents are held on same basis as Northwestern brands or at a range of $5.50 to $6 per bbl., in sacks.

Iowa mills operated on half time schedules during the week. Business was rather light during the week. Prices were lower all around.

Millfeed had a strong tone during the week, but no net advances were made. Demand was good and absorbed all supplies. Bran is quoted at $21.50 per ton, sacked, delivered.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—$5.50@6; straight, $5.25@5.75; fancy clear, $4.90@5; second clear, $4.30@4.55.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.60@6; standard patent, $5.25@5.60; clear, $4.80@5.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $30 for white; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

From reports received, indications are that considerable damage was done to corn by the recent frosts. The turn in the weather to higher temperatures is revealing injury.

The new plant of the Harbor Milling Co., Jefferson, Ia., owned by W. H. Harbor, is now in operation. It is making corn goods and wheat flour. Plant has capacity of 50 bbls. flour and 25 bbls. corn goods.

The Rothschild Grain Co., Atlantic, Ia., has sold its elevator at Elk Horn, Kimballton and Hansen Heights, Ia., to the Omaha Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr. Possession will be given on January 1 of the new year.

The Southwestern Feed Co, Cedar Rapids, Ia, was organized last week. Principals are S. C. Counsell, president, and R. Opsal, vice-president. The company will do a general jobbing business in flour and feed, but will pay special attention to millfeed.

Investigation shows that wheat is moving into Wichita from Montana, Minnesota and Nebraska. This is very unusual at this time of the year.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1915.

Flour was 15c to 20c lower in this market last week, in sympathy with the declining tendency in wheat, which was off several cents per bus. Demand was only fairly active, with a large proportion of orders for quick shipment. Some orders were booked for lots of 500 to 1,000 bbls. Business is almost entirely limited to the present year, and no disposition is being manifested at present to book contracts for sales for delivery after January 1.

Commission men handling Kansas City and Minneapolis flour report a fair demand. There was a sharp drop in spring wheat patents, which were off 40c in some instances. Hard winter patents were not so weak, being quoted 25c lower.

Wheat was several cents lower, with No. 3 red quoted at $1.16@1.18. Stocks continue very light, and active buying in the West is noted among mills in this territory. The West is selling more wheat to the Southeast than has been known in recent years at this season of the year, due to the light local supplies, and also to the fact that the farmers have been inclined to hold the grain.

More active demand is mentioned for bran, with prices showing steady tone to shade higher. Standard middlings are in only moderate demand, and prices are easier.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.85; standard, $5.65; half patents, $5.55; low grades, $4.75@5; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $4.90@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.20@5.40.

Mill Feed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21; mixed feed, $24@25; standard shorts or middlings, $26@28.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 34,000 bbls., against 27,000 at the end of the preceding week.

The Tennant & Hoyt Milling Co., Lake City, Minn., has let contract for erection of four steel tanks, which will double storage of mill, making elevator capacity 150,000 bus.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

Flour trade remains active and mills have plenty of business to keep them employed on a large scale for some weeks ahead. It is said that many will be busy right up to the first of the year. Those which are in position to fill orders quickly have a great advantage, for everybody wants flour right away, and many orders are lost because delivery cannot be made at once. This applies especially to the Northwestern agencies, which have been unable to get a supply large enough to fill orders with. Cheaper flours have often been substituted because the regular brand could not be secured as wanted.

Kansas agencies say business is fair, but there is no rush to it.

Feed feels the effects of large production. Bran and middlings are in large supply, both here and in the West, and dealers as well as consumers have been looking for a considerable decline which, however, has not materialized.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6.25@6.50 in wood; clear, $5.25; low grade, $4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $6@6.25 in wood; pastry, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.25.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.45@5.80 in cotton; straight, $5.25@5.45; clear, $5.05@5.35.

Rye Flour—$5.40@5.75.

Mill Feed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.25; standard middlings, $22; red dog flour, $29; oil meal, $36.25; gluten feed, $26.45.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Robert L. Fryer, a prominent banker, and president of the H-O Company, died suddenly at his home in Buffalo on October 20.

For the 30 days from September 15 to October 15 imports of Canadian wheat at Buffalo were the biggest on record for any similar period. Receipts were 20,499,000 bus.

The Alder-Stofer Grain Co., with offices in the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,080.38 and assets of $1,820.68. The company has been in business for several years.

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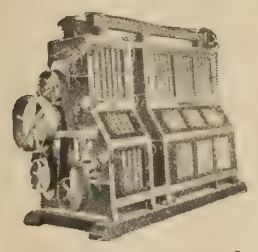

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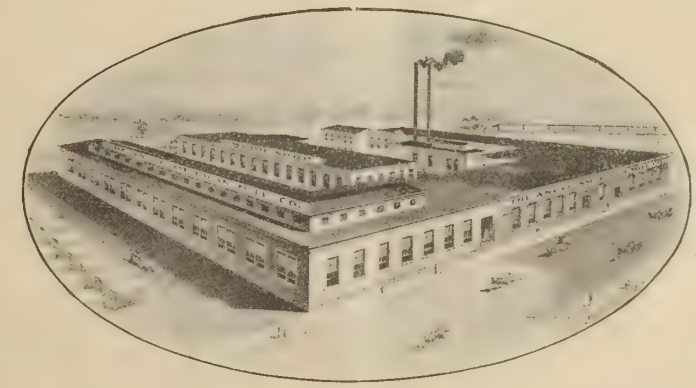

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

With the exception of a light local business, the trade of corn millers of Kansas City and other Missouri river points was practically at a standstill again in the last week. So far as sales to the south are concerned, millers continued to emphasize the fact that the cotton states have so much more corn available now than a year ago there is practically nothing moving from here. Local consumption is comparatively moderate.

Oklahoma made additional sales of corn in Kansas City during the week. The fact that shippers from that state are able to place corn here means that there is nothing surprising about their ability to effect sales of the grain and of their corn products in the Southeast and in parts of the Southwest in competition with Kansas City. How long this market condition will continue is the question now being discussed. There is a little basis for hope in the fact that cottonseed feeds are exceptionally high in the South, and that this may help enlarge the Southern consumption of corn. Another factor which may help sooner or later is the stronger economic position of the South and also its larger supply of live stock.

With corn markets showing some weakness and reports on the new crop in Kansas City's territory favorable on the whole, millers were inclined to shade prices.

Locally, cream corn meal was quoted only nominally, the price being $2.70 @2.90, the same as a week ago. Standard meal is quoted 20@25c under this price. Hominy grits are 10c higher.

A range of $1.20 to $1.25 was quoted on corn chop today. One miller quoted No. 2 mixed at $1.20 to $1.23. Corn bran was unchanged, nominally, at 85 @93c.

Following quotation for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.70@2.90 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.80@3; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.20@1.23 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@ 93c per 100.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Corn goods prices continued to be firmly held with a fair amount of business transacted.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.65; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.70@1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.59@1.62; grits, $1.60 @1.62; flakes, $1.90.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1915.

Damage to corn stiffened the corn products market materially, and as the damage is in the sections of surplus production it puts quite a new face upon the outlook. It is more than likely that portions of the country which have never imported corn for feeding purposes will be compelled to do so this winter. Supplies in the South will not be a bearish element at any time, due to the fact that the marketing facilities are crude, and this lack of ability to properly handle the corn will keep it off the market. White corn meal is held at $1.85@1.90 per 100 lbs.; yellow at $1.80@1.85.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

A little better buying of granulated corn meal is reported, but in other corn products trade is said to be quiet. Prices have not changed much, except in hominy, which is somewhat lower. The weather has turned somewhat colder, and if it continues dealers are looking for an improvement in trade. Quotations are: Hominy, $27.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $28.50; granulated corn meal, $1.65 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.65; white corn flour, $1.75.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25, 1915.

New crop offerings broke the native grain market from 75@77c per bus. to 63@65c. Old crop corn, western kiln-dried, was steady at 71c to 73c. Cream meal, new crop, for December shipment, was quoted at $3 to $3.10 per bbl., while the old crop, for immediate shipment, was quoted at $3.40 to $3.50, a decline of about 20c per bbl. from the quotations on Monday and Tuesday. Old crop grits were at $3.60 to $3.70 for immediate shipment; standard meal, $2.85 to $2.95 for December; hominy, $3.80 to $3.90, old crop. Corn flour is quoted at $3.30 to $3.40 for immediate shipment and $2.90 to $3 for December.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Oct. 25, 1915.

Merchants throughout the Selma territory report very dull business at this time. This is attributed largely to the desire of the farmers and merchants to collect closely from tenants because of the poor prospect for a cotton crop in this section another season, as the Mexican cotton boll weevil have increased by millions in the cotton fields this fall.

Demand for flour, meal and feedstuffs is very limited. Country grist mills are busy day and night grinding local grown corn, which is being substituted for flour, etc. It is thought the surplus corn will not last long at the present rate of home consumption, however

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Selma Market Prices.

Following prices are being quoted today: Soft winter wheat flour, 196-lb. wood basis, superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent), $6.25@6.40; high patent (6o to 70 per cent), $5.85@5.90; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent), $5.50 to $5.60; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.35; pearl grits, 96-lb. 96-lb. sacks, $1.55; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.35; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $23 ton; shorts, 100-lb. sacks, $27.50 ton.

Liverpool stocks of wheat amount to 2,608,000 bus., showing a weekly decrease of 117,000 bus.

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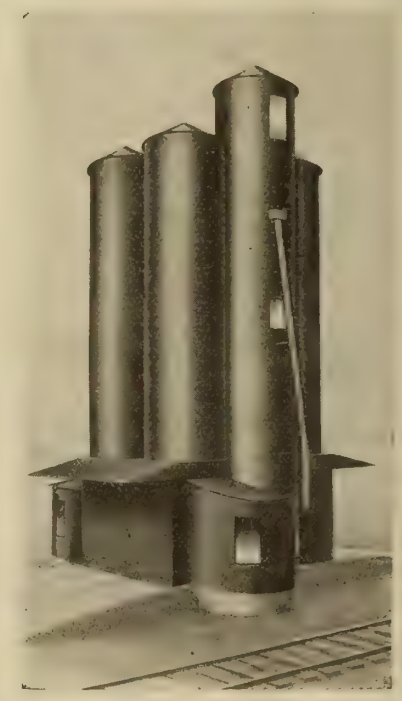

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1915.

The drop in the market this week has simply stopped all buying for shipment only with the trade who need flour to keep up stock or to mix with flour that is not working right. Spring flour is working rather badly: The gluten does not have any strength and the flour will not "kick" in the oven. As one baker says: "It works like lead. Consequently some Kansas mills are getting orders for quick shipment and delivery.

A great many buyers are trying to get out of their purchases made some time ago. This applies especially to the domestic "foreign" buyers. They do not hesitate to try and get out of a bad deal at any time and the mill who books them surely know they run a big risk in doing so.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in fullor split cars:

Spring Patent basis wood)—$5.40 @$5.60; straight, $5.15@5.30; clear, $4.90@5.10; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 @5.75; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.50 @5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $5.05@5.20.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $4.95@5.10.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: red dog, $32.50@32.75; flour middlings, $29.50@29.75; middlings, $23.50 @23.75; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $23.25 @23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $26.50 @27.50; bran, $23.25@23.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports of wheat from Philadelphia since January 1 are 19,507,740 bus.

The 1915 Pennsylvania wheat crop is estimated at 24,928,000 bus., an increase over 1914 of about a quarter million bus.; rye, 4,672,000 bus.; oats, 43,095,000 bus.; corn, 52,645,000 bus., and buckwheat, 4,999,000 bus.

The following properties have changed hands lately: John McAfee & Son have bought the Gish flour mill at Mercerburg, Pa.; Joseph Ikeler of Milton, Pa., has taken over the Edgar Blue flour mill at Pottsgrove, Pa.; the Evans City flour mill at Evans City, Pa., owned by F. E. Miler's Sons, has been purchased by George W. Young and John Hagins, formerly with F. W. Walters & Son of Butler, Pa.; Hoffer & Garman of Harrisburg, Pa., have leased the John C. Cunkle Estate flour mill at High Spire, Pa.; Amos S. Lehman has bought the H. L. Gish flour mill at Fayetteville, Pa.; Dr. Carl Mehler has sold the controlling interest in the Sharon Flour Milling Co., Sharon, Pa., to E. H. & N. W. Stewart.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25, 1915.

Flour quotations broke 15c to 25c per bbl. during the week. There were good sales early, but when the drop came business stopped. Stocks are medium large and until the slump there was every indication of a good business for some time to come. Now bakers and jobbers are buying from hand to mouth, depending on distress flour. Some good export contracts were closed before the break, however, and it is expected that this class of business will go on despite uncertainties in the market. Strong inquiry for straights and clears from the oil districts of Mexico and the sisal region of Yucatan was had and some big sales may be closed in the next two weeks.

Kansas mills came in for a big share of the export business and made some sales early at $5.25 to $5.40. Closing prices were at $5.10 to $5 25, with some mills cutting 10c to 15c below those figures. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were in line with Kansas.

Minneapolis mills were asking $5.20 to $5.40 for high patents, cutting values from $5.55 to $5.65 before the slump. Buying was confined to some fair lots for the Mexican export trade, with a little for Cuba and Costa Rica.

Soft winters declined from $5.40 to $5.50, to $5.25 to $5.35 per bbl. for high patents. There was a good and sugar sections. Country people have plenty of money with cotton at 12c per lb. and cottonseed running from $36 to $50 a ton. They are making their annual settlements and are buying heavily at country stores, so the latter have to put on heavk stocks. Much extra fancy was sold on a basis of $4.90 to $5.

Bran was in fairly good demand at $1.07 to $1.08 for both hard and soft wheat product and white shorts were sold fairly well at $1.30 to $1.35.

New Orleans will control the sisal Mexican hemp trade of the world as the result of a deal made between the Yucatan Hemp Growers' Association and local banks, whereby the latter is given a credit up to $10,000,000 to finance warehousing and marketing its crop through New Orleans. This will mean reciprocal trade for New Orleans merchants amounting to about $30,000,000 per annum, it is estimated, and a great portion of this is in hay, grain and flour. The hemp growers control 85 per cent of the output from Yucatan, which amounts to about 1,500,000 bales per annum.

Cottonseed is at the highest level on record, some selling last week at $50 a ton, New Orleans, the average price being around $40. Predictions are made that it will go to $60 a ton. Meal and oil are high in proportion and meal mixed feeds are expected to be $5 to $10 a ton higher by January 1 than ever before.

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 25, 1915.

Declines in the wheat market last week had a favorable effect on flour trade, millers doing a larger business than in preceding week. Local plants are operating full time, while schedules of country mills average 18 to 24 hours. Omaha mills are doing a good business in the East for quick shipment, although they are not contracting anything ahead. Country mills are depending almost altogeeher on local and regular trade, this class of buyers taking practically all of the output of interior mills in Nebraska.

Flour quotations show a net decline for the week of 25c to 35c per bbl. In some instances, best patents were as much as 40c per bbl. lower for the week. Interior mills are quoting country trade at $5.40 to $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered. The highest quotation prevails in the Western and Northern sections. Omaha mills are asking $5.40 per bbl. to local trade and around $5.20 per bbl. for carlot business for Eastern movement.

Less is heard concerning Northwestern competition in Nebraska, for local mills are now able to make better prices than spring wheat plants.

Receipts of wheat are increasing and are also showing some improvement in quality.

Millfeed shows little change for the week. Demand is fair and offerings are fully up to requirements. Carlots are quoted at $18 for bran and $22 for shorts, Omaha. Country mills are asking $20 for bran and $24 for shorts in mixed cars.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.40@6.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $18; shorts, $22. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Nebr., will have its 50-bbl. mill in operation within a fortnight. Work on the plant is almost completed and a trial run will be made within a week. Shortage in millwrights delayed the work on the plant.

The Stanton Mills, Stanton, Nebr., through Frank L. Sanders, was awarded contract by the government for 1,500,000 lbs. of flour, or practically 7,500 bbls. The flour will be shipped to the Rosebud reservation and military stations in Northern Nebraska.

Max J. Schafer, of the Nehawka Milling Co., Nehawka, Nebr., writes: "Average stacks of wheat in this section will thresh out about 75 bus. Much of the wheat is very musty and some of it is even unfit for consumption by hogs. Good milling wheat is very scarce and farmers are not marketing much at this time. I believe figures on wheat crop do not at all indicate the amount of milling wheat harvested"

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THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 9.)

less millers brought a set of standards to the next meeting, the government would go ahead and adopt a set of rules that millers would be compelled to observe, whether practical or not.

A second recommendation to the government committee in arriving at a set of standards should not consider percentages of manufacture. A third recommendation to be made was that tests for weight, etc., were to be based on a maximum moisture content of 13.5 per cent.

Tentative suggestions for definitions for flour, patent flour, straight flour, clear and second clear were then made. All such definitions, it was voted to recommend to the government committee, be based on a moisture content of 13.5 per cent and on a blank ash and fiber test. In other words, the Federation Committee believes that the different sections can best furnish the government with figures on ash and fiber for the different grades of flour.

It was voted that the original committee on definitions and standards continue the matter in hand.

Senator Noftzger, of Wichita, Kan., was called upon to explain the Millers' Inter-Insurers' Exchange, which has for its purpose the dissemination of flour prices and the insuring of all flour sales. No action was taken by the meeting.

Those in Attendance.

Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler, Neb.; Fred O. Shane, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; George Aylsworth, Kansas City, Mo.; A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan.; P. Sauer, Evansville, Ill.; W. E. Meek, Marissa, Ill.; H. G. Craft, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Wells, Kent, Ohio; Wm. G. Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas L. Moore, Richmond, Va.; E. J. Lachmann, Neenah, Wis.; Frank H. Tanner, Columbus, Ohio; J. Lee Krum, Columbus, Ohio; E. C. Andrews. St. Louis, Mo.; F. H. Price, New York, N. Y.; Mark N. Mennel, Toledo, Ohio; A. P. Husband, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. McLemore, Nashville, Tenn.; W. L. Sparks, Terre Haute, Ind.; W. A. Dale, Columbia, S. C.; J. O. Witt, Morristown, Tenn.; F. F. Mueller, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Yager, Chicago, Ill.; P. H. Litchfield, Chicago, Ill.; L. E. Moses, Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. W. Ziebold, Waterloo, Ill.; R. E. Sterling, Kansas City, Mo.; Harry E. Hooker, Lansing, Mich.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.; C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles L. Roos, Wellington, Kan.; Lee M. Powell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harry Snyder, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.; B. M. Renick, Paris, Ky.; G. A. Breaux, Louisville, Ky.; John E. Bacon, Chicago, Ill.; Charles R. Decker, Kansas City, Mo.; P. A. Murphy, New Ulm, Minn.; Joseph Le Compte, Lexington, Ky.; John I. Logan, Chicago Ill.; Charles F. Rock, Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; Henry Lassen, Wichita, Kan.; R. J. Hamilton, Coldwater, Mich.; D. N. Sosland, Kansas City, Mo.; T. A. Noftzger, Wichita, Kan.; Horatio V. Nye, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Adderly, Chicago, Ill.

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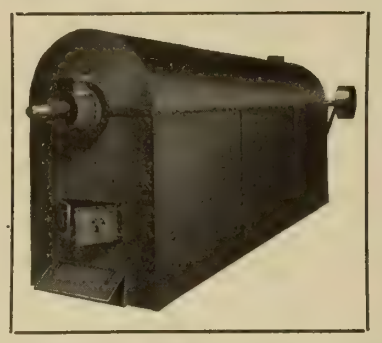

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

Irregularity characterized the business of alfalfa meal millers and mixers in the last week. Some meal distributors noted a slackening in the demand for meal, while the mixed feed trade was reported fully up to that of the preceding week. Price changes were few, quotations holding steady on the whole.

Alfalfa meal millers did not offer freely. This was attributed to recent rains in Kansas. Colorado was among the light sellers, and the Kansas City jobber reported that two mills in that state were still behind on orders contracted nearly two months ago. It was evident that deliveries of alfalfa by farmers were not up to expectations at milling points, and that there was a stronger holding tendency in view of the sales of fancy alfalfa on the Kansas City market at $16.50 a ton. There was, however, continued inactivity on the lower grades of alfalfa, and present prospects do not seem to be favorable for a turn for the better in that branch of the trade. Mixers did not appear as eager for supplies of meal as in the preceding week, having apparently met their current wants earlier.

Choice to fancy alfalfa hay sold at $15.50@16.50 on this market, while other grades were unchanged at last week's advance, with the inferior offerings draggy. The receipts increased. A feature of the week's market developments was the addition of quotations on "fancy" alfalfa hay, dealers breaking away from the grade rules adopted by the National Hay Association on the ground that the present trade demands such a grade.

Mixers reported Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and even Oklahoma among the buyers, but said the Southeast and East purchased lightly. Delay in the inauguration of cattle feeding operations told in the trade. Locally, the abundance of grain is having a tendency to reduce the inquiry for grain mixed feeds. The abundance of hogs is making combinations sought by pork producers in better demand than a year ago. Sales were practically at the level quoted a week ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice $18.50@20; No. 1, $16.50@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $15.50@16.50; choice, $14.50@15; No. 1, $13@14; standard, $10@12.50; No. 2, $8@9.50; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1915.

Demand for alfalfa products showed a slight improvement for the week, although alfalfa meal sales showed much better volume compared with a week ago than mixed feed sales. Inquiry from meal was general. The South and Southeast bought largely from this market, while demand for meal from Eastern centers was active, particularly for good grades of meal, which were in somewhat larger supply than in preceding week.

The movement of meal showed little change from a week ago. Local handlers reported consignments about in same volume, while mixed feed manufacturers reported deliveries on old contracts satisfactory, but in unchanged volume from the previous week. Prices of meal were steady to strong all of the week. The premium for high-grade meal continues, notwithstanding the larger volume of better grades among the receipts. Quite a number of choice cars were received, while the supply of No. 1 was larger, too. But No. 2 meal continues to dominate the receipts.

Mixed feed manufacturers are not enthusiastic about current trade, but declare the outlook for the future good. Buyers in the South are showing some interest for deferred orders for alfalfa molasses feed and alfalfa grain mixed feed. Although the amount of these feeds moving as compared with a year ago is smaller, there is indication of an improvement in the demand both from the South and the East, which will make sales here larger than for the corresponding time in 1914.

Demand for alfalfa feeds from nearby states is good. Sales are principally in single carlots and generally for mixed cars of different grain mixtures. Most sales are for quick shipment, nearby trade believing in a lower market later.

Choice is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25, 1915.

Alfalfa products had a brisk demand last week on account of the arriving of horses for the races and the big demands for the country fairs and live stock shows throughout the state. Prices were up $1 to $1.50 per ton on choice grades of new crop, but there was a damper on the market on account of the large amount of no-grade alfalfa hay. Choice new crop alfalfa meal was eagerly taken, but values were cut from what dealers expected in order to meet the competition with native stuff of better grades. Mixed feed conditions were unchanged, so far as scarcity of molasses mixed feeds was concerned. Blackstraps was still soaring and the average mixer of stock feeds has dropped them from his quotations. Choice alfalfa hay, new crop, was quoted f. o. b. New Orleans at $17 to $18 per ton in carloads; alfalfa meal, $22 to $23; meal, no-grade, $15 to $16.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1915.

There was a healthy improvement in demand for alfalfa products in the Chicago market last week. This applies particularly to Choice and No. 1 meal. Receipts also showed somewhat of an increase, but the rains of the last few days will probably interfere again with milling operations. The mixed feed business is experiencing a reflection of the favorable high prices of cottonseed feeds, and a fair business was consummated on mixed feeds for the week. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $19.75@21 per ton; No 1, $17@18.75; No. 2, $14.75@15.75; Standard molasses alfalfa feed, $19.75@21; No. 1, $21@22; Grain dry mixed, $26@29; Molasses grain mixed, $23.25@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

The alfalfa trade is very quiet and not much improvement is looked for in the near future, unless a turn toward colder weather improves the general feed demand. Very small purchases are the rule at present and the market is a trifle lower, with No. 1 alfalfa meal quoted at $21.75, f. o. b. Buffalo; alfalfa molasses feed, $24, and alfalfa grain molasses feed, $26.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Alfalfa hay movement at Kansas City is reflecting weather conditions in the principal surplus producing sections. With good weather prevailing, the movement of alfalfa shows a sharp increase. Farmers are satisfied with the current range of quotations and from millers' reports indications are that the movement of hay will be in large volume until wintry weather sets in. Mills in Colorado and Wyoming have not been getting much hay in the past fortnight, due to rain.

A consignment of alfalfa meal was received in St. Louis last week by the Dreyer Commission Co. and it was sold to a firm of jobbers in Vermont, an exceptionally long trip. The meal was of very good quality and easily graded choice. It was one of the best cars received in the local market on this crop. The Dreyer Commission Co. has been handling Idaho meal for some time and says the product from the state grades better than either Colorado or Wyoming meal.

California mills are in somewhat of a predicament as a result of the closing of the Panama Canal to traffic. With this waterway closed, mills on the Pacific Coast are unable to fill contracts, because the freight rate would be prohibitive if the meal was moved via any other route except the Panama Canal. However, coast mills made most sales on a basis such that the present situation was considered. Most contracts are automatically canceled by the closing of the canal

With the Panama Canal closed, demand for alfalfa meal from Eastern markets is increasing in volume and may be a bullish factor in the market. Mills in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Colorado report an increased inquiry from Eastern markets for meal, particularly from jobbers who contracted with California mills for their supplies. It is now impossible to move the meal via the Panama Canal and the freight rate around the Horn or all rail from the Pacific Coast to Eastern points is too high to allow fulfillment of contracts. Eastern jobbers and consumers of meal realize this, consequently are beginning to look to Central Western mills for their supplies.

Solomon C. Brinser, of Middletown, Pa., died last week, aged 83 years. Mr. Brinser was called the "Corn Meal King," as he has made and put on the market a celebrated corn meal for family trade for a great many years. He also had a flour milling business.

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WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in a good 50 to 150-bbl. mill; have had over 30 years of milling experience and got the best of recommendations from former employer; speak German also and would prefer eastern Nebraska. Address Julius Peterson, Central City, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Tecumseh, Neb.

WANTED—At once, position by a wide-awake up-to-date miller. No experimenting, but know my business. Can come on 30 days' trial and let my work speak for itself or ask no pay. Good character, honest and industrious. Highest references. Address 1070 South Yellow Spring street, Springfield, O.

WANTED—To correspond with firm desiring the services of a reliable miller. Have 14 years' experience. Good references and the best of reasons for desiring the change. Address G. B. Stiles, Lake Mills, Wis., Route 2.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill of 50 to 100 bbls. capacity. Have milled nine years in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, hard and soft wheat; understand different systems; can build up your mill if run down; will come on short notice. Am sober and reliable. State wages paid. Let's hear from Missouri, Kansas or Arkansas. R. Branstetter, Aurora, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Office manager for a 500-bbl. mill located in Central Kansas, in the hard wheat belt. We desire a man of experience and ability and one who is familiar with Southern and Eastern trade, rates, claims and milling-in-transit. Address The Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan.

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FOR SALE—100-bbl. mill and elevator, practically new; estimated value about $20,000; will go for less than 50c on the dollar. Owners bought this at administrator's sale and do not understand the business. No blue sky proposition. For particulars write W. C. Mangels, Fullerton, Neb.

FOR SALE—Bonner Springs Flour Mill, Bonner Springs, Kan.; 100-bbl. capacity; condition good. Will sell to highest bidder at great sacrifice Nov. 19, 1915. Write David J. Smith, Public Administrator, Kansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE—One of the best-equipped 125-bbl. flour, feed and meal mills in the state of Ohio and in the heart of a city of 28,000 population. Only mill in city. Nearest mill 25 miles. This is a gold mine for a hustler. Mill makes both winter and spring wheat flour. Ready sale for all the flour, feed and meal the mill can turn out. It will pay you to see this mill before you look elsewhere. Can get more winter wheat at mill door than mill can grind. Reason for selling, owners have other business and do not know anything about the milling business, and therefore will sell cheap. If you have the money and mean business, please let me hear from you at once. George E. Blake, 1070 South Yellow Spring street, Springfield, O.

FOR SALE—A 60-bbl. steam roller mill, Corliss engine, in one of the best locations for a small mill in the Northwest. We buy all our wheat direct from the farmers and sell our output to the local trade, excepting the clear flour, which we ship East. Everything is up-to-date, including the Alsop Process. Must be sold to settle up the estate. Cottonwood Roller Mills, Cottonwood, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One No. 43, one No. 36, two No. 35, one No. 37, one No. 23, four No. 25 and one No. 22 Perfection dust collectors.—Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 62,000 bbls. of flour last week, operating on about 90 per cent full time. The output the preceding week was 58,200 bbls.; year ago, 54,900 bbls.

The output of Kansas City mills since July 1, when the new crop year opens, aggregates 871,000 bbls., compared with 783,000 bbls. the same time last year. The increased output is due in part to the fact that during most of this period last year a large mill here now was not in operation, owing to the rebuilding of the plant which had been destroyed by fire. There was also some interference of operations a year ago from labor troubles. War uncertainties were also felt keenly a year ago.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1915.

Corn products had an easier tone last week. Corn was a shade lower at 54@56c, with new corn beginning to move freely. Bolted corn meal was a shade easier at $1.70 per 96-lb. bag, with mills reporting fair demand.

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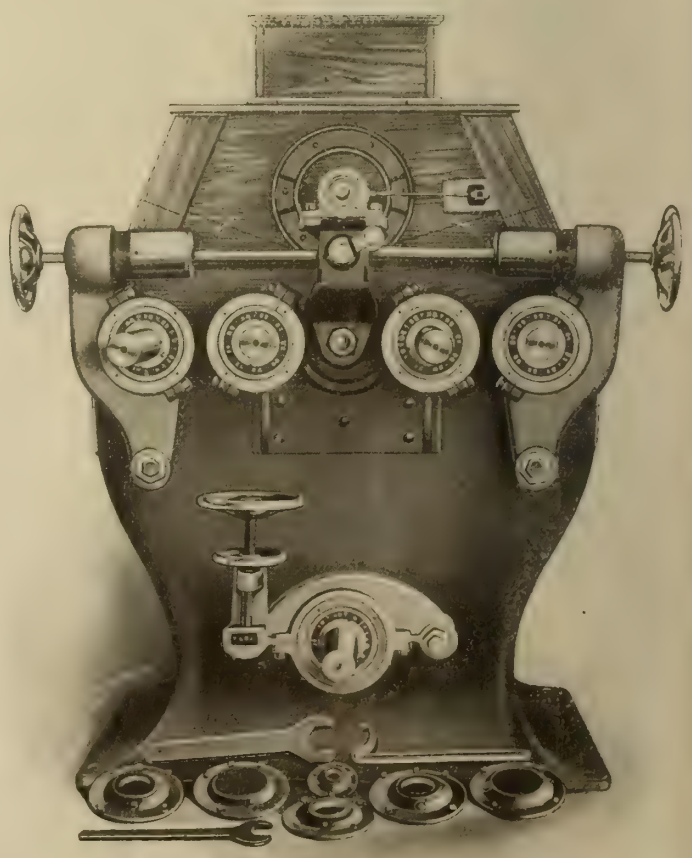

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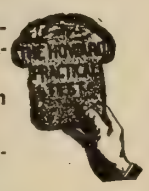

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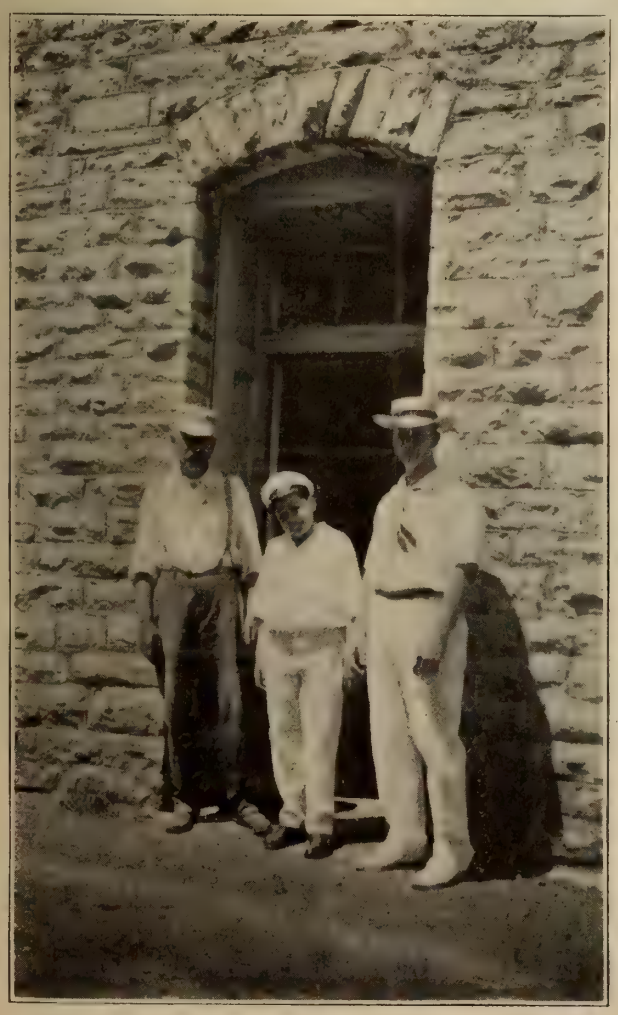

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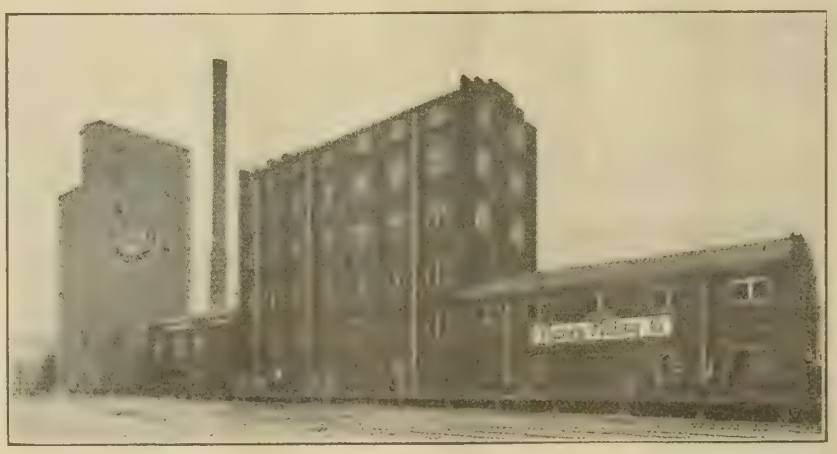

The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., operates one of the largest mills in the state. It has capacity of 1,500 bbls. and sells its flour to all markets in this country. Its export trade has been developed carefully and Nebraska flour made by Maney is well known in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Herman K. Schafer, manager of the Maney Milling Co. has had experience in different Southwestern mills and is making a success of this Nebraska mill.

The Maney mill at Omaha was built several years ago on the most modern plans. It is of fireproof construction and contains the best machinery.

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.
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LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills
CRETE, NEB.
Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co
FREMONT, NEB.
400 Bbl. Modern Mill.
"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills
NELIGH, NEB.
"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See
Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished
According to Kjeldahl Method.

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Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle.
Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT
Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.
Inquiries Solicited
The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

HAVASAK
A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.
The Security Flour Mills Co.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask
The Universal Mill Co.,
Claflin, Kansas, or
W. B. PICKERILL,
Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence
BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

Winter Wheat Flour will suit your needs. Mention Milling and Grain News when you correspond with our advertisers.

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
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CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger.
When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.
"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest
Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour
is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.
Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly---made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.
Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Postal Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.
Correspondence solicited.
KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

You'll Like It Too--
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"
Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers
A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent
Write For Prices and Samples
KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"
$ $ $
A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.
$ $ $
A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.
The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.
"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows. Family Flour our ecialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS — Royal Patent—Eagle Steam

HARD WHEAT PATENTS — Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

We shall be glad to send you quotations for a Mixed Car

of Flour and Bran or Middlings

and to keep you posted from time to time on market values

Kehlor Flour Mills Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

Special Fancy Hard Wheat Patent

Meyer's Best

The Peerless Bread Flour from Choicest Turkey Hard Wheat

MIXED CARS

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg.

Mills at Springfield, Mo. — Saint Louis, Mo.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. — Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.
Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the **Good Flour** Comes from

Hezel Milling Company
East St. Louis, Ill.

Manufacturers of **High Grade** Winter Wheat Flour

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

We have installed and are operating a

Wheat Dryer

Can and will ship Flour which will give Complete Satisfaction.

HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
Highland, Ill.

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Bene, Ethereal, Jewel

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls.
Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus.
Cable Address "Pfeffer"
Correspondence Solicited
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Member Millers' National Federation

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best — Washington — Huegely's Eagle — Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Kansas Mills.

The Solomon Valley is famed for the products of our mill

Ask for samples and prices. Our flour will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
Osborne, Kansas

Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it.
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
Atchison, Kansas.

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO.
Great Bend, Kansas
Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
Write for Prices

FANCHON
A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.

The Moses Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

H. NIEMOLLER & SONS
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas,
Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

Three Distinctive Flours
SEQUOYAH, QUEEN, TOP-NOTCH
Meeting Every Requirement—Consumers, Merchants, Bakers
CHEROKEE MILLS
CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

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STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers.

We Want **STRONG FLOURS**
All Grades—Send Samples.
V. THOMPSON COMPANY
W. S. JOHNSON P. O. CAMPBELL
Millers Agents
Established 1890
326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears
Send samples and quote delivered Chicago
THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY
Successors to the Millers' Products Co.
39th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

Send Us Samples!
—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.
Domestic Flour Milling Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

WHEAT
Bran
Middlings
Mixed Feed
WANTED
CORN
Bran
Meal
Chop
Send Samples and Prices to
ERNEST WHEELER
The "Oats Specialist"
1024 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICTED

United Sales Company, Inc.
Merchandise Brokers
Warehouse & Offices: 224-226 W. Overland St.
EL PASO, TEXAS
FLOUR AND GRAIN OUR SPECIALTY
Wire Us Offers

Globe Mills
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The Largest Buyers of Low-grade in the Southwest
Glad to receive offers and samples of clears and low-grades. Prefer purchasing in 140 lb. jutes.

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.
SCRUGGS-ROBINSON COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS --- NOT BUYERS.

BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY
FLOUR SALESMEN
Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.
CHICAGO.
208 No. Fifth Avenue.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS
EL PASO, TEXAS
(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)
We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
Quote Us

CONNECTIONS
Wanted by a new jobbing company for Southwestern Louisiana. Can handle mixed cars of corn goods, hard and soft wheat flour.
MerchantsFlouringCo.
LaFayette, Louisiana

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE
Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through : : :
A. P. YOUNGBLOOD, Inc.
B—25, 26 and 27, Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY

George Hay Charles Hay
George Hay & Co.
FLOUR
RIVERFRONT STORES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cotton— **BAGS** —Grain
Any Quantity
BUCKWHEAT
For Milling Purposes
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago

This Cabinet should be in every Mill and Elevator
WE SUPPLY IT AT COST

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Seeding Is Near Completion

Total Winter Wheat Area Shows Very Slight Reduction From a Year Ago.

Winter wheat seeding made rapid progress the past week and correspondents' reports would indicate that this work is practically completed. Very favorable weather prevailed throughout the region, consequently the fall crop went into the ground in good shape and will be able to make a satisfactory growth before cold weather sets in. With conditions so good, many growers were able to sow a larger crop than expected. Kansas has a slightly reduced area, but there is no basis for estimates of a large decrease from a year ago. Other Southwestern states sowed less wheat, but the total area in the winter area in the winter wheat section is fully up to normal. Soft wheat states generally put in a crop as large as last year.

New corn movement is increasing, but receipts show little damage. Wheat movement continues heavy in both the winter and spring section. Marketing by farmers is in large volume, as a result of the completion of fall seeding and favorable weather for hauling.

* * *

November to Be Large Month.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

That the month of November, which was ushered in today with ideal weather conditions, will witness the heaviest receipts of wheat in Kansas City on the 1915 crop to date is the opinion prevailing here. Only one restriction is feared—the danger of severe weather. Prices are also expected to play a part, but there is less talk of the course of values than of the character of the weather in forecasts as to the selling of wheat by farmers.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today, 437 cars, were the heaviest on the new crop, and, of course, gave rise to hopes of a much larger movement than has yet been witnessed. The receipts a week ago were 380 cars, year ago 725. The fact that great progress has been made in the work of sowing is expected to continue the wheat sales from farms at the rate of today's arrivals in Kansas City, if not in larger volume.

The October wheat receipts in Kansas City were 6,698,700 bus., compared with 7,273,000 in the preceding month and 8,407,800 in October, 1914. In October, 1913, the wheat receipts in Kansas City were 2,127,000 bus.; in October, 1912, 5,698,000. Since July 1 Kansas City has received 23,421,700 bus., compared with 47,025,550 in the same four months of 1914. The increase in Kansas City wheat stocks during October was only 305,102 bus., whereas the accumulation the same month last year was 1,774,000 bus.

* * *

Heavy Northwestern Receipts.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 1, 1915.

Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis last week aggregated 6,478,000 bus., which compares with 6,804,000 bus. in the preceding week. Duluth receipts were 6,448,000 bus., against 4,220,000 bus. in the preceding week. The movement of wheat to this market shows signs of continuing in present volume. Favorable weather prevails in the country and farmers are marketing the grain. Considerable is finding its way into bins, but the holding tendency is not as general in the three spring wheat states as in the Southwest. Weather has been almost ideal for threshing in the country, which is helping enlarge the receipts here.

Elevator stocks here increased about 600,000 bus. for the week and now amount to 1,482,000 bus. Accumulations in public houses are not as rapid as could be expected in face of the large receipts. But Minneapolis is shipping wheat to practically every milling section of the United States, and large quantities are being sent for export. Too, the local milling demand is one of the heaviest on record, Minneapolis mills grinding record amounts of flour. Combined, the wheat demand is fully up to receipts and until there is some pressure off the cash buying accumulations are not expected to show any sharp increases.

* * *

St. Louis Quality Better.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

A constant improvement in the quality at this market is apparent in the local wheat supply. However, quality is yet much below normal, but indications are that farmers have disposed of the greater part of their low-grade wheat and that the movement from this date on will show up well. In quantity St. Louis is one of the favored markets of the country, for receipts have been running larger than a year ago for some time and there is a weekly increase. Demand is large, consequently supplies in public elevators are accumulating slowly.

Local mills are using spring wheat to some extent, and it is stated that an elevator operator here has purchased approximately 2,000,000 bus. of spring wheat to fill milling contracts.

* * *

Canadian Railroad Facilities.

In regard to the Canadian movement of wheat it is pointed out that there are now three transcontinental railroads in Canada and that they are able to bring forward from 1,500 to 2,000 cars of wheat a day.

Rye Advances During October.

The price of rye grain for the month of October shows a net gain of six cents per bu. The advance culminated on the 22d with a gain of 11 cents, from which point there has been a decline of five cents. Pure ryes have advanced from 25c to 50c per bbl., according to grade, while blended rye-wheats are from 15c to 30c higher. Light accumulations at all terminal markets make the price particularly sensitive to the ratio of daily supply to daily demand.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: M. E. Dore, Becker, Minn., potato planter; P. E. Edelman, Minneapolis, Minn., safety drill and tool holder; J. J. Payer, Adams, N. D., bundle-carrying attachment for harvesters; G. Sippert, Bowdle, S. D., windmill regulator.

Favorable Conditions in Italy.

A cable from Italy says: "Weather in Italy has become favorable for late threshing, movement and for autumn seeding. Reserves of wheat are light with prices high. Foreign wheat is arriving in fair quantities and this is relieving the government on supplying millers. Importations will be larger than early estimates and it is believed that officials have over-estimated the crop.

The Foreign Exchange Market.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1915.

After a week of irregularity, during which some strength was displayed, the foreign exchange market today was featured by renewed weakness, demand sterling selling at $4.62. Last Friday the top price of the week, $4.65½, was reached.

While uncertainty prevails in the market, there is a more hopeful feeling as to exchange on London in some quarters. This is based on the fact that the $500,000,000 loan made by Great Britain and France is coming due and that this will provide means of checking slumps in the rate for a time. Fifteen per cent of the proceeds of the big loan have been called from participating banks for Nov. 15. It is also believed that negotiations are under way for additional credits for Great Britain.

More than $25,000,000 in gold arrived here in the last fortnight, as one of the steps to help right the foreign exchange situation. The imports of gold for 1915 to date by this country are now placed at $335,000,000.

France, it is rumored, is about to close an arrangement for a credit of $15,000,000.

St. Louis Millers' Club.

About 40 members attended the meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club at the Mercantile Club Friday night, Oct. 29. A few matters of routine interest were handled, but the feature of the meeting was the address by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois. Senator Sherman spoke on random subjects of interest to the miller and declared himself to be a champion for the Moss Grain Grades Act and other bills before Congress in which millers are interested. The Senator recalled the tariff fight of 1913, the troubles that beset millers at that time and its favorable conclusion and used this instance as an argument in favor of a tariff commission "which should have as its prime purpose the gathering of information regarding different industries to be used in arriving at fair duties," declared the Senator. Senator Sherman's talk consumed an hour's time.

On motion of Sam Plant, the St. Louis Millers' Club adopted the following resolution in regard to the mixed-flour law: "We go on record as opposed to any change or modification in or repeal of the mixed-flour law as passed by Congress in 1898."

Secretary Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, outlined the action of the semi-annual conference at Chicago on standard grades for flour. E. C. Andrews, who represented the St. Louis Millers' Club at this meeting, made a report. Mr. Andrews is also a member of the Millers' National Federation committee on flour standards and definitions and expects to attend as a representative of soft wheat flour interests the government hearings on standards.

Applications for four new members were received, including John F. Morrissey, E. H. Brewer, Paul Laidley and Dr. E. B. Werner.

Crop Year Receipts.

The old crop year on corn receipts ended Saturday, Oct. 30, with a showing of 253,676,000 bus. received at primary markets for the 12 months. Receipts for the preceding year were 229,892,000 bus. The marketing of wheat since July 1, 1915, was 180,523,000 bus., against 225,564,000 a year ago; oats since Aug. 1, about 91,534,000, against 108,160,000 a year ago.

Wins Wheat Rate Complaint

Commission Decides in Favor of St. Louis—Shrinkage Rule Is Fair—Other Washington News.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1915.

Rates of the Chicago & Alton Railroad on wheat from interior points in Missouri to Chicago were found to be unduly preferential to that city and prejudicial to St. Louis and East St. Louis on traffic from the same points, in a report made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The complaint in the case was made by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. The case was held open so that the Alton might realign its rates to those two cities.

* * *

Shrinkage Rule Is Fair.

A case of importance to the milling and grain business was decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week. It was held that the rule in Southwestern lines' tariffs providing for deductions in the adjustment of claims for loss of grain in transit of certain percentages of loading weights, as representing natural shrinkage, was not found unreasonable.

The case was brought before the commission by A. B. Crouch Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex. It was contended that the rules were inflexible and provide for arbitrary weight percentages, whereas the actual shrinkage is variable. It was shown by exhibits covering the space of a year that the variation between the loading and unloading weights show a preponderating but variable shrinkage averaging .208 per cent on all grain.

Railroads admitted that shrinkage is not uniform, but insisted that their rules for calculating it are both practical and reasonable. Commission held that the loss is invisible and recognized the impossibility of absolute precision in a fixed schedule of deductions intended to meet varying conditions. The record indicates, the commission decided, that the deductions in question were fairly conservative, and upon all of the facts disclosed the rule assailed is not unreasonable.

Citing other cases of similar character, the commission, it was declared, has now definitely settled the points decided today for all future cases.

* * *

Eight Months of War Supplies.

The United Kingdom in the eight months ended with August bought $754,090,545 of supplies from the United States. France was second, with $333,408,123. Canada's purchases amounted to $209,192,906. With Germany and Austria-Hungary virtually cut off from the United States, these countries obtained very little from the United States in this period. Austria-Hungary's purchases in this market reached $43,334 and Germany's $11,688,510.

Restrain Ohio Feed Law.

The Millers' State Association has filed suit against the Ohio Department of Agriculture to restrain collection of feedstuffs license fee as provided in statute which became effective some time ago. Application for restraining order and temporary injunction will be heard this week. Pending the settlement of the suit, attorneys for the association have advised its members to refuse payment of license fees.

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Looking Ahead.

The miller who attempts to discount future price developments in wheats nowadays is finding as many uncertainties in his path as veterans can recall in markets. Peace rumors from Europe, rumors of the outbreak of hostilities in new quarters, puzzling reports on the movement of grain, the Canadian reciprocity talk and the approaching Argentine and Australian harvests are enough market factors for consideration at one time, but they do not cover completely the influences which are being felt in the flour and wheat trade of the world.

London, for example, has sent flat denials of peace rumors and some confirmations of steps which may bring about the end of the European war. Other European capitals have puzzled the public almost as much. On one day Germany was pictured as being in a position to meet the food and military necessities of her present position and a few hours later the world was told through other sources that starvation was really forcing her to seek a means of bringing the conflict to a close.

Along with the peace gossip there have been intimations of the recruiting of Roumania on the side of Great Britain and her allies. But there has been almost as many contradictory reports as regards Roumania, as well as Greece. The Balkan situation, of course, is of principal immediate interest to the grain trade because of its possible effect on the movement of wheat in the southeastern portion of Europe.

Naturally, the Balkan complications and the peace rumors have directed more and more attention to the position of Russia in the wheat-producing world. Even if peace comes, it is said on one side, there is no chance of a flood of Russian wheat because of huge damage to the crop of that country from snow, rain and lack of transportation facilities. "Russia," to quote one statement on that country's position, "would not ship more than 25,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels of wheat if her Dardanelles outlet was opened. Her Black Sea stocks are light, and she has suffered immensely from adverse weather and labor conditions." On the other hand, it has been said that Russia may be depended on for 100,000,000 bushels.

Governmental control of prices in Europe is another of the uncertainties. When a country like Great Britain proposes to levy from one-third to one-half of the earnings of its people for the purpose of financing its war, the forecaster who attempts to emphasize the likelihood of pressure on prices from the governments of Europe finds an audience here and there. Talk of a combination between the Allies for buying wheat in the United States was revived in the last week, it is worth noting in this connection.

Will farmers of the American winter wheat belt hold or will they sell freely? Is the weather going to become stormy soon and check the movement of wheat from farms to markets? Is Canada going to act soon on reciprocity? Will exporters continue to move huge quantities from American ports? Such questions as these bring to mind an idea of the stumbling blocks confronting the miller who seeks to look ahead.

Results day after day count most, an army of millers recognizes. In view of the uncertainties of the present, the army of millers now conducting their business on this basis is likely to receive welcome additions.

The Small Miller.

Figures compiled by a manufacturer specializing in the sale of machinery for small mills would indicate that more plants of small capacity have been erected in the last six months than for any similar period in the last five years. What does this indicate? Does it mean that conditions are developing to the point where the small miller is on an equal selling basis with his larger contemportry, who makes from 250 to 45,000 bbls. daily and has a selling force organized to handle this output with the greatest efficiency What are the signs of the times in this connection?

In the last ten years concentration of mill ownership has been a marked development in the milling industry. Small mills have been combined in one company and the larger organizations have absorbed numerous plants. It has been argued that one company with very little additional expense can operate two or more mills, while the small miller with 25 to 100 bbls. capacity is handicapped, for his expense, in proportion to his output, is much greater than the large miller. Yet the new mills of small capacity seem to have been making a fair success of their venutres.

The small miller who is doing business on the practical basis as the large miller is making a success. In one hard winter wheat plant of less than 100 bbls. capacity, a complete laboratory and flour testing department is found. It would appear that the expense of operating such equipment would consume all the profits of a mill of this size. But the miller declares this is his "stock in trade" and says in a certain tone that he could not exist without that feature.

A 25-bbl. mill in Kansas has an expert miller in charge in addition to the manager. This miller gives all of his time to the operative end, and has made this small plant a success. The owner of this plant says it takes a good miller to turn out 25 bbls. just a much as an expert man is necessary to superintend the output of a 2,000-bbl. plant. Yet another small miller who is not doing so well pays little attention to the actual milling. He is continually figuring his profits away.

If anything, competition in flour selling is keener than ever and the margin of profit is constantly being reduced. The large miller with an output of several thousand bbls. daily declares he is satisfied with a profit of five cents a bbl. Certainly the small miller with 25 bbls. daily cannot continue his business on this basis. Of course, the millr with this output generally sells most of his flour direct to the consumer and is able to make two or three profits for himself. From investigations, it has also been found to be the case that most of the small plants are located in sections where a large mill could not be operated. The South, as an instance, numbers amoung its enterprises a large number of new plants. Its mills buy their wheat locally without any competition, and the farmer has hardly any other outlet. Generally, the farmer producing wheat is a stockholder in the mill and buys his flour there. The mill is practically on a co-operative basis and most of the output is sold to the stockholders. This is one method that successful small mills operate on.

However, most of the small plants of 25 to 50 bbls. are independent commercial concerns, and sell their entire output locally. Flour profits probably furnish half of the net revenue of the company, for most of the mills are in position to handle feeds of all kinds and do a shipping business in grain. Milling is the principal business of these small concerns, but their sidelines contribute largely to their profits. Even without sidelines, small millers of 25 to 50 bbls. are able to make good returns on their investment if they use methods that tend to produce and satisfy customers.

Bleaching Litigation Again.

Officials at Washington are said to be actively making plans for a rehearing of the bleached flour case. No public announcement has been made up to this writing, but intimations have come from different sources that court action will be taken soon. Opinions vary on what grounds the government attorneys will base the re-hearing, but the line of arguments to be introduced by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, it is said, will be entirely different from that followed in the Kansas City trial.

Among some interests the belief prevails that the Bureau of Chemistry, which has in charge the prosecution of the bleached flour case, will want an opinion on the bleaching proposition before grades for flour are standardized. It has been said at diferent times that the principal aim of the bureau in forming grades for flour was to eliminate bleached flour from such standards. Washington reports indicate that further hearings on flour standards and definitions will be held in the current month, and it is possible that the government officials will also attempt some action soon in regard to the retrial of the bleaching question.

The entire milling industry of the United States is deeply interested in any proposed government action for a retrial of the now famous Kansas City case. The several volumes of evidence heard in that case proved that bleaching of flour was not deleterious to health and that bleaching was a process which added to the science of milling. The governments of France and England have investigated thoroughly the bleaching proposition and have approved its use in flour mills because, as one verdict read, "whether you regard it from the point of view of nutrition, whether you regard it from the point of view of digestion, or whether you regard it from the point of view of positive harm, I must come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs have established the truth of the statement that no deleterious action on the flour is caused by the above mentioned treatment.'

Considerable time was spent by English courts to discredit flour bleaching and the final judgment was complete approval of the process. France, too, threshed out the bleached flour question thoroughly, investigated it from all points of view and vindicated it as a progressive step forward in the art of milling.

Yet the government officials are making plans for a retrial, according to Washington gossip. Possibly the action will be based on the many theories advanced in the bleached flour case. Different experts have theorized to their hearts' content, but such theories were rightfully characterized in the English decision which stated: "So far as that is concerned, I think that is pure theory, and I do not find any positive fact or anything which I can take hold of to support that." The bleaching of flour is an important adjunct to the milling process, and facts, not theories, have proven that it is an artificial way of doing within a short time what nature requires a much longer period to accomplish.

As Canada Views It

Dominion Milling Interests Seem to Be Opposed to Reciprocity With the United States.

Additional rumors emanating from the Dominion grain centers are to the effect that Canada will take favorable consideration on reciprocity when the next Parliament meets, which will be soon. Canadian millers are offering flour in New York City at this time on same basis as spring wheat mills of the Northwest and such prices include payment of 40c duty. If Canada eliminates its duty on wheat and flour, this would automatically allow its free entrance in the United States. The Canadian Miller and Cerealist says of free wheat:

The combination of high freight rates and wheat speculation has once again brought vigorous protest from the advocates of free wheat in the several very strong resolutions brought to the attention of the government by the various agricultural organizations favoring the removal of the tariff on wheat and flour. Their protests are strengthened by the fact that a removal of the Canadian tariff means that the tariff on wheat and flour entering the United States from Canada is automatically removed, which, they say, will assure the Western farmers of larger and more accessible markets and higher prices.

It is a question whether the removal of the tariff would effect the desired results. Canadian wheat is in demand from United States millers to a limited extent, but, on the other hand, United States exporters have no difficulty in operating in Canadian wheat for export through United States ports. With our exportable surplus amounting to some 175,000,000 bus. available to United States spring wheat millers, less the present duty, it would mean an immediate drop in spring wheat prices in the United States. It would result in the United States being flooded with spring wheat flour, in competition with that made from the great winter wheat crop of the country, to the final exclusion of the small winter wheat mills unless some action was taken to restrict the importation of Canadian spring wheat. In such case Canada would be stranded with United States flour being dumped into the Dominion, and the same conditions of marketing the wheat as exists at the present time. This is simply one of the arguments against "free wheat," but it is one of much importance and one that has received but scant attention in this country. The present agitation is undoubtedly inspired to a very large extent by the big milling concerns in the United States who are anxious to obtain Canadian wheat to mix with their own grades, and incidentally bring down the prices ruling on their markets. They have no intention of assisting the Canadian farmers in obtaining higher prices for their wheat. In fact, so long as Canada's exportable surplus of grain is proportionately larger than that of the United States, prices will be lower in the Dominion. The development of a great export trade in spring wheat flour is the only thing that will bring the remedy.

"Free wheat" is a fallacy on which much argument has been based by the Western grain-growers, but even the most enthusiastic of them fall down in the face of facts. The reports from Ottawa indicate that the government is strong enough to retain the duty on grain and products of, in spite of the fact that a proportion of the Western vote is for tariff reform. The removal of the tariff at the present time would be a calamity to the country.

Attack North Carolina Law.

A hearing will be held on November 8 at Charlotte, N. C., of the suit of the Southeastern Millers' Association attacking the constitutionality of the bleached flour ruling effective in the state. The suit was brought by J. B. McLemore, secretary of the organization. The hearing on November 8 will be for an injunction against state food officials, whose duty it is to enforce the ruling.

The regulation provides for a privilege tax of $25 per year on every brand of bleached flour sold in the state and also makes provision for a fine of $50 to $100 for each violation of the ruling. Millers will contend that the State of North Carolina has no power to make such a ruling or levy such a tax, that the matter is regulated by the Food and Drugs Act of Congress. Most of the bleached flour sold in North Carolina moves interstate and comes under the provisions of the national law.

Industry Near the Farm.

Development of conveniently located markets is one of the biggest agricultural problems confronting the farmer of today, according to Dr. Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"Agriculture development will go hand in hand with the town development," said Dr. Waters. "We will not make a big further advancement as long as we are shipping products long distances and as long as we are producing, in this great agricultural region, raw products to support industries in other parts of this and other countries. We will not develop while these countries are manufacturing goods from our raw products and selling them back to us."

Another question that should be given serious consideration is that of foreign trade, Doctor Waters pointed out, that we should sell more manufactured goods and less raw material.

Finton-Built Elevator of The Larabee Flour Mills Co.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., boasts of one of the largest country elevators located in Kansas. The new wheat storage of the mill has capacity of one-half million bus. and is so constructed that additions can be built as needed. The elevator is of tank formation and was constructed by the Finton Construction Co., of St. Louis.

It is of reinforced concrete throughout and consists of 11 tanks 100 feet high resting on a reinforced concrete foundation under which is a conveying tunnel, a working house 30 feet by 30 feet and 130 feet high, with basement and a full line of handling machinery, including a cross tunnel and connections with the steel elevator of the mill located on the opposite side of the switch tracks. Concrete car sheds make unloading possible in all kinds of weather. Positively fireproof, for all windows are of steel frame construction and practically no wood or other inflammable material entered into the construction.

New Flour and Feed Companies.

The Central Mills Co. has been incorporated at Kansas City to do a general flour and feed jobbing business. H. L. Thomson, former salesmanager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, is president of the company. W. A. Johannes, formerly a salesman for the Southwestern, but recently salesman for the Concordia Millin Co., Concordia, Kan., will be associated with Mr. Thomson in the new company and will be secretary. Office will be at 324 Glover Building. The company will start business on November 5.

The R. M. Thompson Co., Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $10,000 "to sell and store flour and own and hold the necessary property to carry on the business." Principals are Rega M. Thompson, K. B. Cameron and Philip E. Horan.

Charles F. Bash & Co., Huntington, Ind., are adding warehouse capacity and will start handling both winter and spring wheat flour. Heretofore, the company has done a grain and feed business exclusively.

September Flour Exports Smaller.

September records on the export movement of breadstuffs from the United States show a deficiency of about 6,000,000 bu. in wheat and flour as compared with the same month last year, but there was an increase of 5,555,000 bu. over the August total this year. Flour exports in September were 1,002,961, compared with 1,223,282 bbls. last year. Value of this year's flour exports is $5,606,701, against $6,341,046 last year. Wheat shipped abroad amounted to 21,300,125 bu., compared with 25,763,047 bu. in September a year ago.

Corn exports were 765,000 bu, against 1,100,000 a year ago, worth $642,000, or $341,000 less than last year. Sales of oats to Europe are also running lighter than in 1914, as indicated by the September clearances of 7,940,000 bu., against 10,770,000 a year ago.

Deficiencies in grain exports, especially as regards wheat and oats, are attributable in part to the greater surplus of competition with United States grain in the European markets.

Winter Flour Premium

Hard Wheat Millers Are Obtaining as Much as 40 Cents Per Barrel Over Spring Prices.

Optimism is growing among winter wheat millers over the superiority of the strength of their flour this year, as compared with the product of the spring wheat mills of the Northwest. This optimism is based on the favorable effect which this greater strength is having on trade in the East in competition with the Northwest.

It is reported that winter wheat flour was sold in the East in the last week at a premium of as much as 50c over Northwestern. Some winter wheat flour, it is said, is going to the East for mixing with the spring product.

George I. Kimball, of the Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, said of the effect of the strength of winter wheat flour on Eastern trade:

"Last spring, when the Northwest was making flour from winter wheat imported from this territory, its product made a good impression in the East. This has been a factor in the heavy spring wheat flour sales in the East on the new crop. But it now seems that consumers have had ample opportunity to find the real quality of the new crop spring wheat flour, and for this reason, I believe, the East is paying a premium for our product in preference to the cheaper offerings of the Northwest."

Another miller, who made heavy bookings in the East last week, said:

"We have been getting a premium for our flour in the East over that of the Northwest. In the last week quality was an important influence in our business with the East. I believe it will continue to be a favorable factor throughout the present crop year."

Visible Supply Increases.

The visible supply of wheat increased 2,026,000 bus. last week. It is 43,283,000 less than last year. Figures for Oct. 30 and Oct. 23 and last year's total are as follows (000 omitted):

	Oct. 30.	Oct. 23.
Baltimore	753	1,234
Boston	4	4
Buffalo	2,126	1,633
Chicago	1,343	978
Detroit	316	233
Duluth	6,725	4,323
Galveston	840	800
Indianapolis	260	220
Kansas City	881	700
Milwaukee	44	35
Minneapolis	1,482	873
New Orleans	1,323	1,082
Newport News	43	189
New York	1,230	1,538
Omaha	562	386
Peoria	4	4
Philadelphia	879	949
St. Louis	874	666
Toledo	974	544
Canals	165	130
Lakes	1,841	4,092
Total	22,639	20,613
Last year	65,922	63,149

Annual Ohio Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Millers' State Association will be held at Columbus, Ohio, November 16 and 17. The Ohio Grain Dealers' Association will hold a meeting in Columbus at the same time. Secretary Tanner of the millers' organization is arranging the program for the convention.

Discussion of the campaign to be conducted by the Ohio Millers' State Association to advertise "Ohio Flour in Ohio" will be taken up at the meeting. The standardization fo flour grades and definitions will also be considered.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

A revival in flour business of mills of Kansas City and the Southwest in the last week resulted in a volume of sales which made the week the best yet experienced on the 1915 wheat crop. The East, the Central states and local territory made increased purchases, and a number of large lots were booked by mills. After more than a week of declines in prices of wheat, which was followed by the development of a bullish tone, buyers came into the market freely.

Still another factor in the market of winter wheat mills, which is being emphasized more and more as the new crop season advances, is the greater strength of flour from this territory than from the Northwest. The East, it is evident, is beginning to realize this more as it tries out the new crop spring flour. One Kansas City mill, for example, which had complained of inability to compete with the Northwest since the new crop there became available, enjoyed a good business with the East this week for the first time this season, and at some surprising premiums over the quotations on similar grades of flour from the Northwest. The Northwest is still quoting prices in the East at less than the Southwest, but the margin is narrower than at any other time this season.

The opening of the week was marked by a rather slow trade, but with good inquiries. The rebound in the trade came particularly in the latter part of the week. Among the bookings were several lots of straight to New York on the basis of $4.50, jute, Kansas City, for 60-day shipment. One of the sales of straight flour to Chicago jobbers was on the basis of $4.60, jute, Kansas City. The range on straight at the close was $4.50 to $4.95. Patents were quoted at the close of the week at $4.85 to $5.30, as a rule. A sale in Kansas City of 80 per cent patent was reported for shipment to December 15 on the basis of $4.80, jute.

Mills showed, on the whole, little disposition to make concessions for deferred business. In the preceding week, when wheat exhibited a bearish tendency, an opposite situation prevailed among some mills.

Export business did not follow the turn in the domestic market. An inquiry came from France for a large lot, but no sale was reported. Some established business was reported done with Europe, but it was of light volume. Another inquiry came into the market for clears from the South, the presumption being that the flour was wanted for the trade in Mexico, which has been improved by the recent political developments. More sales to Central and South America were admitted.

Reports on trade in clears were irregular. First clear closed at $3.90 to $4.20. Second clears were reported rather scarce, with bulk of sales at $3.60 to $3.80.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade improved, continuing, however, for current demand. Mills described the week's business as good. No change was made in prices, the best patents being quoted at $5.70. Buyers of soft flour are hesitating to take hold too freely on the present range of prices.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, November shipment, $4.50@4.95; November-December shipment, $4.50@4.95; high patents, 25@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.20; second clear, $3.60@3.80.

Sharp Decline in Bran Market.

Demand for millfeed fell off in the last week, this being particularly true of bran. Mild weather, together with evidence that buyers had accumulated fair supplies for current requirements recently, were the principal reasons for a sharp contraction in the demand for bran. The trade in shorts was only fair, with most prices unchanged for the week.

Bran sold down to 86c, compared with a top of 90c the preceding week. At the close the range of the market was 86c to 88c, with some mills reporting their supplies moving at the best figures. In a few cases mills seem to be well sold up on bran, but the offerings in Kansas City for the week were rather free. A price of 86c was reported bid for November-December shipment.

Shorts moved principally to local territory and to the South. Conditions in the East were not favorable for business with this territory. Brown sold at $1, gray at $1.08 to $1.12 and white at $1.15@1.18. Fancy white middlings were quoted at a range of $1.30 to $1.40.

Interest continued to be manifest in the effect of the high cottonseed feed market on the trade in shorts. There was a declining tendency in cottonseed feeds, but prices on these concentrates are still far above last year's quotations. The supply of cottonseed feed and other oil mill feeds in the South is increasing just now because of the larger movement of raw cottonseed from farms. The peak of this movement is being witnessed now, and the fact that there is a fair trade in shorts in the South at the present time is therefore encouraging.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 86@88c per 100- lbs.; brown shorts, $1; gray shorts, $1.08@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.35@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.85@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.50@4.95; first clears, $3.90@4.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.50@5.70 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5@5.20; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.40@4.60; wheat graham flour in small sacks,$4.60@4.85 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $4.85@5.20; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 86@88c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.50; white shorts, $1.15@1.18.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.75@5; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@5.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills showed a slight increase for the week, amounting to 64,400 bbls., compared with 62,200 bbls. in the preceding week, 58,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 58,700 bbls. in the corresponding week last year.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Expansion in last week's wheat movement in the Southwest was expected, and indications are that the receipts on the Kansas City market from now on will be fully as liberal unless bad weather or severe declines in prices interfere. The bright weather, which has enabled farmers to make rapid progress in seeding, is a stimulating factor in the movement.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for the week ending Saturday were 1,427 cars, compared with 1,266 in the preceding week, 1,485 in 1914 and 589 in the same week in 1913. The movement was the heaviest on the new crop.

Demand for wheat in the cash market was slow the first half of the week, but the latter part witnessed active buying. Exporters were among the buyers at the close. The changes in prices were favorable to a restoration of a more normal relation between cash and future quotations. Cash prices on Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, compared as follows: No. 2 hard, $1@1.08, $1@1.07 and $1.07@1.08½; No. 3 hard, 96@1.07, 95@1.07 and $1.05½@1.07; No. 4 hard, 87@98c, 85@97c and $1.02@1.05; No. 2 soft, $1.15@1.17, $1.12@1.14 and $1.07.

Kansas City elevator stocks of wheat increased 141,140 bu. to 804,112, compared with 662,972 a week ago and 9,056,000 a year ago.

Corn receipts increased, but there was a stronger cash market. Receipts in Kansas City for the week were 123 cars, against 96 the preceding week, 85 a year ago and 423 in 1913.

Receipts of oats in Kansas City were 106 cars, compared with 72 the preceding week, 151 a year ago and 158 in 1913. Prices ruled mostly steady.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Caldwell Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., was chartered last week. Capital is $84,000.

Paul Harris has opened a flour and feed store at Pawhuske, Ok., and will buy in carlots. He will handle hay and grain, too.

From Hiawatha, Kan., comes the report that dealers are finding it hard to get enough cars to ship wheat moving there in the past 10 days.

Kansas City capital, a news report from Portis, Kan., says, is being interested in a small milling project there. A plant of 50 or 100 bbls. will be built.

W. R. Watson, formerly of the Watson Mill Co., Wichita, is expected back the first of this week from a six months' vacation in New Jersey, New York and other Eastern points.

The new 50-bbl. mill of the Tahlequah Mill & Elevator Co., Tahlequah, Ok., was placed in operation last week. J. W. McSadden is manager. "White Satin" patent will be featured.

H. H. Starkweather, sales manager of the Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., has resigned, effective November 1. His successor has not been chosen so far. Mr. Starkweather has not decided what he will do in the future.

The J. L. Shumaker Milling Co., Goff, Kan., started operations at its new mill last week. Plant has capacity of 50 bbls. and is of modern construction, having a complete cleaning department and other modern equipment.

P. E. Stewart, manager of the Syracuse Mill & Elevator Co., Syracuse, Kan., and Miss Daisy Rinehart were married at Castle Rock, Colo., last week. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Colorado and will then return to Syracuse.

The alfalfa feed mill and mixing plant at Oklahoma City, Ok., owned by J. D. Frisbie, formerly with the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., was completely destroyed by fire on October 25, entailing a loss of $12,000, with insurance of only one-fourth this amount.

Construction work has started on the new 50-bbl. mill at Harlan, Kan., being erected by Leo Miller, formerly of Alton, Kan. A three-story building will house the machinery. The mill is being built on the site of the Harlan Milling Co., the plant of which was swept away by the flood of the Solomon River in August, 1911.

Hearing of the suit against the Kansas City Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to compel the organizations to discontinue their private weighing departments, which was filed by the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department, has been continued until next April on agreement of the three parties interested.

W. E. Carr, of the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., estimates that not more than 30,000,000 bu. of the 1915 Kansas wheat crop is fit for milling purposes. Mr. Carr made this statement at a meeting of Hutchinson millers held last week. Other opinions co-incided with Mr. Carr's views that no more than one-third of the Kansas crop is fit for milling.

The Central Mills Co. is a new jobbing company in Kansas City, organized by R. L. Thomson, retiring sales manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., and W. A. Johannes, traveling salesman for the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan. The new company will maintain offices in the Glover Building and will handle flour in carlots. Capital stock is $15,000.

The 150-bbl. mill at Alton, Kan., owned by John M. Storer & Son, was burned to the ground early Monday morning, October 18. The plant was a total loss. The mill was not in operation when the fire started, but had been closed down over Sunday. Damage is estimated at between $10,000 and $15,000, part of which is covered by insurance. Mr. Storer, who had made a success of the milling plant, has not decided definitely to rebuild. He will probably not do anything in this connection until adjustment of fire loss is made by insurance company.

As a result of the disappointing movement of wheat in Kansas City on the new crop, the price of memberships on the Kansas City Board of Trade has declined. A sale was made last week at $3,500, or $4,000 transferred, which is $1,250 less than the price of a transferred membership on the preceding sale. The sale at $5,250, which was a record one for the board of trade of Kansas City, was made before the new wheat crop movement began. Harris, Winthrop & Co., of Chicago, bought the membership for $4,000 for their Kansas City representative, Arthur J. Izzard. Keusch & Schwartz Co., of New York, were the sellers.

The Australian crop is placed at 152,000,000 bu., from present prospects, compared with the previous highest estimate of 104,000,000. Crop advices continue favorable. Harvesting will commence in December.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

Volume of flour business by St. Louis and nearby mills during the past week showed a small decrease. Demand was rather dull all of the week, due to the erratic trend in the wheat market. Sales were almost altogether for small lots and came from a scattering territory. Buyers showed no disposition to take supplies for more than 30-day shipment, while most buying was for quick delivery. With the market generally higher for the week, the trade feels that there is little inducement in the way of attractive prices to buy for long-time delivery, particularly when flour supplies are in fair shape. The trade still has considerable flour to come on old contracts, and buyers who have contracted are depending altogether on this source for their current requirements.

Trade in Eastern markets was practically on same basis as preceding week. Buying was principally for quick shipment, mills being able to effect sales at premiums of as much as 25c over spring wheat flour because of ability to make immediate delivery. Very little was done in Eastern markets for more than 30-day shipment, although a few scattered round lots were sold for 60 to 90-day movement. Generally, buyers can hardly be interested in flour for shipment after Jan. 1.

Regular trade were good buyers all the week. The South and Southeast showed some interest, but purchased only in small lots, taking carlots at a time. With the strong tone in the market toward the close of the week and mills advancing prices as much as 20c per bbl. over the low point scored early, the trade rather withheld taking on new supplies. Best soft winter wheat patents sold at $5 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis.

Export business continues to be seriously handicapped by high ocean freights and declining foreign exchange, the former factor having the most adverse influence. No sales were reported to the United Kingdom during the entire week, but several small lots were worked to the Continent. Demand from Cuba and other islands of the West Indies was good on clear and straight. Several large sales for export were made through New Orleans connections. Mexico is buying considerable flour from St. Louis mills, but all sales are being made through New Orleans brokers.

* * *

Kansas and spring wheat flour sales in St. Louis during the past week were light. Several small lots were worked for immediate shipment to bakers needing supplies, but, as a general rule, large buyers have contracted supplies to last them until the middle of December and are not showing any interest on the present market basis.

Soft wheat clear and low grade are scarce and commanding good prices. Mills are not meeting with any difficulty whatever in disposing of their supplies of clear and low grade, in fact report the demand larger than the supply. This is particularly true of soft winter wheat clear. Hard wheat clears are offered more freely.

* * *

The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 32,000 bbls., compared with 31,000 the week before and 35,000 bbls. two weeks ago. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 60,400 bbls., compared with 51,900 the preceding week. The total production was 84,400 bbls., against 82,900 the week before and 91,800 bbls. two weeks ago.

Millfeed Prices Are Lower.

Net declines of two to five cents per 100 lbs. were scored on all millfeeds in the St. Louis market during the past week. Bran was particularly weak, in the face of freer offerings by mills and a reduced demand. Hard wheat bran was quoted at 94c to 95c at the close, compared with 98c a week ago. Soft wheat bran declined from $1, the top at the opening, to a range of 97c to 98c on Saturday. The market closed with a weak tone, for mills met with difficulty in disposing of their entire output and offered freely on the open market.

Eastern buying was very small the entire period. The South and Southeast took fair lots of feed for quick shipment, but showed no interest in deferred bran or middlings. Local and nearby demand for millfeed was about in same volume as in preceding week.

Buyers are not showing the usual interest in contracts for deferred movement bran, as is generally the case at this time. This is due largely to the mild weather prevailing in the feeding sections. The South is still using pasturage and a large part of the Southwest is also running animals on grass. Other feedstufs are in abundant supply, which is having the effect of making buyers feel uncertain over the future price situation.

Shipments of bran and other millfeeds from St. Louis during the past week amounted to 53,900 sacks, compared with 66,660 sacks in preceding week and 46,290 sacks last year. Receipts were 50,120 sacks last week, 53,420 sacks preceding week and 27,930 sacks last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5@5.25; straight, $4.80@5; extra fancy, $4.60@4.70; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.60@4.80; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, $3.25@3.60.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.10@5.20; 95 per cent, $4.85@5.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.55 and dark at $5.30 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 94@95c; soft, 97@98c; mixed feed, $1@1.03; middlings, $1.10@1.30; white hominy feed, $24@24.50 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $19@19.50 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.02@1.03 and middlings at $1.30@1.35.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, was a visitor in this office on Friday of last week.

Winter wheat movement at the St. Louis market continues large and quality is showing a steady improvement. Illinois is the single largest shipper. Not much wheat is coming from Missouri.

B. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, who has been confined to his home from an attack of acute indigestion, is recovering from his illness, but is still unable to be at his office.

August Rump, flour inspector of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, reports 14,635 bbls. of flour inspected by his department in October. Flour stocks on Nov. 1 aggregate 50,150 bbls., compared with 44,490 bbls. a month ago and 59,700 bbls. on Nov. 1 last year.

Flour shipments from St. Louis last week fell off to some extent, amounting to 105,600 bbls., compared with 116,380 bbls. in preceding week and 88,480 bbls. last year. Receipts of flour were 110,720 bbls., against 92,630 the preceding week and 90,440 bbls. last year.

David H. Wiegmann, sales manager, and Charles Tiedemann, of the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill., were visitors in St. Louis Friday of last week. They attended the meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club Friday night at the Mercantile Club.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis continue to exceed the arrivals for the corresponding period last year. Receipts last week were 1,375,866 bus., compared with 1,379,286 bus. in the preceding week and 1,146,246 bus. last year. Shipments were 890,820 bus. last week, 845,290 bus. in the previous week and 476,180 bus. last year.

It is reported on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange that elevator interests in this market have purchased 2,000,000 bus. of spring wheat, now en route. Local mills have been grinding Northwestern wheat for some time, blending the grain with Kansas and other Southwestern wheat. The resultant product tests well in gluten.

The Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., has opened a flour jobbing agency at Mobile, Ala., in charge of B. C. Anderson, formerly in the St. Louis office of the company. The jobbing agency maintained an exhibit at the Gulf Coast Fair at Mobile and is using different methods to increase the sale of Dainty Flour in Mobile territory.

Charles A. Wall was elected president of the Southern Milling & Elevator Co., Murphysboro, Ill., last week to succeed P. H. Eisenmayer, who died two weeks ago. Mr. Wall will be actively engaged in the business and will have charge of the executive affairs. Elmer G. Smith, secretary of the company, who has been in charge of the office for 20 years, has been made manager. John Ruppert will continue as superintendent and A. D. Brubaker will travel in the South as heretofore. The death of Mr. Eisenmayer will not have any effect whatever on the future policy of the company.

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A high grade Winter Wheat Patent. Mills located in the best Soft Winter Wheat section of the United States.
PINCKNEYVILLE MILLING CO.
Capacity 500 Barrels PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

New York

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Flour buying was very slow in this market during the past week as mills in general advanced prices materially on higher wheat and buyers refused to follow the advance. Flour buyers feel positive that the present spurt is only temporary and that values must recede again very shortly and they therefore will not make any purchases at the higher figures. The trade is now all fairly well booked up on flour for the next 60 days.

During the first several days of the week a number of the Northwestern mills offered patent at $5 jute for November - December- January - February shipment and a small volume of business was turned over at this figure. A number of mills on the other hand who were given offers at $5 jute refused them. Toward the latter part of the week when the wheat market advanced, mills were generally asking $5.10 to $5.25 jute.

Kansas mills still continued to hold prices firmly on a basis above that of spring patents and as a consequence there was practically no business turned over on Kansas flour. It is understood that during the early part of the week, one or two mills offered Kansas 95 per cent straight for November shipment at $4.90 jute, but the general range in price at the end of the week was from $5.15 to $5.40 jute.

Spring wheat clear was generally held at $4.75 to $4.90 in jutes, with only a moderate business turned over. Kansas clear was still very sparingly offered, with prices held at $4.80 to $5 in jutes, with business on same practically nil.

Prices on soft winter wheat straight was also firmer and were quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 in wood, with business on same rather slow.

Prices on mill feed showed a somewhat easier tone and there was a fairly active trade in evidence. City barn in bulk was held at $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5.25@5.35; clear, $5@5.15; low grade, $3.35@4, jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5 60; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.85@5; low grade, $4.40@4.60

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.50@5.70; straight, new wheat, $5.15@5.40; clear, $4.80@5.

Mill Feed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50@22.75; standard middlings, $22.75; flour middlings, $26.75; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22@32; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Franklin Edwards, manager Marshall Milling Co., Marshall, Minn., was a visitor on the New York 'change during the week.

New York flour buyers cannot be interested in new contracts on an advancing market. With most of the trade in a satisfactory position as regards supplies, buyers feel that advances are not sufficient inducement to take on more flour.

Ben Striblen, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, but now connected with the Hallett-Carey Co., of Minneapolis, was a visitor last week.

Frank B. Rice, vice-president and general manager of the Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, has returned from a trip to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2, 1915.

The Chicago flour market experienced a decided broadening the past week. Buyers seem to have a firmer grip, so to speak, and entered the market on a larger scale than has been the case since the heavy buying of the late summer and early fall. While purchasing was more or less general, the new feature was the appearance in the market of the larger baking companies for their supplies. These interests have been out of the market all season, not feeling satisfied that prices were low enough. Whether they have changed their minds as to that phase of the market is hard to say, but there is no doubt that their stocks have gotten down to a point where they were forced to come in and they took advantage of the recent setback in the wheat market. In a way, the heavy flour demand cannot be considered as speculative buying such as the trade has committed in other years, but rather a forced buying to meet immediate and nearby needs, and to that degree the flour market must be considered as in a healthy position.

Northwestern mill agents report a very brisk week. New orders booked insure the continuance of the heavy run now under way.

The Southwest was an extensive seller of all grades during the week, for shipment prior to January. Some of the mills have sold their entire output up to that time. The major portion of the inquiry was for patents, although there has been a brisk demand and substantial sales of first and second clear.

Soft winter flour was offered more freely on the decline. A number of the larger cracker manufacturers have bought substantial quantities of soft patents for shipment to May, 1916. First clear for deferred shipment also found ready sale; this grade is in good demand and bringing good prices.

Rye grain has had a very material decline during the week. The mills have not followed this decline in quoting patent and dark ryes, however, and a very strong demand exists.

Durum products have been rather unsettled the past week, with prices advancing one day and declining the next.

The millfeed market was practically unchanged last week. Pastures are in excellent shape.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, new, $4.85@5; first clear, new, $4.50@4.75; second clear, new, $3.25@3.75.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4 80@5; clear, $4.25@4.50.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $4.30@4.60.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.40@4.60; clear, $3.90@4; No. 1 semolina, $5.10@5.20; No. 2 semolina, $5.10@5.20.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.25@20.50; middlings, $20.50; red dog, $27@27.50.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.40@5.60; dark, $4.30@4.80.

CHICAGO NOTES.

John Lloyd, of Springfield, Ill., was a Chicago visitor the last few days.

Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade posted the following notice on Thursday: "Postings of exports of American and Canadian wheat from the ports of New York and Montreal cannot be separated, owing to the refusal of the collector of the port of New York and the Canadian Minister to furnish official data for a period of 30 days thereafter on account of certain conditions arising from the foreign war."

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1915.

A great many inquiries and offers were made this week, but it was difficult for mills and buyers to agree on prices, as a great many mills are loaded up until after January shipment and buyers were not willing to pay the premium mills are asking for January to July shipment. Buyers here are inclined to think that farmers are making a mistake in holding their wheat, as so far the proportion of wheat sold, in comparison to quantity harvested, is very small. A large soft wheat crop was harvested in Pennsylvania, but it is a hard matter to get hard winter flour from our state millers, as they say they can get no wheat. Farmers will not sell.

Ideal weather prevails and all seeding is going on fine. Acreage will be about normal.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.35@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.90@5.10; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 $5.75; straight, $5.20@5.35; clear, $5.05@5.25; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.60@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@5.15.

Millfeed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $32.50@32.75; flour middlings, $29.50@29.75; middlings, $23.50@23.75; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@32.25; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $23.25@23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $26.50@27.50; bran, $23.25@23.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Exports on wheat from Philadelphia since Jan. 1 have been 20,255,384 bus.

W. A. Patton has sold the Markelville (Pa.) flour and feed mill to Lloyd D. Stambaugh, of Wila, Pa.

The mill at Home Camp, Pa., owned by Napoleon McDonald, was burned last week, with loss of $8,000.

The new Weible flour mill, at Waynesboro, Pa., is completed and will start soon. It has a capacity of 75 bbls.

A. H. Young, of Montgomery, Pa., has accepted the position of head miller with Frank Entz, at Montoursvills, Pa.

Hugh Gallagher, of Montclair, N. J., died last week, aged 68 years. Mr. Gallagher was for 40 years in the flour and feed business.

J. H. Weber has sold his flour mill at Centre Hall, Pa., to Bradford & Son, of that place. The firm of Prather & Neimyer, of Clearspring, Md., has been dissolved and George T. Prather will operate the mill from now on.

E. E. Mellen, a grain dealer at Akron, Ia., has started suit against five railroads in the district court of Woodbury County to recover $81,402.74 for labor and material used in repairing and coopering cars since 1909. In his petition Mr. Mellen states that in the last six years repairing has been done on 90,443 cars belonging to the Milwaukee, the Illinois Central, Great Northern, Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Chicago Northwestern.

The effort to save the lake flour lines continues, with some promise of success. Some of the vessels have already been sold, to be taken to tidewater, but they were mostly small boats that had not been used much of late. It is stated that some shippers who favored divorcing railroads from lake lines are now sorry for the step and are ready to ask that the lines be retained in some form.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 1, 1915.

Further declines in flour during the past week did not tend to stimulate the demand. Buying continued on a very small scale and carlot sales were the rule. The irregular tone in the market and the strength later helped business somewhat, but weakness predominated and buyers held off for further reductions. Most of the large bakers are getting all of their needs from old contracts, and those bakers needing new supplies are just buying in carlots. Family trade with light stocks are staying out of the market as long as possible and are not showing any disposition to anticipate their future needs. The total volume of current contracts being made with Iowa trade by representatives of Kansas and Nebraska mills is very small.

Flour prices probably were 10c to 20c per bbl. lower for the week. Spring wheat mills made the biggest reduction on deferred movement, quoting practically steady prices on quick shipment goods. Kansas and Nebraska mills quoted best patents to regular trade at 10c lower and in some instances quotations were 20c lower for the week.

Some bakers in Iowa have been loaded up with spring wheat flour, but as a general rule few have contracted for more than November-December needs. Jobbers and distributors have generally purchased only current needs and have light stocks in warehouses.

Kansas patents were quoted at a range of $5.40 to $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any section of the state. Nebraska mills were practically on same basis, except that in southern part of the state Nebraska patents were offered at 10c per bbl. less.

Spring wheat flour for quick shipment was quoted at a premium of as much as 40c per bbl. as same grade for December or later shipment. Mills in the Northwest are handicapped, because many have oversold their capacity and are unable to accept prompt shipment business.

Iowa mills are running an average of better than 12 hours. Quite a few of the larger plants in the state are running full time on Eastern business.

Millfeed had a strong tone all of last week, bran being quoted up to $20.50 per ton in carlots. White shorts are quotable up to $30 per ton. Gray shorts are selling at $25 to $27 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—$5.30@5.80; straight, $5.10@5.60; fancy clear, $4.60@4.80; second clear, $4@4.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.40@5.80; standard patent, $5.20@5.60; clear, $4.60@4.85.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@20.50 per ton; shorts, $25@27 for gray and $28 for white.

IOWA NOTES.

Some corn in Iowa is showing damage from recent frost, but generally quality of the new corn being marketed by farmers is of high grade.

Sowing of winter wheat is nearly complete din Iowa. The acreage in the state is probably slightly less than a year ago, but the total decrease is not appreciable.

Conditions in Iowa are outlined by a state miller as follows: Hoarding of wheat by farmers is general in the state. Millers are not able to purchase enough first-quality grain to keep their machinery in operation. Some mill operators are bringing spring wheat from the Northwest, and in instances have purchased Canadian wheat, which can be obtained at a cheap figure and is very satisfactory for blending with winter wheat flour.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1915.

There continues a fair demand for flour in this market, though buying has not been as brisk as it was some weeks ago. However, production continues to exceed all previous records, and business is fully up to the output. Some Southern jobbers have made bookings for their needs for the next 30 to 60 days, and in the unsettled conditions that prevail are content to await new developments. Majority of the buyers don't seem to be able to get away from considering the official statistics showing a crop of 1,000,000,000 bus., notwithstanding conditions that have existed as to movement. Soft winter flour has ruled steady to a shade higher in the Nashville market. There have been a few inquiries from foreign buyers, but export business continues to be no factor here, practically none having been handled this season.

Commission men rehandling Kansas and Minnesota flour report business quiet and of light volume. The tone of prices has been steady to a shade higher. Buyers show inclination to buy for current needs, and avoid any large purchases for future requirements.

There has been a reversal of conditions in millfeed the past week or two, a marked improvement developing in the demand for bran, with prices strong, while middlings have shown an easy tone, with much lighter demand.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.75; standard, $5.55; half patents, $5.45; low grades, $4.75@5; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $4.90@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.25@5.50.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@27.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Receipts were 280 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks are: Wheat, 518,500 bus.; corn, 46,500 bus.; oats, 705,200 bus. Stocks of wheat and oats showed material increase.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1915.

Flour prices displayed an easier tone this week, following the reduction registered in cash wheat. Spring wheat flour was in good demand during the week. Kansas trade brands were very quiet. Winter wheat flour is showing a fairly good demand, principally for the better grades. There is a good demand, especially coming from the Southern sections. Inquiry from local bakers and grocers still remains somewhat quiet.

Rye flour prices were unchanged. Northwestern blended showed the best demand during the week, while other grades are only selling just fair.

The millfeed market is decidedly quiet. Prices are at the lowest point in some time, principally on bran.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Flour—Patent, $5.65@5.75; fancy, $5.20@5.30; family, $4.65@4.75; extra, $4.20@4.40; low grade, $4@4.20.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $5.75@6.20; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $4.40@4.75.

Spring Flour—Patent, $6@6.40; straight, $5.65@5.85; clear, $4.65@5.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye, $5.20@5.45; city pure, $5.30@5.55; city blended, $5.20@5.45.

Millfeed—Bran, $21@21.50; middlings, coarse, $24.50@25; middlings, fine, $25.50@26.

NOTES.

Receipts of flour this week amounted to 16,762 bbls., compared with 14,762 bbls. last week and 15,762 bbls. a year ago. Shipments this week were 14,762 bbls., compared with 13,465 bbls. last week and 14,872 bbls. a year ago.

Summary of reports received by Frank H. Tanner, secretary of the Ohio Millers' State Association, indicates that the area being sown to winter wheat in the state is about the same as last year. Most of seeding work has been completed.

Weather has been ideal the past 60 days for sowing the new crop of wheat in Tennessee, and it is expected that the area will be normal. However, farmers are not displaying the determination to increase acreage that was noted last year, as prices have not come up to their expectations, and yield was exceedingly disappointing.

The Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo., through H. J. Shelton, sales manager, reports an active demand for their machines from alfalfa mills and for other grinding purposes. The Gruendler company makes all models of grinders and its machines have a wide range of capacity.

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MANY recent reports show that our Granulating Machines have increased the capacity of the mills from 33⅓% to 100%, using same rolls, bolts and power and making a far better and easier baking flour and better yield.

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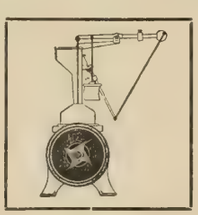

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Columbian Feed Governor Co.
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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

The South continues out of the market for corn products so far as mills of Kansas City and other Missouri River points are concerned. There is, however, a somewhat more hopeful feeling as regards the situation in the cotton states. This developed from the fact that a good export trade was done during the week in corn from the South to Europe. It is believed that Kansas City export houses participated in this business, and there is a feeling that a continuance of this trade may help remove the surplus of corn in the South this year earlier than anticipated. Argentine is at the end of its old crop, and its sales are also affected adversely by the extremely high ocean freight rates and scarcity of room. This makes business with the United States more desirable, and there is now a better tone in the export corn trade than at any other time in several months.

The only demand of any importance reported in the Kansas City corn products trade was for yellow corn chop. This was quoted at $1.25 to $1.30. No. 2 mixed was quoted at $1.18 to $1.20, showing a decline from last week. Corn bran was again quoted nominally at 85@93c.

A price of $2.75 was quoted for cream corn meal Saturday, while standard was offered at $2.55. Hominy grits are quoted 10c higher than cream corn meal.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City, as well as at other primary markets, increased, but prices tended upward. The best tone was displayed in yellow corn, which scored the sharpest advance of the week. Kansas City elevator stocks decreased. The market now gives evidence of increasing receipts in the coming week, but there are no signs of a rush among farmers to sell the grain.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.70@2.75 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.80@3; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.18@1.20 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@93c per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1915.

The corn products market showed additional strength during the past week and a general advance in prices occurred. Demand shows little improvement, and, as in nearly all feedstuffs trade, is quiet. Quotations are: Hominy, $28 per ton; corn feed meal, $28.50; cracked corn, $29.50; granulated corn meal, $1.75 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.75; white corn flour, $1.85.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1915.

Corn products ruled steady the past week. Mills continue to grind old corn, the grain in milling condition selling at a premium. New corn is moving freely, and is quoted 55@57c. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.70 in 96-lb. bags, with fair consuming demand.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1915.

The corn products market was stationery this week, with trading rather light. The local demand especially was small, while the Southern points took hold fairly well. Cash corn prices are slightly easier. Corn meal showed the best demand. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.30@1.35; corn chop, $1.25@1.30.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 1, 1915.

Corn continues to be a live factor in the grain trade of New Orleans. All jobbers are receiving samples of native stock from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and it grades well. Farmers are selling to elevators and many cotton seed oil mills are buying, shelling and shucking corn. Prices were stationary on the basis of last week. Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska offerings kept the quotations to a 63@65c bulk cars level, with some choice lots at 67c. A cargo of 43,200 bus. of new corn from Oklahoma, Louisiana and Missouri was loaded on the steamer Glenshiel for Liverpool Friday. This was the first new corn cargo to leave this port. Corn goods were in fair demand for the country, especially in the sugar district where grinding cane begins this week. Prices were stationary, with old crop products 30@40c per bbl. over the new. Quotations, new crop basis, follow, in bbl., ½-bbl. and ¼-bbl. lots, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads: Cream meal, $3@3.15; standard, $2.80@2.90; grits, $3.10@3.25; hominy, $3.15@3.25; corn flour, $3@3.10; chops, $1.30@1.40 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $23@24 per ton.

New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Corn goods prices were nominally unchanged during the week, with the trade only making moderate purchases.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.80: granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1 59@1.62; grits, $1.60@1.63; flakes, $1.90.

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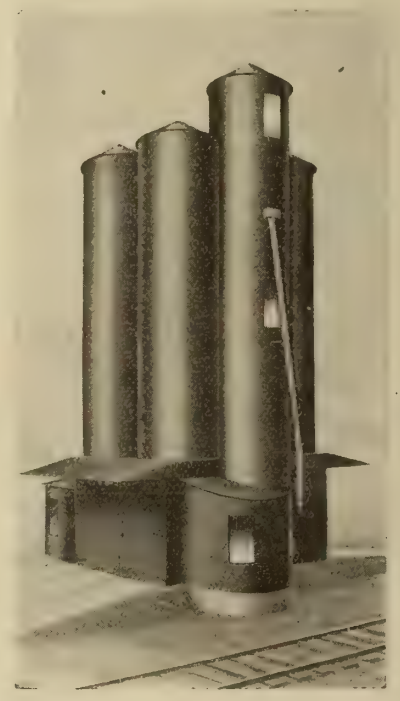

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 1, 1915.

Millers report a better demand for flour. Local trade has been good and mills say sales to the Central states are in large quantities. Some business was done to New York at a close margin. Millers advise that they are receiving offers for good Kansas patents at from 15c to 30c over Northwest prices and some sales have been made. Others are asking about 40c above Northwest prices, and while few sales have been made there has been a lot of inquiries and millers are looking for a good month during November. Plants in Wichita and southern Kansas are running full time. Prices on good Kansas patent range from $5.40 to $5.70, basis Kansas City rate points.

There is practically no export business, although mills occasionally report sales of 500 to 1,000 bbls. for England and Scotland. Quite a lot of flour is being sold to South America by mills that have an established trade and to Cuba, and the islands.

The wheat market has been rather dull all week. Millers have not been taking as much of the wheat and sales have been made to cover old contracts. Receipts for the week were 421 cars, against 442 a year ago and for the month were 1,400, against 1,480 a year ago. Farmers are getting all the way from 93c to 97c. There has not been a very large movement of the good wheat to the market, as farmers are holding it back.

The feed demand has dropped off some and prices show a slight falling off from last week, bran selling from 88c to 93c basis Kansas City, and shorts around $1.25. Mills report a good demand for mixed cars.

WICHITA NOTES.

Among the visitors in Wichita the past week were: R. W. Amerine, of the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Ok.; C. B. Warkentin, president of the Newton Mill & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan.; C. M. Wallace, of Alexander Milling Co., Winfield.; J. F. Enns, of the Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.; W. T. Vools, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; E. F. Donohoe, Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Ok.

When asked regarding the progress of fall seeding in Southern Kansas, the following grain dealers of Wichita say: Lon H. Powell, president of the Board of Trade: "Believe that 85 per cent of the wheat has already been sown." W. F. McCullough and Edward Kelley also were of the same opinion. J. W. Craig thinks that not over 75 per cent has been seeded. They all agree that the ground is in prime condition for seeding and with the large amount of moisture in the soil wheat should go through the winter in fine condition.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Nov. 1, 1915.

All lines of business seem to be sluggish in this territory and jobbers report the poorest demand for flour, grain and feedstuffs that they have experienced in a long time. Some jobbers expect that just as soon as a killing frost comes business generally will be better, but normal business is not expected in this section until next spring, at which time much of the home-grown corn and other feedstuffs will be exhausted and the local grist mills will not be able to supply the meal and chop demand.

Prices continue irregular. Some mills seem anxious to move stocks and are willing to discount the market sharply for instant shipment.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (196-lb. wood basis)—Superlative patent (35 to 50 per cent) at $6.10; high patent (60 to 70 per cent) at $5.75; standard patent (80 to 100 per cent) at $5.35@5.50.

Millfeed—Bran, 100-lb. sacks) at $23 per ton; shorts (100-lb. sacks) at $27 per ton.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 1, 1915.

Flour quotations were unsettled last week, closing at 15@20c per bbl. less than on Monday. The net result of the declines in New Orleans and tributary territory was to stop trading, and what purchasing was done was in small lots handled at second hands. Export inquiries both from Europe and Latin America were active. Local and country stocks are light, but this market always falls off on a declining quotation and no big deals may be expected.

Trading was principally in Kansas flour, which seemed to be much preferred over Minneapolis and Northwestern stencils. Complaint was general that hard spring wheat flour is not giving satisfaction to bakers. It is said to be short on gluten. Offerings of Kansas clear were heavy at $4.40@4.55, with patents freely offered Saturday at $5@5.20 per bbl. in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Straights had a fair family demand at $4.80@4.90 per bbl. Oklahoma and Nebraska were in line with Kansas in offerings and did some business, mostly in the country.

Minneapolis mills quoted patents at $5.10 to $5.30 Friday and Saturday, with straights 15c to 20c less. No clears were offered.

Soft winter wheat flour mills were quoting high patents Saturday at $5.30@5.40 per bbl. in cottons, with straights $5.10@5.15 and extra fancy at $4.90@5. Clears were in strong demand at $4.40@4.60 and country trade was strong for established extra fancy and family flour.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1, 1915.

Flour trade showed little change in price or demand during the past week. Millers did not lower quotations early in the wueek and advances in wheat later offset the early declines. Consequently, most sales were made at same prices prevailing a week ago. Omaha mills quote best patents to regular trade at $5.20 per bbl. in cotton sacks, f. o. b. mill, while country plants are asking a range of $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. in sacks, delivered, for established brands.

Sales were principally of a local character, although a somewhat improved Eastern demand is reported. Quite a number of contracts are being made with the South for shipment within the next 60 days. As a general rule, most Eastern business is on a basis of quick shipment, with some mills reporting sales for 60 and 90-day movement.

Interior mills report fair business, and, while a few mills say plenty of choice wheat is moving, others declare that they are having difficulty in obtaining supplies. Flour demand is principally from regular trade and only for carlots for quick shipment. In less than carlots mills quoted patents at $5.60 to $5.80, but carlot quotations are 20c per bbl. less.

Wheat receipts in Omaha increased last week, but supplies are being shipped out almost as fast as received. Exorters are large buyers in the local cash market. Stocks now are 386,000 bus., compared with 960,000 bus., compared with 960,000 bus. last year.

Millfeed prices were steady all of the past week. Demand for feed is in fair volume, with supplies just about equal to sales.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.40@5.60.

Mill Feed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $18; shorts, $22. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Commercial Club at Bridgeport, Neb., is being interested in a flour mill project by R. A. White. A 50-bbl. mill is under consideration.

The new plant of the Edger Mill Co., Central City, Neb., is ready for operation. S. E. Cogswell is manager. The mill is of Midget make.

The Farmers' Grain & Milling Co. is a new organization at Meadow Grove, Neb., which has capital stock of $10,000. J. V. Webster, H. E. and V. C. Wood are interested. A mill probably of 50 bbls. capacity will be erected.

Wheat movement in Nebraska continues in small volume, although marketing at country points is increasing steadily. As soon as farmers complete seeding they at once start selling part of their wheat held in bins. The movement of wheat is expected to show a sharp increase as soon as fall sowing operations are finished.

A railroad crossing a stream above a mill dam has no right to have the dam removed, even thought it considers it a nuisance, according to an opinion handed down in the United States district court at Lincoln, Neb., last week. The case is that of W. R. Graham vs. the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The railroad asked for a mandatory injunction against the maintenance of a dam by the defendant on what is claimed to be the plaintiff's right of way. The judge held that the dam and overflow having been lawfully acquired before the railroad company sought to cross, the railroad company did not by condemnation proceedings acquire the defendant's dam or right of flowage and that it was not entitled to have the dam removed.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1915.

Flour demand continues strong and mills are being operated full time. The largest part of the business is for domestic trade and orders enough have been received to keep the mills busy until the end of the year. It is a source of disappointment to Northwestern agencies that flour still comes in so slowly that they are unable to catch up with orders booked. Flour is needed right away to fill orders.

A decline has occurred in millfeed prices within the week and demand is not at all active. Buyers are indifferent and trade is expected to be slow until colder weather stimulates demand. It would not surprise millers or dealers if prices were to go lower still. Bran and middlings are getting nearer together in price.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6@6.25 in wood; clear, $5; low grade, $4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.35@5.65 in cotton; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.95@5.25.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21; standard middlings, $21.50; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $36.25; gluten feed, $26.45.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The next quarterly meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers' Association will be held in Buffalo next January.

W. B. Burns, publisher of Milling and Grain News, called on friends in the Buffalo flour trade last week, while on an automobile business trip.

C. S. Anderson, president of the Perry Mill & Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has returned from an automobile business trip through the eastern part of the state.

David B. Stewart, who 50 years ago founded the wholesale grocery and flour-jobbing house of D. B. Stewart & Co., at Ithaca, N. Y., died on Oct. 28, aged 83 years.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included W. H. Danforth, president of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, and the following members of the feed trade of Central New York: Charles E. Hayens, Whitesboro; A. Drescher and J. A. Smith, Syracuse; Charles H. Monnier, Criskany.

The Chesbro Bros. are planning to enlarge the output of their feed mill at Attica, N. Y., to handle some of the trade of the former Chesbro mill at Salamanca, which was burned about two weeks ago, and which will not be rebuilt. Frank Chesbro, who was manager of the Salamanca plant, is moving to Attica to take a similar position there.

The first buckwheat from the 1915 crop arrived in Buffalo Oct. 15, but only a few cars have as yet been shipped. Buyers have paid all the way from $1.45 to $1.70 in the country and the present price is about $1.60. The movement through November is not likely to be as large as last year, as farmers are inclined to hold for better prices.

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

Although alfalfa meal mills succeeded in operating on a larger scale in the last week than in any other week of the new crop, there was not an important increase in the supply of meal on this market. It seemed, to judge from the movement, that mills were finding an outlet for their increased production in filling old contracts which they had been carrying on their books. As a result, the supply of meal, while showing some increase, was described as light locally, considering the season.

Demand showed some improvement, especially for choice and No. 1. Sales of choice were made at $19 at the close of the week, but one dealer here quoted a range of $20@21, claiming sales at the latter figure. Kansas choice meal was a feature of the trade, some of the arrivals from that state, which were manufactured from fourth-crop hay, having as fine a color as any meal received from irrigated districts. No. 1 meal was a shade firmer, being quoted at $17@18 on Saturday, compared with $16.50@18 a week ago. On the other hand, No. 2 meal was easier, selling at $13.50 to $15. A car of No. 2 sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade at $13.50.

Trade in alfalfa hay showed little change until the last part of the week, when weakness developed. There was a further increase in Kansas City receipts, but the proportion of choice and No. 1 in the offerings continued light. No fancy hay, which sold in the preceding week up to $16.50 a ton, was offered. The weather recently has been very favorable for the last cutting of alfalfa, and the better grades of hay coming are largely from this crop. Prices closed $1 a ton lower than in the preceding week, with the best tone in choice and No. 1, which, dealers predict, will continue to command a wide premium over other grades.

Mixed feed distributors described demand as fair to good. Arkansas and Oklahoma were among the important buyers of alfalfa molasses feed. The East purchased in fair volume. Demand from beef cattle finishers continued light, because these stockmen are slow in beginning their annual finishing operations. Scattered sales were made daily to cattlemen by mixers, but not in as liberal a volume as expected in view of the high cottonseed feed prices. A feeling prevails, however, that business with cattle feeders will improve from now, as there appears to be a stronger tendency to finish beef animals for market now than a few weeks ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $18.50@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13.50@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23.50@26.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12@13; standard, $9@11.50; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

A fair to good demand characterized the alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed trade in the St. Louis market the past week. Better grades of meal were in urgent demand and were quickly absorbed by shippers and by local mixers. Low-grade meal had only a fair inquiry, with the supply of No. 2 predominating in the receipts. However, there is a larger percentage of No. 1 and choice meal showing up in the receipts, and this is making for an improved tone in the alfalfa meal trade at this market.

Prices were steady all of the week, and, if anything, there was a rather strong tone in the choice and No. 1 meal market. Mixed feeds were unchanged in price the entire week, with sales about in same volume as in preceding period. The South and Southeast were the largest buyers in the market, but even these sections are buying in smaller volume than a year ago. However, the demand from the cotton states is showing a steady increase in volume, and mixers anticipate a large business as soon as the local supply of feedstuffs in the South is consumed. With winter season approaching, mixers look for a brisk improvement in mixed feed sales to all sections, particularly nearby and Central states territory.

Alfalfa mixed feed prices are somewhat high in comparison with values of other feedstuffs, but the market is gradually righting itself. With alfalfa mill operations on a more normal scale, the supply of meal is showing an increased volume and there is indication that the differential between better grades of meal and No. 2 will narrow to normal basis. Weather conditions in the alfalfa milling districts are better now than at any other time this season, although intermittent rains are still falling in some districts.

A summary of business for October, which has just closed, shows a smaller volume than a year ago, but, considering conditions early this season, the volume of sales was entirely satisfactory and the improvement during the month was fully up to expectations. Mixers, however, are beginning November with fewer deferred sales on their books than for some time, and this condition is not altogether an unsatisfactory one.

Choice is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1915.

Alfalfa meal market was rather quiet the past week, as compared with the previous one. Receipts were practically the same, but supplies appeared more adequate and there was less activity in buying. Mill offerings were not free, despite the more favorable milling weather. However, the weather has been exception for the past few days and it is expected that increased supplies will be offered if market conditions warrant.

Mixed feeds were largely purchased, although sales were hardly up to the volume expected, this being due in part to the slowness of feeders, also to the excellent condition of pastures over the country.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $19.50@21 per ton; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $15@16; standard alfalfa molasses meal, $20@21; No. 1, $20.75@22; No. 2, $15@15.75; grain dry mixed feed is held at $23.50@29; molasses grain mixed feed, $24@28.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1915.

The alfalfa market is higher, especially for molasses feeds, but mills are reported to be disposed to make concessions, as the demand is not as strong as it sometimes is at this season. Dealers call trade quiet. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $24.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed $26.50.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1915.

The alfalfa products market displayed an easier tone this week. Alfalfa meal and mixed feed both declined 50c. Demand was just fair. Hay prices are also off 50c, and indications, according to the trade, are that price of alfalfa products will go still lower. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $24@25; mixed feed, $23@23.50; molasses feed, $25.50@26.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 1, 1915.

Demand for alfalfa hay and meal of good grades was strong last week, with prices up from $1 to $2 per ton. Choice hay was scarce—in fact, impossible to get in large lots. No. 1 alfalfa hay was quoted at $20@21.50 per ton; No. 2, $18@19; primes, $16@17. Lespedeza and prairie natives offered freely at $13@14 for lespedeza and $10@12 for prairie. Alfalfa meal was scarce and high. Some small sales were made at $21.50@22.50 per ton for good No. 1. Some molasses feeds were offered at $25@27 per ton; dry mixed feeds were up to $35 per ton basis, for fancy stock. Export demand for alfalfa and good timothy was strong. Mexico took some poor grades at a low price.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

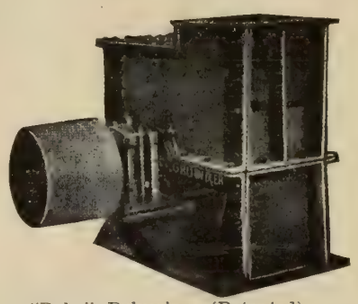
Edward Cox has started work on an alfalfa meal mill at Cairo, Neb. It will have capacity of about 25 tons per 10-hour day.

W. R. Young is now operating the alfalfa mill at Wamego, Kan., and is using its entire output in feeding sheep. If a surplus output is turned out later the product will be shipped to market.

Oliver J. Williams, manager of the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., San Francisco, who has just returned from an extensive trip through Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada, says: "Freight rates are being reduced from such points as Idaho, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico into the Middle West, and it gives these Far Western millers a chance to sell their output to the big consumers. I have just returned from a trip in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, and I am told there is more than an area of 210,000 acres in alfalfa. More is produced than is consumed and farmers are looking to the alfalfa meal as a means of disposing of their surplus. A rate of $1 now prevails, but it is too high. Very little rain falls in Arizona and Nevada. Consequently, buyers can always depend on getting a good grade of meal from this section and can be sure of a constant supply. This section, in my opinion, will become one of the most prominent alfalfa milling districts in the United States."

Ideal

For mills with a local custom feed business. Grinds and pulverizes Wheat Bran, Corn Bran, Screenings and all kinds of Grain at a 30 per cent power saving. All our machines are equipped with heavy duty self-aligning ball-bearings.



"Baby" Pulverizer (Patented).

Write us for catalogue on alfalfa and feed mixing plants.

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930 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.

STORAGE SERVICE Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time. Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.

LET US PROVE IT

NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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If You Want Meal--We Have It

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.

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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a competent, temperate miller of 25 years' experience on hard and soft wheat; one who can keep mill in shape to produce yield, quality and percentages. If your mill is not giving satisfaction give me a trial. John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED--Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—At once, position by a wide-awake up-to-date miller. No experimenting, but know my business. Can come on 30 days' trial and let my work speak for itself or ask no pay. Good character, honest and industrious. Highest references. Address 1070 South Yellow Spring street, Springfield, O.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Barnard, Kan.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Am open for position as head miller in mill up to 500 bbls. or second in larger mill. Am married, aged 38, with lifetime experience on hard and soft wheat. If your mill is not making you money I will guarantee to put it in shape to produce the highest quality patent and very close yields. Can come at once. Address W. J. Eesley, 3239 Vallejo street, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. steam power flour and corn mill. Built new 1911. Established trade, doing a good custom and merchant business. Storage for 10,000 bus. grain. Located in good farming section, can buy your supply of wheat at mill door. For good reasons we want to sell, and will be glad to give full description, price and terms to those who REALLY want to buy. P. O. Box 33, Whitesburg, Tenn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Office manager for a 500-bbl. mill located in Central Kansas, in the hard wheat belt. We desire a man of experience and ability and one who is familiar with Southern and Eastern trade, rates, claims and milling-in-transit. Address The Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good 25-bbl. waterpower roller mill, about 50 acres land, 5-room dwelling, plenty grain at door. Mill doing good business. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. N. Penninger, Linwood, N. C., Route No. 2.

FOR SALE--Bonner Springs Flour Mill, Bonner Springs, Kan.; 100-bbl. capacity; condition good. Will sell to highest bidder at great sacrifice Nov. 19, 1915. Write David J. Smith, Public Administrator, Kansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 60-bbl. steam roller mill, Corliss engine, in one of the best locations for a small mill in the Northwest. We buy all our wheat direct from the farmers and sell our output to the local trade, excepting the clear flour, which we ship East. Everything is up-to-date, including the Alsop Process. Must be sold to settle up the estate. Cottonwood Roller Mills, Cottonwood, Minn.

FOR SALE—One of the best-equipped 125-bbl. flour, feed and meal mills in the state of Ohio and in the heart of a city of 28,000 population. Only mill in city. Nearest mill 25 miles. This is a gold mine for a hustler. Mill makes both winter and spring wheat flour. Ready sale for all the flour, feed and meal the mill can turn out. It will pay you to see this mill before you look elsewhere. Can get more winter wheat at mill door than mill can grind. Reason for selling, owners have other business and do not know anything about the milling business, and therefore will sell cheap. If you have the money and mean business, please let me hear from you at once. George E. Blake, 1070 South Yellow Spring street, Springfield, O.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1, 1915.

Indiana winter wheat flour and Northwestern spring wheat flour are running about even as to price, but jobbers report some complaint from bakers regardding the spring wheat product. Grain dealers and millers have made strenuous efforts to keep up the trade of grain.

Flour production of Indianapolis mills for the last week was 7,661 bbls., compared with 9,408 bbls. in the preceding week, 9,963 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 14,508 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.15@5.30; straight, $4.85@5; clear, $4.60@4.75. Quotations are in jute; wood 25c higher.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.25.

Millfeed—$20@20.50 a ton in carload lots, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $21.50@22 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

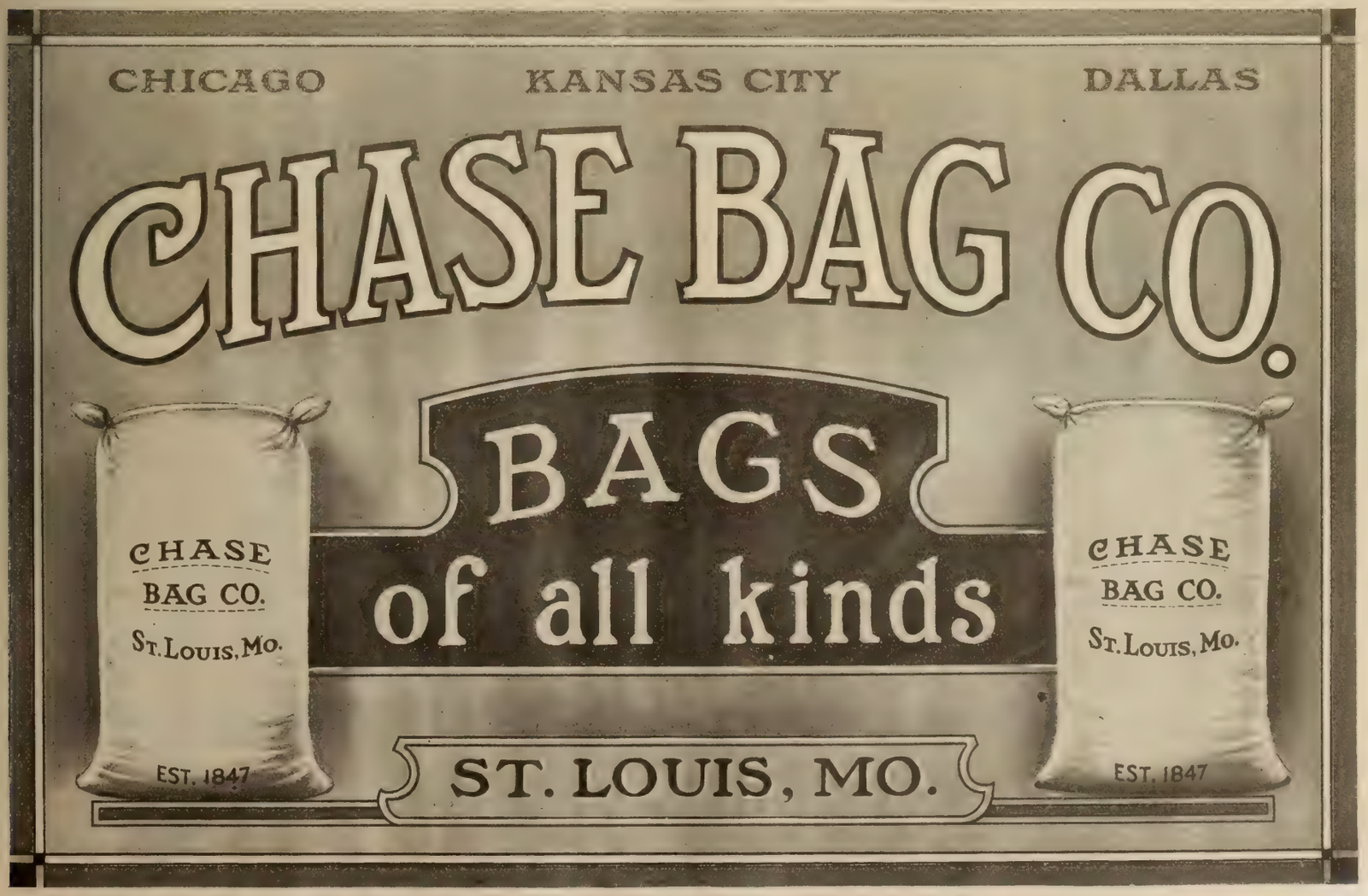
The Farmers' Grain & Seed Co., of Darlington, Ind., has been formed with capital of $60,000 and the following directors, Albert Cox, George M. Malsbarry and Bernard Price.

HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



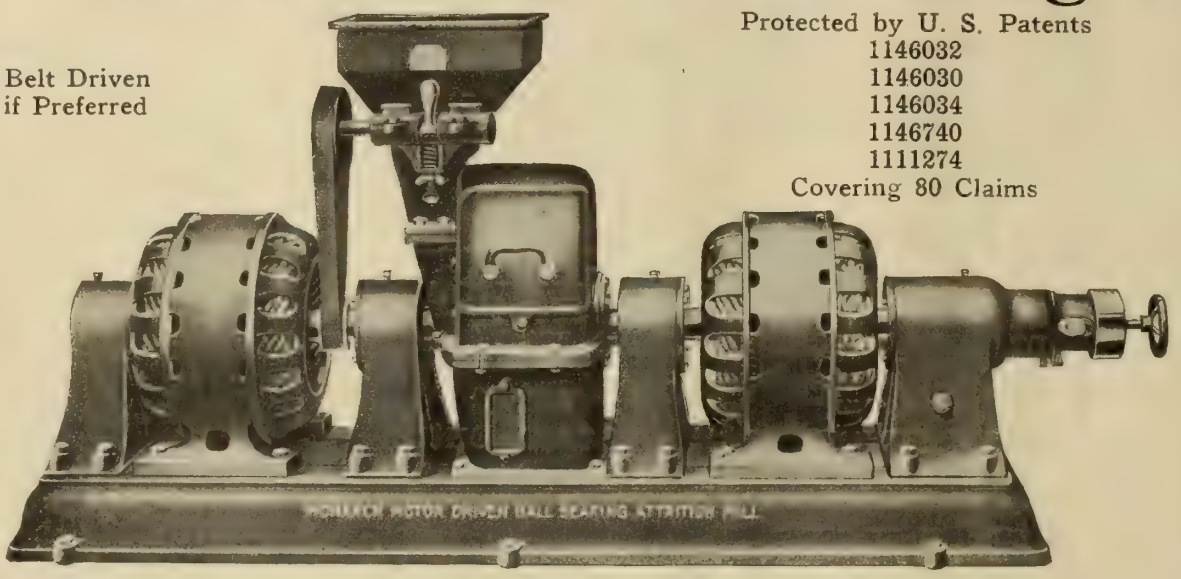
We Haven't Overlooked the Purchasers' Interests

They are the principal consideration with us—because every machine we sell, we expect to be the means of selling another—and we are not often disappointed.

We know what the buyer of a Feed Grinder wants—service—results—efficiency—uninterrupted satisfaction—the increase of production—and the decrease of costs—and we have built all of these points into

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven
if Preferred



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Covering 80 Claims

We originated the Ball Bearing Feed Grinder. Witness—the patents granted to us.

It now has five years of solid success behind it—and is widely imitated. Witness—many ball bearing feed grinders struggling for recognition—none but The Monarch protected by patents.

In purchasing an attrition mill, you will buy either a success or a failure. It is called upon to do some mighty hard, serious and accurate work—and to do it well. If it can't do it satisfactorily, it might as well be a corkscrew or a cigar holder.

A careful comparison—whether you know all or little about attrition mills—will convince you of the superiority of The Monarch.

Catalog D No. 115 Gives the details. Your copy is waiting. Don't let it continue to wait.

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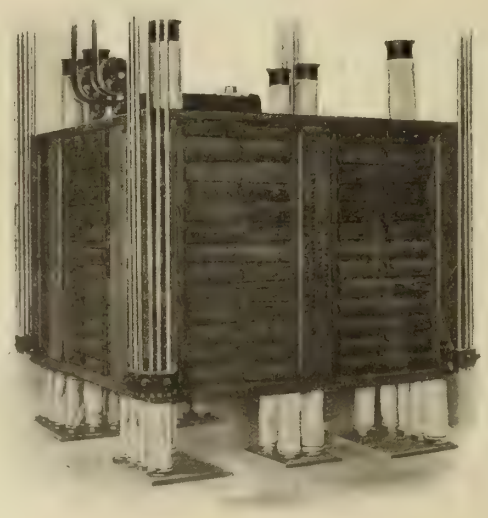

THE Wolfsifters that have been installed in the many mills during the past year will be giving splendid service in those very same mills many years hence. For Wolfsifters are permeated with the basic principles that insure long and loyal service—the kind of service that you are looking for.

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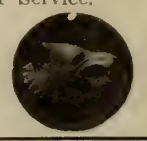
Our career has been attended by constant development, the results of which are an organization, facilities, experience and judgment of paramount value to every branch of the milling industry.

Planning, designing, furnishing, building and remodeling are all components of Wolf Service.



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Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915 | Number Twenty-Four

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will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
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WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

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Order Your Supplies

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Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

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THE MARK OF QUALITY

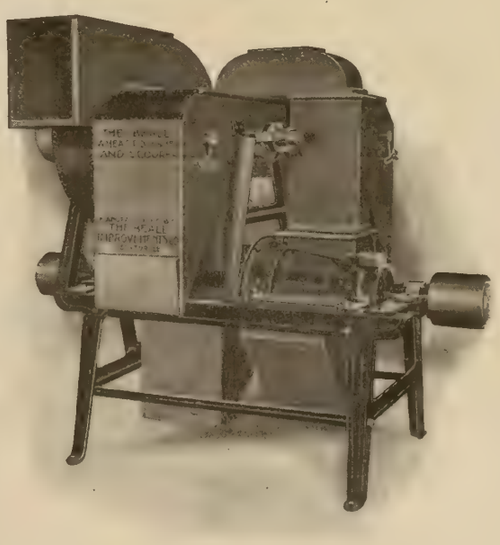
INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



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Nebraska Flour for the World

Suitable for the Baker—Satisfies the Housewife—Preferred by the Exporter. The Prime Characteristics of Nebraska Flour—High Gluten and Low Ash Content—Make It Pre-eminent

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

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Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

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A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

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"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

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A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

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NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

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Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

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A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

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A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
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A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

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An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

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See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

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Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
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BLACK BROS.

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450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

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"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
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A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

THE GLOBE MILLS,
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A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

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TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
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FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
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100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

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Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

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Our new 400-barrel mill makes

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Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
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WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
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Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
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A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

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A Specialty of Rye Flour.
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A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

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Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

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400 Bbl. Modern Mill.

"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

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"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
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Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
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Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED
Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.
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Ask For More Details

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
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WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
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Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
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"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
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"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
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CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
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"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
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Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

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STRONG BAKERS
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QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

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Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
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Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
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THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
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Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
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Leading Mills of Kansas and Oklahoma

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

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A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

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A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

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Three Distinctive Flours

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Meeting Every Requirement—Consumers, Merchants, Bakers

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CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.

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FLOURS OF QUALITY
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When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
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Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.

Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
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Made-Rite Flour

Makes a great many friends in the course of every twenty-four hours. It is the

PERFECT

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KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CO.
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1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

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STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
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Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

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Corn Estimate Raised

November Government Report Makes Crop 3,090,509,000 Bus.—Weather Favorable for Late Seeding.

Favorable weather again prevailed over the entire winter wheat section during the past week and seeding operations were still under way in scattered parts. Correspondents' reports indicate, however, that fall seeding work is practically completed. In parts of Kansas wheat is high enough for stock grazing. Some sections in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois report insufficient moisture to give wheat a good start, but this is a local condition. As a whole winter wheat is starting out under very auspicious conditions and is making a growth that will help withstand severe weather later.

Movement of wheat so far in November has come up to indications and the month is likely to be the heaviest in point of receipts at primary markets of any period on this crop. Primary market accumulations will also likely show a heavy increase in November, the increase in the first week being more than 6,000,000 bus., the heaviest on this crop.

* * *

Corn Estimate Is Raised.

The preliminary estimate of this year's corn crop, as announced by the Department of Agriculture on Nov. 8, is 3,090,509,000 bus., which compares with 3,026,000,000 bus. indicated a month ago. The crop is the largest ever produced, except that of 1912, when this country raised 3,124,000,000 bus. This year's crop is 418,000,000 bus. more than in 1914.

Aggregate yield this year of the three principal cereal crops—wheat, corn and oats—is 5,610,000,000 bus., compared with 4,704,000,000 bus. in 1914 and 4,526,000,000 bus., the average for the past five years.

The estimated weight of wheat per measured bu. for the spring and winter sections is 57.9 lbs., compared with 58 lbs. last year and 58.2 lbs. for the 10-year average.

Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 96,009,000 bus., compared with 80,046,000 bus. last year and 104,407,000 bus., the average of the preceding five years.

The November report of the department did not revise the preliminary estimates on the wheat crop, made public a month ago. This estimate indicates a crop of 1,002,029,000 bus. of wheat for the United States, compared with the final estimate in 1914 of 891,017,000 bus.

Final estimates of the year's crops and their value, as estimated by prices paid to farmers on Dec. 1, will be announced by the Department of Agriculture on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

* * *

New Mark in Kansas City Receipts.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

As expected, Kansas City today received the heaviest supply of wheat on the new crop to date, the arrivals being 535 cars, compared with 437 a week ago and 540 a year ago. The estimate on today's receipts on the Board of Trade at the close of the market last Saturday was between 500 and 600 cars.

As already pointed out, the excellent weather which has prevailed recently is largely responsible for the increased movement. It is believed by most grain trade interests that only a period of severe weather will check the larger arrivals.

The new crop is making a good start, except in a very few localities where the need of rain is reported. In the southwestern part of Kansas the plant has made such progress that farmers are already turning stock into fields.

Export business of mills of the Southwest, Kansas City particularly, was heavier in the last week than in any other week of the new crop season to date. It is reported that there was sold locally more than 100,000 bbls. of export patents to France, while the Greek government is said to have purchased 75,000 bbls. or more of clears and straights. It is believed that the export sales were all through brokers at New York and at New Orleans, the flour intended for Greece going through the Southern port.

New Orleans brokers are credited with having made the purchase of 75,000 bbls. for the Greek government for November and first half of December shipment. Some mills in the interior with favorable transit rates to the Southern port are believed to be sharing in this business.

Direct export business with Europe continues small. The United Kingdom terms are still unsatisfactory to the Southwest, despite the improvement in the foreign exchange situation in the last week. Some established British business is going forward, however, small lots being reported taken from here by the British government for the use of a portion of her naval fleet.

Export milling mixtures of wheat are available on the Kansas City cash market at comparatively attractive terms, or around 93c, today.

* * *

Exceptional Milling Wheat Demand.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

With record-breaking receipts at this market, there is very little accumulation of wheat in public elevators. The milling demand is taking practically all of the current receipts, Southeastern points, Ohio River crossings and mills in interior Illinois buying heavily in the St. Louis market. With the exception of small lots of low-grade hard wheat, all of the grain going out of this market is being taken by mills. Low-grade hard wheat is being absorbed by exporters.

* * *

Ideal Weather in Kansas.

October was an ideal month in Kansas, with a mean temperature of 59, with 23 clear days, four partly cloudy, four cloudy, and with an average precipitation of 1.55 inches.

The average precipitation for the eastern third of the state was 1.37 inches; the middle third 1.89; the western third 1.34. This makes it the seventh dryest October on record and is the least precipitation recorded during any month since last January.

The last half of the month was favorable for sowing wheat, which was almost completed with the soil in fine condition. At the close from 25 to 50 per cent of the wheat in the western half was still unthreshed.

* * *

Foreign Crop Summary.

United Kingdom—Weather unfavorable, wet and cold.

France—An official report covering up to Nov. 1 says: "Seeding favorable. Our agents report acreage will be under last year and seeding has not been done under difficulty."

Germany—Complaint of early winter and some seeding delayed. Feeding grains scarce.

Russia—Seeding delayed and early winter will make further delay.

Bulgaria—Active export of grain to central powers.

Roumania—Seeding is favorable and a good acreage is expected. Export demand large.

India—Seeding is generally favorable.

Italy—Continued rains in the South hindered sowing.

* * *

Primary Movement to Date.

Primary receipts of wheat at 11 markets last week were 20,128,000 bus., compared with 15,357,000 bus. in the corresponding week last year. Receipts to date since July 1 amount to 200,651,000 bus.; same time last year, 240,921,000 bus. Exports from the United States to date since July 1 have been about 94,000,000 bus.; same time last year, 120,000,000 bus. Increase in the American visible supply since July 1, about 18,000,000 bus.; same time last year, 54,000,000 bus.

The figures indicate that the distribution through primary markets for domestic use and for export have been about 18,000,000 bus. more since July 1 than in the same time last year. The difference is due chiefly, if not wholly, to the fact that less wheat has moved from the country direct to the seaboard this year than last, a larger proportion going through central markets.

Minneapolis and Duluth have received 12,000,000 bus. more, and all other markets—chiefly winter wheat—52,000,000 less since July 1 this year than last.

Rise in Foreign Exchange.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

Foreign exchange rates on Great Britain, France, Italy and Holland advanced in the New York market in the last week. The most notable strength was in sterling exchange and exchange on Amsterdam. Sterling sold today at $4.64⅞, compared with $4.62 a week ago.

The principal strengthening influence in the market is the knowledge that negotiations are under way for new credits for the British government. It is said the new credits Britain is about to place are large in volume. In addition, it is reported that steps are under way in London for increased sales of American securities in this market, with the object of improving the foreign exchange situation. There is also manifest greater general activity on the part of London to bring about a better sterling exchange market from the standpoint of Great Britain.

In view of the heavy export wheat and flour business of the last week, there is increased encouragement over the exchange situation.

Exempts Wheat Ships.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1915.

The exemption of wheat vessels from requisition for military purposes is to be made by England, the state department was advised last week.

This is intended to stimulate the shipment of American wheat to the Allies. The American consulate at London was informed that the British Board of Trade will exempt the vessels loading in this country before Dec. 17.

The order applies only to British vessels, and it is expected to increase shipments between now and the end of the year.

Death of S. F. Gilman

Pioneer Nebraska Mill Owner Dies Suddenly of Pneumonia at Hunting Camp Near Lake, Neb.

The death of Stephen F. Gilman at Lake, Neb., near Neligh, occurred on Nov. 1. Mr. Gilman died from a severe attack of pneumonia following a cold while he was preparing Camp Gilman, as it was called, for a party of Davenport (Ia.) friends who annually joined Mr. Gilman for fall hunting in Nebraska.

Mr. Gilman was buried at Davenport, Ia., on Nov. 4, the funeral being held from the home of his daughter, Mrs. James V. Bollinger, with Dean Hare, of Trinity Cathedral, officiating.

There was a large attendance of friends and the floral offerings were both profuse and beautiful. Incineration took place at the Davenport crematorium.

The remains were accompanied to Davenport by a large delegation of Nebraska citizens. These included C. B. Gildersleeve, member of the City Council of Neligh and representing the city of Neligh; S. D. Thornton, Jr., representing the Neligh Commercial Club; William Wolfe and H. B. Hauser, representing the Neligh Masons; Frank Rainbow, manager of the Pierce mill; J. W. Spirk, manager of the Neligh mill; A. F. Yoerg, manager of the Valentine mill; M. C. Peers, proprietor of the M. C. Peters mills in Omaha.

Mr. Gilman was a pioneer resident of Davenport. He was a member of the old flour milling firm of Dow, Gilman & Hancock and was connected with other business ventures.

Mr. Gilman was born in the state of New Hampshire and was 73 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Gilman was president of the Security Fire Insurance Co. of Davenport and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank. After the Dow, Gilman & Hancock Co. was disbanded Mr. Gilman was connected for a number of years with the old Davenport Milling Co.

Mr. Gilman was one of the pioneer millers of Northern Nebraska, being among those who moved west from an Eastern state and started in a small way, gradually increasing their business from a small beginning until, in the case of Mr. Gilman, he was the principal in a corporation which operated three mills in Northern Nebraska, at Neligh, Valentine and Pierce.

Mr. Gilman has always been an active, aggressive business man, and, while somewhat retiring and reticent, his counsel had been sought and highly regarded by other millers, both in Nebraska and outside of the state. He was formerly a regular attendant at meetings of the Millers' National Federation. He was a close student of milling affairs until his death, although not as active in business as heretofore.

Navigation Closes Nov. 30.

Date set for the closing of navigation on the lakes is Nov. 30. However, owing to the large amount of tonnage offering, also the shortage of steamship space due to a number of lines disposing of part of their fleet, railroad agents in the Southwest are advising mills to place shipments intended for lake movement in transit immediately.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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World's Wheat Situation.

Never in the history of the milling and grain trade has the international wheat situation proved more interesting than now. Especially is this so since the importance of United States and Canadian wheat in the world's markets is generally recognized, for England and her allies must look to this continent for their supplies in the next three months. This is demonstrated by the weekly reports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada, which for the last few weeks have been breaking all records for this period of the year, and on Friday of last week a day's total reached 3,200,000 bus., the largest day's business ever recorded. That the export trade is even larger than reported is indicated by official figures.

Two weeks ago domestic official figures placed the shipments of American wheat and flour to Europe at slightly above 11,000,000 bus., whereas Broomhall, in his estimate of the same week's shipments, not only placed the North American exports at over 13,000,000 bus., but showed this amount figured in the total world's movement of the week of only 14,400,000 bus. Only slightly over 1,000,000 bus. were shipped by other exporting countries, while North America sent out 13,000,000 bus. One week alone recently Canada shipped over 12,000,000 bus. of bonded wheat through the United States to avoid duty, and in three weeks the movement has totaled close to 30,000,000 bus.

What does this mean? It means that, regardless of a record-breaking wheat crop in North America and Europe, the political situation has placed the warring countries in such a position that buying is forced largely to the markets of North America. Russia, which has raised two crops practically without being in a position to market them, owing to the Dardanelles being closed, is now, according to Broomhall, suffering from a wheat famine in some parts of the country, and the same authority declares that the recent Russian crop was largely overestimated.

This has added to the pressure of the demands from the Allies on North American markets, as until recently Greece was obtaining much wheat from Roumania and Bulgaria for shipment through Servia and Greece to France and England, and with Servia now overrun by the troops of the Central powers these outlets of supplies for the Allies have been completely shut off.

The position of the American market is further strengthened by light supplies of wheat in Australia, by difficulty of shipments from India, where the harvest has proved less bountiful than estimated, and by the fact that wheat in the Argentine will not be available for shipment for 30 to 60 days.

Turning again to the domestic situation, these facts are noticeable: That with the wheat crop of the United States officialy estimated at 1,000,000,000 bus., and with the movement of winter and spring wheat breaking all records at primary markets, that no accumulation of supplies has resulted. The domestic visible supply of wheat is only one-third as large as a year ago, and, despite the recent perfect weather for threshing, the winter wheat movement suggests that the government in its figures on the crop largely underestimated the loss that occurred from the unusually wet weather that prevailed throughout the harvest season. And, now that "fickle weather" has favored us with a long dry spell, so-called crop experts are beginning to talk drouth and damage to the new winter wheat crop.

There is one other point that the grain trade is making much of. This is that at present it is generally admitted the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, is acting with J. P. Morgan, as purchasing agent for wheat and flour supplies for the Allies. It is declared that this firm has been working continuously to hold wheat prices down; that whereas a year ago export business was announced immediately, now it is kept under cover to aid foreign purchases; that along these lines every effort has been made to cheapen values, and that even a portion of the recent loan of $500,000,000 made to the Allies has been used as a hammer over the trade in Chicago, when the market gave indications of running away.

A year ago wheat futures were nearly 20 cents higher than now, with domestic supplies three times as large. The cash market now is 15 cents over futures, and exports running much above last year. At the top of the movement last year May wheat in Chicago sold at $1.67. Now it is $1.06. In the face of this international wheat situation, unless peace comes in Europe shortly to upset all market conditions, the future movement of wheat prices should prove highly interesting.

Legislative Season Approaching.

Legislative committees of different milling organizations will have a strenuous period in the next 60 to 90 days. At least this is the indication at this time, for Congress will convene at Washington on Dec. 6 and various state legislatures will soon meet to discuss new programs, part of which will affect the milling industry. However, of most interest to the flour millers of this country is the next session of the House of Representatives and of the Senate at Washington.

Several important questions which have been previously considered by Congress are likely to come to a final decision at the approaching session. Principal among these questions is that of the Mixed Flour Law. Another is the Moss Grain Grades Act. which will have a greater influence on the milling industry than some millers believe. Without doubt the question of future trading will also be an issue at Washington, for there are legislators who always have "pet" measures and will introduce such measures as long as they are in Congress.

Millers may rest assured that no changes will be contemplated in the agricultural schedules of the present tariff act. This means that the present countervailing duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat and 50 cents per barrel on flour will continue in effect. There is a possibility, but it is a very vague one, that congressmen from the Northwest may try to amend the present wheat and flour schedules so that Canada cannot take immediate advantage of free trade with this country if Parliament should so decide. The Northwest, this year at least, would be bearishly affected by the free entrance of wheat, and reports from the Dominion would indicate that serious consideration is being given to the repeal of the duty on wheat and flour, which Canada now levies on all imports.

Repeal of the present restriction on mixing wheat and corn flour will be undoubtedly asked for during the next session of Congress. Millers realize this and legislative committees of state and national milling associations are ready with information and data to show the value to the consumer of the present so-called Mixed Flour Law. Corn flour interests are working actively and will have a strong lineup at Washington. But wheat flour millers will also be represented.

Aside from this, numerous bills of lesser importance to millers will be considered when Congress meets. Notwithstanding their value to the milling industry, measures in which millers are interested will probably be overshadowed by the party bills, principal among which will be the one concerning our preparedness. Others, too, will be taken up. Without doubt, Congress will be compelled to devise means for increasing the revenue of the government and any additional taxes which may be decided upon probably will be of more than passing interest.

Whether or not the American Feed Manufacturers' Association will be able to push its uniform feedingstuffs bill through Congress for consideration is doubtful. Although the administrative officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have shown favorable inclination toward uniformity in state regulations, it is not believed that the time is just ripe for a national feedingstuffs measure.

More than ever the approaching legislative sessions will show the value of associations of flour millers. Certainly millers can best work together as an association to have their interests taken care of, and when the milling industry of the United States is confronted by impossible regulations or when proposed legislative changes are unfavorable the value of concerted action is best seen.

Wheat Sowing Incentives.

Millers of the Southwest and other parts of the country who are making inquiry as to the extent of wheat-sowing operations in their immediate localities have reason to feel happy over the incentives farmers are enjoying. Wheat is commanding a better comparative price than the other important cereals produced in this country. In comparison with the quotations of a year ago, wheat makes the best showing, relatively speaking. Farmers have not overlooked this in their plans for the new wheat area.

With the most auspicious weather possible for fall sowing general over the winter wheat belt, farmers have been able in the past 30 days to accomplish a large amount of work which had been delayed by previous unseasonable conditions. Many producers who had not intended to sow a large area to winter wheat have found such a strong inducement in the encouraging weather conditions that they have greatly enlarged original plans. In few years has the weather been so mild this late in November, which has made possible the seeding of wheat to a larger area than early indications. It is not unlikely that the winter wheat growers have sown a smaller area to wheat than a year ago, due to various reasons, but the incentive offered by auspicious weather conditions has made this reduction in acreage much smaller than the outlook of 60 days ago. Final figures on land sown to wheat will show that estimates of sharp decreases in wheat area will be without foundation.

The war in Europe is an incentive, of course, for it made the most profitable wheat year for farmers in 1914-15 that this country has ever experienced. The war, however, is not having the same influence here that England is feeling. In England the Minister of Agriculture, the Earl of Selborne, has issued this appeal for increased production of wheat and other farm crops:

"As Minister of Agriculture in this present time of war, I desire to appeal to you who live by the land to assist your King and country by producing as much food as possible on your holdings in the coming year. It is always a wise precaution for a nation at war to provide as much food as it can within its borders. You remember that this war has to be fought with money, as well as men, and every additional pound's worth of food which you can grow means a reduction in the quantity to be purchased from abroad, and is, therefore, a direct contribution to victory."

This, of course, is in sharp contrast with the advice on wheat-sowing which American farmers have recently received. Whether or not the English appeal brings results remains to be seen. It probably will be fruitful of some expansion in sowing, but if it is Britain will have but little over which to rejoice. American sowing is aimed to be a "contribution" to the victories of peace, not war, among which is the realization of the greatest possible returns from the cultivated areas of farms. In Britain, as the Earl of Selborne says, sowing of wheat will be a contribution to victory in war. To the peaceful miller the former is more satisfying.

Revival in Flour Export

All Milling Centers Report Larger Sales Abroad—French Buying in Northwest.

Export flour trade showed an awakening during the past week. At least, sales by mills in this country showed the largest volume for any week so far on the new crop. Probably the largest single order placed was that by the French government, unofficial estimates placing the order at 1,000,000 bbls. Northwestern mills are said to have obtained all of this business. Minneapolis mills were given an opportunity to figure, but because of inability to make quick shipment were not successful.

Aside from this large order, there was a good current business in export trade. Quite a number of sales of smaller lots from, 500 to 10,000 bbls., were reported at good prices.

* * *

Marked Improvement in Export.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

Export sales by St. Louis and nearby mills during the past week showed an exceptional increase in volume. Most of the business was worked for export through seaboard connections, although quite a number of direct sales were made. All of the orders placed here were to private importers, nothing being done with the French government. Foreigners are taking straight and clear flour, the export demand for the latter resulting in sharp advances. One sale of 10,000 280-lb. sacks made during the week netted the mill $4.65 bulk for 100 per cent flour.

* * *

Large French Flour Order.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8, 1915.

Estimates of a flour order placed by the French government with different Minnesota mills during the past week run as high as 1,000,000 bbls. The business was scattered among different spring wheat mills near Minneapolis. Several lots of this amount were placed with Minneapolis mills, but the largest part of the order was placed outside of this center, because local mills are so heavily booked for November deliveries that they did not go after this business very keenly.

* * *

Wide Export Inquiry in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

Mills throughout the Southwest report an increased inquiry from abroad for flour during the past week. Cabling was very active, and it seems that demand from abroad was not from a single country, but was general, indicating a re-awakening in export flour trade. The week ending today has probably witnessed a larger volume of export flour business booked than any other week on this crop. United Kingdom importers bought in lots of 1,000 and 2,000 sacks. A large percentage of this business was worked through seaboard brokers.

Large amounts of flour were also sold for export by New Orleans connections of mills. Such sales were made to Mediterranean and Baltic ports. Southwestern mills were also favored with export orders from Mexico and the West Indies.

Foreign demand was principally for straight grade, but buyers took clear and low grade whenever mills offered. Consequently, clear is rather scarce and is relatively stronger than either straight or patent. The differential between straight and clear is narrowing and some mills are already asking within 25c of straight grade prices for their fancy clear. This is both for export and domestic requirements.

* * *

New York Wheat Exports.

Total exports of wheat from the New York port during the past week amounted to 3,708,386 bus. Of this amount 3,000,000 bus. were bonded wheat, which means that it originated in Canada.

Flour Will Be Higher.

John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, in an interview said: "I believe wheat is going higher. We are not accumulating any stocks, despite the large receipts, and the wheat disappears in all directions. We have a large demand for flour and are sold months ahead. When the visible supply becomes as large as last year's total it will be time to get bearish."

Interviews with other millers bear out this fact. Notwithstanding lack of export flour trade, demand has been exceptionally good and running operations are fully up to record of last year. Spring wheat mills have been breaking all records for operations, while plants in the Southwest and in the soft wheat states are running 75 to 100 per cent full time.

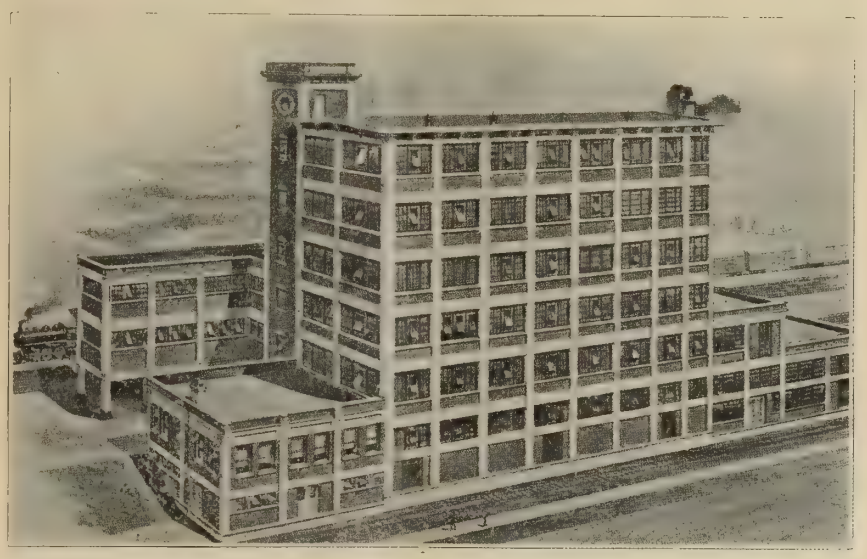
One Kansas miller says of the present situation: "It is true that the Southwest is facing a large movement. November may be the biggest month on the crop so far as regards wheat receipts. But stocks at Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and other winter wheat markets are so much less than a year ago and the big increase in receipts appears to make such a small impression on stocks that I can't help but look for higher flour prices. Wheat is being shipped out of primary markets as fast as received, either in the shape of flour or as wheat. With such small accumulations, not only at primary markets, but at country milling points, the outlook is for higher prices, in my opinion."

will be re-introduced by Congressman Moss. Most of grain organizations in the country favor this measure becoming a law, and the national Department of Agriculture has given its stamp of approval. This bill will come before Congress early and its adoption is looked for.

Also affecting the milling industry directly is the Warehousing Bill, providing for the bonding of grain elevators and the issuance of certificates for stored grain, such certificates to be considered by banks as negotiable paper and such certificates to be discounted by federal reserve banks. The aim of this measure is to help farmers hold grain.

Bills attacking future trading will probably be introduced. The administration leaders have also declared their intention of reconsidering the ship purchase bill and different provisions of the tariff schedule. There is little likelihood that the wheat and flour or other agricultural schedules will be tampered with.

Among some of the problems facing the next Congress are the following: War export embargo resolutions; extension of the war tax; parcel post extension and attack on LaFollette Seamen's Act.



"Daylight" Mill of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill.

The new 800-bbl. mill of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was placed in operation last week. The plant is one of the most modern structures of its kind in this country. It is built of concrete, steel and glass and is fireproof throughout. Concrete elevator adjoins the mill.

Congress to Meet Dec. 6.

The fall session of Congress will convene on Dec. 6 and bills of great importance to the milling industry will be taken up for consideration. Probably of most importance is the declared intention of several congressmen to introduce a measure providing for the repeal of the present Mixed Flour Law. Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, will probably be the author of this measure. The milling industry has declared itself opposed to any change in mixed flour regulations and has the support of other organizations. However, the American Manufacturers' Association of Products From Corn will take a leading part in the repeal of this law.

The Grain Grades Act, which will directly affect the milling industry,

Big Increase in Visible Supply.

The visible supply of wheat increased 6,983,000 bus. last week. It is 38,319,000 less than last year. Figures for Oct. 30 and Nov. 6 and last year's total are as follows (000 omitted):

	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.
Baltimore	753	989
Boston	4	5
Buffalo	2,126	1,681
Chicago	1,343	2,062
Detroit	316	317
Duluth	6,725	9,218
Galveston	840	800
Indianapolis	260	270
Kansas City	881	1,400
Milwaukee	44	90
Minneapolis	1,482	2,332
New Orleans	1,323	1,723
Newport News	43	135
New York	1,230	2,396
Omaha	562	601
Peoria	4	13
Philadelphia	879	832
St. Louis	874	1,100
Toledo	974	873
Canals	165	254
Lakes	1,841	2,293
Total	22,639	29,622
Last year	65,922	67,941

Two Nebraska Mills Burn

Fire Record for Past Week Shows Destruction From Different Causes of Plants in Four States.

The plant of the Ashland Mills, Ashland, Neb., was totally destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of $12,000, with insurance of only $5,000. Besides the structure, 2,500 bus. of wheat, 600 bus. of corn, 200 bus. of oats and a small amount of rye were burned. Origin of fire is supposed to have been in engine room.

James H. Snell built the mill in 1890 and operated it for 20 years on water power. On complaint of farmers several years ago, the water power rights were taken away from the mill and gasoline was substituted. P. H. Bell, of the Silver Creek (Neb.) Bank, was owner at time of fire. Nothing definite has been decided upon as to rebuilding. The burned plant had capacity of 100 bbls. and had a good trade.

* * *

The Riverside Milling Co., Clinton, Ia., lost its flour mill by fire. Loss was approximately $65,000, only half of which is covered by insurance. The plant had capacity of 200 bbls. and had been operated regularly previous to the fire. The company had some flour sold ahead and in addition had a very satisfactory established trade. The mill may be rebuilt, but final decision has not been made.

* * *

The 50-bbl. mill at Franklin, Neb., was destroyed by fire last week, loss being estimated at $5,000. Most of the machinery was ruined. The mill was in operation at the time of the fire. A dust explosion is supposed to have been its origin. The damage will be repaired and the mill placed in operation as soon as possible.

* * *

The Land Milling Co. will rebuild its elevator at Texarkana, Ark., which was destroyed by fire several weeks ago at a loss of $5,000 to $10,000.

* * *

The Warner mill, at Gnadenhutten, O., burned to the ground last week, loss being $8,000, with insurance of only $4,000. An overheated bearing started the fire. M. C. and L. M. Bremer, the owners, have not made any decision as to rebuilding.

* * *

The Asheville Milling Co., Asheville, Tenn., has been reorganized to rebuild its plant destroyed by fire a year ago. Capital of the company will be $75,000. A mill with capacity of 300 bbls. flour and 1,200 bus. corn will be erected. Construction work will probably start before the end of this year.

* * *

Fire of unknown origin partly damaged the mill of V. Roush, Onawa, Ia., causing damage of $2,000. Repairs are already under way.

1,000-Bu. Lot Trading.

Grain men in Kansas City are considering plans for the extension of future trading in 1,000-bu. lots. At present all future sales are limited to a minimum of 5,000 bus. Chicago is the only market in the country at present trading in 1,000-bu. lots, and it has proven a success in that market. It is pointed out that trading smaller lots would be an advantage to the country elevator man and the flour mills who use the market to hedge purchases and sales, inasmuch as hedges could be made quicker and millers could cover carlot sales of flour in such a market instead of waiting to sell a full 1,000 bbls. before hedging. It is the hope of grain men pushing the plan that 1,000-bu. lots will be traded in separately and not doubled up to make 5,000-bu. lots as heretofore.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

Mills of Kansas City and the Southwest enjoyed a good business in flour on the whole in the last week, although reports indicate that the aggregate volume of bookings was hardly up to that of the preceding week. One of the notable developments in the trade was an improvement in the export demand. There was an almost general increase in domestic inquiries, but the advances in prices checked some buying. Irregular fluctuations in wheat also had some effect in limiting sales.

It now appears that some of the largest mills of Kansas City and of the Southwest are well booked up on orders to Jan. 1. Demand for prompt shipment is therefore not eliciting as much interest as recently from some mills. So far as the domestic outlets are concerned, the Central states and the East appeared to be the best buyers, while local business was rather quiet. There was some evidence that jobbers had fair stocks for the present as a result of their purchases of the last fortnight.

While prices were irregular, the close witnessed an advance of 10c to 20c in quotations. Kansas mills offer patents at $5.05@5.50, jute, basis Kansas City, as a rule. On straight the market is quoted between $4.70@5.05.

Little interest was manifest during the week in deferred contracts. Millers continue to show practically no disposition to make concessions on future business, and it is believed that little flour is being booked beyond 60-days' delivery.

France and the Baltic countries were credited with some large purchases of flour for export. It is said that much of this business is being done with American brokers instead of direct. Some busines is also reported with the Latin-American coutries. Mediterranean buyers are reported making inquiries, but it is said they are not offering American payment, so mills are not inclined to attempt to make sales in that direction.

A strong market prevails on clear flour. First clear is very scarce, with the market on the basis of $4.10@4.35 jute, Kansas City. Second clear is quoted at $3.75 to $4.05 jute, Kansas City. Both domestic and foreign buyers were purchasers in the last week.

The wheat movement was more favorable from the standpoint of millers. Kansas City supplies were more liberal, and advices from the interior indicated better deliveries. Weather has been as ideal for the movement as farmers could expect. There is some improvement in the quality of the arrivals.

* * *

Soft wheat flour trade was good, but sales were mostly in small lots for immediate consumption. The entire South is in the market, Missouri mills report. The wheat situation has improved little for millers. Prices rose about 10c a bbl., the best patents on this market being quoted at $5.80 jute.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, November shipment, $4.70@5.05; November-December shipment, $4.70@5.05; high patents, 30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@435; second clear, $3.75@4.05.

Millfeed Prices Down Again.

Trade in millfeed continued to narrow on the local market and declines in prices were general. The abnormally mild weather for this season, which is making excellent pasturage, and increasing offerings were bearish factors in the trade. The market also indicated that some buyers were loaded up for the present.

Bran prices declined to 84@85c, compared with 86@87c a week ago. The demand was largely local. An evidence of the slowness of the trade was the fact that offerings on the floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade were unuusually liberal, sales there closing with a bottom price of 84c. The number of bran sales on the Board of Trade was probably double that of the preceding week. Mills are accumulating supplies in some cases.

Demand for shorts was described as poor. Business was scattered. Brown declined 1c to 99c. Gray sold at $1.08 and white at $1.12, the latter losing 3c. Fancy white middlings declined 5c to $1.25@1.35. Red dog was quoted nominally at $1.40.

Extreme weakness in alfalfa and announcement of a cessation in British horse buying after Nov. 15 were among the developments which interested the local trade. Nothing definite is known as to the future of the British horse buying, which has indirectly resulted in a heavy consumption of millfeed locally, especially at Lathrop, Mo.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 84@85c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 99c; gray shorts, $1.08; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.35; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cottton or jute, $5.05@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.05; first clears, $4.10@4.35; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.10@5.30; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 84@85c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.12@1.15.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.75@5; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@5.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

All of the eight mills in Kansas City were in operation during the past week, average running time being 90 per cent. Output for the week showed a slight increase, amounting to 65,400 bbls., compared with 64,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 62,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 62,800 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Of the output in the past week 58,400 bbls. were hard wheat and 7,000 bbls. soft.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat is moving in the Southwest in the largest volume yet reached on the new crop. The movement is expected to show further expansion so long as favorable weather conditions continue. More ideal weather than that which prevailed in the last week could not be asked for threshing and marketing.

While there was general buying on the local market in the last week, prices moved irregularly. Closing quotations in the Kansas City cash market Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1@1.09, $1@108 and $1.08½@1.09; No. 3 hard, 98@1.08½, 96@1.07 and $1.07@1.08; No. 4 hard, 89@98c; 87@98c and $1.03½@1.06; No. 2 soft, $1.12@1.14, $1.15@1.17 and $1.08@1.09.

Buying by elevator interests was a feature of the week's trade in cash wheat. The elevator stocks here increased 523,682 bu. for the week, now amounting to 1,327,794 bu. The stocks a year ago were 9,287,725 bu.

Receipts of wheat were 1,615 cars for the week, compared with 1,427 the preceding week, 1,952 a year ago and 499 in the same week in 1913.

Further strength ruled in corn despite larger local arrivals. The receipts for the week were 153 cars; preceding week, 123; year ago, 70; 1913, 309.

Oats were easier. Receipts were 69 cars; last week, 106; preceding week, 120; year ago, 136.

To Adjust Gulf Storm Losses.

At a conference between grain shippers and railway representatives in Oklahoma City, Ok., last week a committee of 10 was appointed to adjust the losses arising out of salt water damage to wheat at Galveston, Tex., during the recent storm. Five men on this committee will be grain men and five will be officials of the railroads entering Galveston and upon whom the adjustment of the loss may fall. Oklahoma dealers alone lost $384,000. T. J. Donahoe, president of the Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Ok., is chairman of the committee and will call a meeting in the next 10 days or fortnight.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

This office knows of an opening in a Nebraska mill for a salesman with experience in Missouri and Wisconsin.

J. W. Hall is again representing the Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan., on the road. Mr. Hall is covering general territory.

Charles Saums is spending several thousand dollars on improvements in his plant at Lenora, Kan. The mill is shut down at this time, but operations will be resumed within a month.

Satter Bros., operating a mill at Stillwater, Ok., are constructing a warehouse at Spira, Ok., and will maintain a branch for jobbing flour, feed and grain.

Kansas City wheat stocks now exceed 1,000,000 bus. for the the first time on this crop. This total compares with holdings a year ago of 9,064,000 bus.

S. D. Smith, manager of the Belleville Milling Co., Belleville, Kan., reports an increasing fall business for the company. The plant has been operated at full capacity since the beginning of this crop year. Eastern trade has been surprisingly good.

A Kansas City miller estimates that more than 300,000 bbls. of flour in the aggregate were sold for export by Southwestern mills during the past week. Practically all of this business was worked through seaboard and Gulf connections, very little being done direct.

Elmer Riley, an extensive wheat grower near Willroads, Ford county, Kan., is erecting a private elevator of 27,000 bus. capacity. It will be used for the storing of Riley's wheat crop. The elevator, with the exception of the Dodge City Milling & Elevator Co. storage, is the largest in Ford county.

About 100 grain dealers met at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 28 and discussed trade conditions. The meeting was a joint one of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association and the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association. The gathering adopted a resolution favoring the Moss Grain Grades Act providing for the standardization of all grain.

That not over 25 per cent of the wheat crop of southern Nebraska has been marketed is the opinion of W. G. Haseltine of Kansas City, who returned last week from a trip through that section. Mr. Haseltine said he expected corn would move as slowly as wheat. Stalks are still sappy, said Mr. Haseltine, and cobs are full of moisture despite a month of drying weather.

When C. A. Geiger purchased three elevators at Grantville, Belvue and Rossville, Kan., from M. W. Cardwell, he agreed to assume the corn contracts made by Cardwell, which were represented to total 2,500 bus. However, the total was later discovered to be 8,800 bus. and in a suit decided in the District Court at Rossville, Geiger was given judgment for $343.12, the amount he claimed to have lost in disposing of the added amount.

A plan is being sponsored by several Kansas City commision houses to install 1,000-bu. lot future trading in that market. It is the idea to have this plan include wheat at the start, and when its success is proven, corn and oats. Chicago, at present, is the only market doing a business in 1,000-bu. or so-called odd lots. This has proven a success in the Chicago market. It is pointed out that the plan would be of considerable benefit to small elevator operators using the Kansas City market for hedging.

Fred Shellabarger of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, says that not more than 20 per cent of the Salina county wheat crop has been threshed. "Farmers are considering waiting until freezing weather sets in to finish threshing," said Mr. Shellabarger. "This will drive the moisture out of the grain. The new wheat area in our county will show a slight reduction, but I believe that the section west of us will have an increased area to wheat."

J. L. Saunders and his two sons, F. V. Saunders and J. L. Saunders, Jr., have purchased the plant of the Hill-Williamson Milling Co., Aulne, Kan., and have already taken possession. The mill is a 250-bbl. plant, but has not been in operation for the past several years. It will be overhauled and placed in operation as soon as possible. The sale of the Aulne mill to the Saunders interests is just another indication of the concentration of mill ownership in Kansas. With their latest acquisition, J. L. Saunders and his two sons will operate three mills in Kansas, one at Council Grove and one at Altoona. J. L. Saunders and F. V. Saunders will have active charge of the Aulne mill.

Michigan November Report.

The Michigan state report for November estimates condition of winter wheat at 83, compared with 95 a year ago. Yield of corn per acre was 26.3 bus., making the total 50,000,000 bus., compared with 62,000,000 bus. last year.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

An improved domestic demand and revival in foreign business were outstanding features of the flour trade of St. Louis and nearby mills during the past week. Although reports from some mills indicated dull trade, the total volume of sales during the week was larger than in preceding period and generally represented fully 80 per cent of full-time capacity. Domestic sales were principally scattered, but indications are that buying came from sections needing flour. Consequently, most orders were for quick shipment. Some business was placed on basis of delivery before the new year, but practically nothing was sold for shipment after this date.

Prices were generally strong the entire week, with the biggest advances noted on clear and low grade. St. Louis mills raised prices 10c to 15c per bbl. on best patents and as much as 25c per bbl. on clear and low grade. Hard winter wheat patents were also stronger, selling generally at 15c higher than a week ago. The strong tone in the market was the most favorable factor influencing larger sales in domestic channels.

With the exception of sales for export, business with Eastern trade was very light and rather disappointing in volume. Mills were able to do a little on quick shipment, but inquiry for deferred movement seemed to be lacking altogether. Eastern buyers are not much interested in new contracts on flour just now, except where they need supplies immediately. Large buyers in the East seem to think that the advances in flour are temporary, and as a result are withholding any purchases.

Regular trade of mills were good buyers of established patents the entire week. Demand from Southern States was in satisfactory volume, although principally for immediate shipment, the cotton states not taking anything for delivery after the close of the year. Best soft wheat patents are quoted at a range of $5.10 to $5.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, St. Louis basis. Some mills are asking as high as $5.50 per bbl.

The improvement in the export demand was reflected in the exceptionally strong tone in clear and low grade flour. Hard clear sold at 25c higher for the week and soft clear was 15c to 25c higher. Low grade had an equal advance. One sale of 10,000 bbls. of soft wheat 100 per cent flour netted a local mill $4.65 per bbl., bulk. Other sales of 1,000 bbl. lots were made to seaboard connections for export. Most of the foreign business was worked through Eastern connections, although some sales of 500 and 1,000-bbl. lots were made direct to the United Kingdom and to the Continent. Inquiry from the West Indies continued good and some flour was sold to Mexico through New Orleans brokers. Hard wheat clear is worth up to $4.40 per bbl. in jutes, St. Louis, while soft wheat clear is quoted at $4.65 to $4.75 sacked.

Kansas and Minnesota flour met with a light demand in the local market. Bakers did not show any interest whatever in the higher range of prices and were depending altogether on old contract goods for their requirements. Advances of 10c to 25c were scored on Kansas and Northwestern flour. Best Kansas patents were offered at $4.90 to $5.25 while best spring wheat patents advanced to a basis of $5.20 to $5.30 per bbl, sacks.

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The flour production of the mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis last week was 36,000 bbls., compared with 32,000 the week before and 31,000 bbls. two weeks ago. The production this week of eight mills, located elsewhere, but of which the output is sold from St. Louis, was 46,400 bbls., compared with 60,400 the preceding week. The total production was 82,400 bbls., against 84,400 the week before and 82,900 bbls. two weeks ago.

Millfeed Continues Downward.

Further declines were scored in all millfeeds during the past week. Offerings were again free and demand, with the exception of local inquiry, was very dull. Bran was one to two cents lower for the week, while mixed feed and middlings were three to five cents off. There is practically no Eastern inquiry in the market, while sales to local points and to Southern states are light. With the output of mills increasing, surplus supplies are showing a larger volume, consequently offerings on the open market are larger than for some time. With demand light, this is having a bearish effect on trade.

Mills are not meeting with any inquiry whatever for contract supplies. Buyers are particularly bearish in view of the clear and warm weather prevailing. Pastures are being used generally in the South and even in nearby states farmers are able to graze animals on pastures. This is an unusual condition for November and one that is not to the slightest extent favorable for trade in millfeed.

Hard wheat bran sold at 93c to 94c at the opening of this week and soft wheat bran commanded an even premium of three cents per 100 lbs. Mixed feed brought a range of 98c to $1 per 100 lbs. in sacks. Middlings are quoted at $1.25 to $1.40, according to quality.

Shipments of bran and other millfeeds from St. Louis during the past week amounted to 48,780 sacks, compared with 53,900 sacks in preceding week and 33,800 sacks last year. Receipts were 52,300 sacks last week, 50,120 sacks preceding week and 22,110 sacks last year.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.85@5; extra fancy, $4.65@4.75; low grade, $3.40@3.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5.25; straight, $4.75@4.85; clear, $4.25@4.40; low grade, $3.40@4.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.20@5.30; 95 per cent, $4.95@5.10.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.55 and dark at $5.30 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 93@94c; soft, 96@97c; mixed feed, 98c@$1; middlings, $1.10@1.27; white hominy feed, $24 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1 and middlings at $1.25@1.40.

Death Recalls Speculative Club.

The death of Fred Puff in St. Louis on Nov. 1 closed an interesting chapter in milling and grain history on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Years ago, when trading in the St. Louis market amounted to millions of bus. of grain daily, and such speculators as John W. Kauffman, Corwin H. Spencer, John Ryan and others were in the heyday of their success, Fred Puff became a big factor in St. Louis grain circles.

John W. Kauffman, at heart an inveterate bear on wheat, set out to depress the market. Fred Puff, with Jim Hamlin, John Thyson, John Ryan and others, organized a speculative club named the "Art Club" and took the bull side of the market against Kauffman and his followers. Conditions favored the "Art Club" from the start of the campaign, and soon from a small beginning Kauffman found himself confronted by a crowd of speculators reckless in their dealings, and from a small original capital rapidly piling up assets which daily made them more formidable on the bull side. Foreign and domestic wheat conditions continued to favor advancing prices, and wheat values mounted over 30c a bu. in a very short time. The speculative excitement on 'Change became so great that brokers were hardly able to handle the business, and one day the exchange was forced to close, owing to the wild movement of the market. The end of the deal was marked by complete success for the Art Club. Kauffman and his followers were forced to pocket enormous losses, and Fred Puff on his own account cleaned up $250,000.

For a few years later he traded heavily on the Merchants' Exchange, and the Art Club flourished. Then Dame Fortune failed to smile on his ventures. In 1892 Mr. Puff went to Chicago and organized the grain firm of Puff, Slaughter & Co., but after being conspicuous in the trade there for some time the venture proved a costly one and the firm was abandoned. Puff then returned to St. Louis as representative of the well-known Chicago firm of Bosseau & Co., which he represented until Mr. Bosseau died. At the time of his death Mr. Puff was employed by John T. Milliken & Co. His winnings in the Art Club had gone back into the "speculative maw" from which they came, which is invariably the answer to the endless game in which to win and keep one's winnings seems almost as difficult as to prove that two and two make five.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

A. B. Howard, of the Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill., was a visitor in St. Louis early this week.

Julius Huegely, of the Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange this week.

Julius Postel, of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Tuesday of this week.

August Fissell, grain and feed dealer at Bloomington, Ill., has let contract for construction of 50,000-bu. elevator. It will be completed in two months.

Frank S. Cowgill, president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., renewed acquaintanceships on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Tuesday of this week.

A. F. Prange, of H. Prange & Sons, New Douglas, Ill., was in St. Louis Monday. Mr. Prange says fall-sown wheat needs moisture and that there are no indications of Hessian fly so far.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis during the past week amounted to 1,393,279 bu., compared with 1,375,866 bu. in the preceding week and 1,043,895 bu. in the corresponding week last year. Shipments were 949,430 bu. last week; 890,820 bu. in preceding week; 595,740 bu. last year.

Fred Blumenkamp, operating an elevator at Hoffman, Ill., for the Hanover Star Milling Co., says new wheat area in that section is about the same as a year ago. "Old crop movement of wheat is in fair volume," said Mr. Blumenkamp while in St. Louis last week. "Quality of the grain has shown considerable improvement over the early wheat marketed by producers."

Shipments of flour from St. Louis last week aggregated 110,330 bbls., compared with 105,600 bbls. in preceding week and 94,390 bbls. a year ago. Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week fell off sharply, amounting to 97,150 bbls., against 110,720 bbls. in preceding week and 90,320 bbls. in corresponding week last year. So far this year the St. Louis market has received 3,181,380 bbls. of flour.

Practically all of the wheat moving out of the St. Louis market is on milling demand. There is no export inquiry in the local market, but milling orders are absorbing all of the receipts, with little or no accumulation in local elevators. The Southeast is a large buyer of wheat in St. Louis and is increasing its purchase as quality of wheat improves.

"Bakers in St. Louis have very little flour booked ahead," said John E. Morrissey, a local broker in touch with the situation. "However, they are doing very little buying at this time and show practically no interest in the market. Prices will show a much lower trend, in their opinion. I don't believe there is a single large baker in St. Louis who has contracted for his needs later than Jan. 1. Some bakers have not contracted for their December requirements."

Feed mills in St. Louis and in Illinois are encouraged over the outlook for the future. The largest crop of roughage and farm feedstuffs has reduced consumption so far, but with colder weather in prospect larger sales are looked for. Feed manufacturers say the South will probably be a larger buyer this winter than a year ago. This is accounted for partly by the high prices for cottonseed feeds, but is also due to the general improvement in business conditions. "We had better inquiry from the South during the past week than for some time," declared a mixed-feed manufacturer. "And buyers are beginning to look to the future and are showing interest in deferred contracts. Our business since June has been small, but we look for the winter to be a very active period, particularly if severe weather prevails."

New Orleans Wheat Exports.

New Orleans clearances of wheat for export in October were 1,474,864 bus., against 3,567,810 a year ago; corn, 118,540 bus., against 117,065; oats, 44,035 bus., against 615,303. The total clearances of wheat for four months since July 1 were 4,837,198 bus., against 15,686,023 a year ago; corn, 1,468,950 bus., against 661,217; oats, 237,820 bus., against 1,189,208. There were on board ship, but not cleared, on Oct. 31 about 288,000 bus. of wheat and 42,857 bus. of corn.

Allows Export Again.

The Roumanian government issued an announcement last week which abolishes the recent decree prohibiting exportation of wheat overland. It is understood that Germany and Austria have purchased liberally for immediate shipment and the most recent announcement was promulgated so that shipment of these purchases can be made.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: W. A. Dunn, Duluth, Minn., rolling mill; M. A. Ruble, Esmond, N. D., grain car door.

New Orleans Public Elevator.

Members of the New Orleans Board of Trade held public exercises Saturday at the Dock Board terminals, when the first pile of the new publicly owned grain elevator was driven. This 1,500,000 bus. capacity elevator will be finished by Jan. 15, 1916, it is hoped. It will make a specialty of handling river grains and a marine leg is one of its features. Jeff D. Hardin, president of the Board of Trade; John T. Gibbons, Jr., chairman of the grain committee; W. Lyle Richeson, chief inspector and weighmaster of the grain department; Thomas F. Cunningham, Mayor Behrman, Charles Mathews, E. F. Kohnke, W. F. Rogers and John S. Waterman were present.

New York

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

Further advances in wheat during the past week, which caused mills to tighten up somewhat on prices, brought about additional curtailment of new sales in this market. Buyers were making offers at a little higher range than the previous week, and, while some mills saw fit to take the business, the majority did not. The trade continues to view the recent advance in wheat as being unwarranted and therefore cannot see any object in making purchases at the higher range of prices. In fact, the question of getting supplies into New York which they have already purchased, and which mills are slow in shipping and the railroads still slower in getting through, is really commanding more attention from the trade than new buying.

Spring patents were generally held at $5.15 to $5.35 in jutes, with some scattered sales as low as $5.10 jute for December-January shipment. In quite a few instances buyers were willing to bid $5.10 to $5.15 jute on particular brands.

The situation as to Kansas flour was unchanged. Mills were more or less firm in their views, and it is understood that the lowest price made during the week on 95 per cent straights was $5.15 jute, the general range being from this price to $5.40 jute. A few scattered cars of established brands were sold at the lower price, but as a general rule the trade showed very little interest in Southwestern flour.

Spring wheat clear was rather firmly held at $4.80 to $4.90 jute, with business on same inactive. Kansas clear was held at $4.75 to $5 in jutes, with offerings and inquiry on same rather light.

Soft winter wheat straight was rather firmly held at $5.30 to $5.50 in wood, with only a routine business in evidence.

Millfeed was in rather moderate inquiry, with prices slightly easier for the week. City bran in bulk was held at $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $5.10@5.20; low grade, $3.25@4 jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.85@5; low grade, $4.40@4.60.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, new wheat, $5.50@5.70; straight, new wheat, $5.15@5.40; clear, $4.75@5.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $22.50; flour middlings, $26.50; red dog, to arrive, $28.50; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $23; middlings, $22@32; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

A. C. Von Hagen, president Sleepy-Eye Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

Railroads entering New York are making a very poor showing on flour shipments. In fact, the delay appears to be along every road frim Chicago to the East, and as a consequence the trade in New York is practically facing a flour shortage at the present time.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, thinks that Southern Kansas will have as large a wheat acreage as a year ago, provided another week of good weather prevails. The past three weeks have been ideal for fall sowing.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 8, 1915.

There has been a better flour demand the past week, and mills all report a good business. Inquiries are coming in from the East. Sales are reported to New York and other Eastern markets at prices ranging from 20c to 30c over spring wheat flour. There is practically no export trade, only an occasional car or so. Local business has been good, especially in mixed cars. Good Kansas patents range from $5.50 to $5.70, basis Missouri River rate points. Most of the busines has been for immediate shipment, but mills report that they are getting inquiries for deferred shipment and prices are not far out of line.

The wheat market has weakened somewhat, the high premium for cash wheat is gradually narrowing and prices are more in line with Kansas City. Receipts are larger, there being 518 cars on the Wichita market this week, against 489 a year ago, and with the continued good weather next week should break all records for this year.

The feed market shows some strength and prices have advanced over last week. Mills report a good demand for feed in mixed cars and are able to dispose of practically all of their surplus in this manner. Straight bran is bringing from 88c to 95c, millrun from $1 to $1.05 and shorts $1.20 to $1.30, basis Missouri River rate points.

WICHITA NOTES.

Henry Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is visiting some of the mill's connections in Texas.

Henry Randall, sales manager of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, left last week for a month's vacation to the Pacific Coast, where he will visit his father.

While it is a little too early to predict or say anything definite concerning the yield of kafir corn in Kansas, yet members of the Wichita Board of Trade are inclined to believe it will be considerably larger than last year.

A verdict of $1,400 was awarded to Earl McCorkle, of Wichita, against the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., of Wichita. The suit was brought under the new employers' liability law. McCorkle was injured about a year ago, when a cable hitched to a box car broke loose and jerked him several yards. The splintering of a bone in the knee joint has forced McCorkle to use crutches for over a year.

Among the millers visiting in Wichita the past week were: C. L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington; A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Mills Co., Arkansas City; C. M. Wallace, of Alexander Milling Co., Winfield; J. W. Sauer, of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., and E. Anderson, sales manager of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Ok. All report a great deal of seeding, and with another week of good weather there will be fully as much wheat seeded as a year ago.

The Department of Milling in the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, is making some valuable experiments in the technology of milling and bread-baking. One particularly is interesting because baking powder is used in light bread instead of yeast. These experiments are carried on under the supervision of Prof. L. A. Fitz, in co-operation with the Milling and Baking Technology Society of the United States. This society will meet in Washington Nov. 17, and data on the analysis of the chemical composition of wheat flour made from various grades of wheat will be investigated by experts, also the data on the bread baked from different grades of flour with baking powders instead of yeast.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1915.

The flour market holds steady and demand is quite large, though not as strong with some mills as several weeks ago. But volume of business on books is very large and it will take a number of weeks to catch up with orders. The Northwestern agencies still have practically no flour on hand. An embargo has been placed on flour by some of the lake lines for the present and they are not bringing in their usual quantity. Kansas flour is in light demand, because of the high prices.

Feed trade is quiet and the market is declining, especially in middlings and red dog. Pasturage is good through the state and supplies of feed are in excess of the requirements, so there is not much prospect of higher prices until colder weather. Gluten feed is quiet and lower, while oil meal has shown an advance.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6@6.25 in wood; clear, $5; low grade, $4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.50@5.75; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.35@5.65 in cotton; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.95@5.25.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21; standard middlings, $21.25; red dog flour, $27; oil meal, $37; gluten feed, $25.45.

BUFFALO NOTES.

H. C. Veatch, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. agency at Buffalo, left last week for a 10 days' business trip to Virginia.

N. M. Blackley, representing the Updike Milling Co., of Omaha, in New York, with offices at Albany, was in Buffalo last week.

The Fidelity Feed & Grain Co. has been organized at Salamanca, N. Y., by J. D. Gibbey, until recently manager of the Chesbro Milling Co. there.

Stanley Strzelecki, manager and owner of the Buffalo Flour Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has returned from a two weeks' recreation trip to the Adirondacks.

Recent visitors to the Buffalo Corn Exchange included: W. J. Batty, New York; O. L. Wilson, Arcade; J. F. Tomlinson, Perry; F. W. Jaeger, Toledo; G. W. Kruse, Milwaukee.

In contrast with light flour receipts are the heavy wheat receipts by lake at Buffalo, these being 41,712,648 bus. for October, compared with 15,996,004 in the same month of last year.

Mayor C. W. Brister, an Auburn, N. Y., miller, who gave that city an excellent business administration, and who was prevailed upon to run again for office by the Republicans, was defeated in last week's election by a small majority.

The Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, N. Y., reports having had very heavy flour sales in October, and it is rumored that the month was a record-breaker with the big mill in total flour shipments.

Flour receipts at Buffalo by lake for October were 1,492,215 bbls., as compared with 1,565,371 bbls. in the same month of 1914. The season to Nov. 1 shows a considerable decline from last year, receipts being 6,661,536 bbls., against 7,209,293.

From Beloit, Kan., comes the report that the early corn which has been husked is averaging from 50 to 70 bus. to the acre. Receipts of new corn are increasing and a part of the crop will be marketed at once.

The Santa Fe Railroad says their loading last week was the largest in the company's history, exceeding by 33,000 cars, or 7 per cent, that of a year ago.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 8, 1915.

Irregular markets had an adverse effect on flour trade the past week, but the advancing tone to the market worked a favorable influence. Consequently, total volume of business for the week was unchanged from the preceding period. Flour prices made a net advance of about 10c per bbl. for the week, although some mills quoted the same basis. Kansas and Nebraska mills continued to do a large part of the business in the state, spring wheat mills of the Northwest being practically out of the running as far as quick-shipment business is concerned. Iowa mills are doing a good business both locally and to nearby states, average operations of plants being fully up to 18 hours. Quite a few of the larger mills are running full time on old Eastern business and new sales to local trade.

Iowa mills are quoting best spring wheat patents up to $5.75 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered any part of the state. Hard winter wheat flour is quoted at a range of $5 30 to $5.75 per bbl. in sacks, 30 or 60-day movement. Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa mills are on practically the same basis as regards winter wheat flour.

Bakers were small buyers during the week, their purchases being limited to carlots for immediate delivery. Except where flour was needed for quick movement, bakers did not make any purchases.

Kansas and Nebraska mills did a good business in the state. Regular trade was a good buyer of established brands.

Millfeed was slightly irregular, but tended mostly lower. Bran was off about 50c per ton. Shorts and middlings were also lower during the week. Offerings of millfeed increased and supplies are somewhat in excess of needs. Bran is quoted at $19 to $20 in sacks, carlots.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (new)—$5.30@5.80; straight, $5.10@5.60; fancy clear, $4.60@4.80; second clear, $4@4.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.40@5.80; standard patent, $5.20@5.60; clear, $4.60@4.85.

Millfeed—Bran, $19@20 per ton; shorts, $24@25.50 for gray and $26.50@27 for white.

IOWA NOTES.

The new mill of George E. Smith, Jefferson, Ia., is in operation. It has capacity of 50 bbls. "Greene County Favorite" is the leading patent brand.

The plant of the Riverside Milling Co., Riverside, Ia., was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $65,000. Insurance covers only half this amount.

New corn is still soft and few farmers in Iowa are trying to market the grain. Until weather conditions improve, the movement of the coarse cereal in the state will be very light, or much spoiled corn will find its way to market.

Volunteer stands of wheat are generally reported in Iowa. Due to conditions during harvest, many farmers were unable to cut wheat. Consequently this abandoned grain is now sprouting. A report from Hastings, Ia., says: "Cal Hammack reports a good stand of wheat upon 100 acres that is now four inches high, and no labor was necessary in preparing the ground or sowing the grain. The peculiar situation arose from the fact that Cal found it impossible to cut the wheat at harvest. Mr. Hammack used the uncut wheat field for forage ground for his hogs. When the animals had made a clean-up the wheat started to grow and the stand is quite good and will be left to produce a crop."

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Nov. 8, 1915.

This section continues to enjoy beautiful clear weather. No signs of frost yet and pasturage continues to grow like springtime. The late fall has added much to the farmers' stock of sugar cane, potatoes, vegetables and ensilage crops. Splendid pastures have helped to conserve local supplies of grain and never in the history of this section have feedstuffs been in such light demand.

Jobbers report slight improvement in demand for flour from country merchants, but nothing like normal shipments are being made. Numerous complaints are being made by consumers that certain long-established brands of flour are "sticky" or "gluey" in the dough and do not rise in the bake as heretofore. Some flour men attribute this to the Idaho wheat being ground by certain soft wheat millers, while mills who are having this trouble attribute the same to bad wheat being mixed with the good by elevator operators.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices are being quoted today, viz:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $6.50; high patent, $6; standard patent, $5.65@5.80.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (140-lb. jutes)—Fancy family patent, $5.35; bakers' patent, $5.25.

Milfeeds—Soft winter wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $23.80; shorts, $27.80; cottonseed meal, 7½ per cent, 100-lb. sacks, $31; sacked hulls, 100-lb., $14 ton.

SELMA NOTES.

L. M. Hooper, buyer for C. W. Hooper & Co., Selma, Ala., with a party of friends, left for Atlanta, Ga., in automobiles the first of the week.

With the bird law out Nov. 1, ideal weather and quiet business and an unusual quantity of birds reported in this section this fall, it is just a little difficult to find buyers at their desks these days.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1915.

Buying from the West during the week on flour has been erratic and in spots. Some sections are loading up for three and four months and other sections are not willing to buy anything. Buyers do not have much confidence in the "bull" movement on wheat. Lateness of seeding has kept farmers from hauling their wheat, but, as cold weather has now set in, no doubt the receipts will grow largely. Stocks of flour are getting back to normal.

Every factory, mine and shop of all kinds in the state are running full and labor is scarce. As usual, we are beginning to have a few strikes.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 @5.70; straight, $5.25@5.40; clear, $5.05@5.20; low grade, in jute, $3.45 @3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.50 @5.70; straight, $5.20@5.35; clear, $5.05@5.20; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.40 @5.65; straight, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.75@5.05.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@ 5.15.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $31.50@31.75; flour middlings, $28.50@28.75; middlings, $22.50 @22.75; bran, $22.25@22.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@28.75; bran, $23.25 @23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $26.50 @27.50; bran, $23.25@23.75.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Fire did damage of $12,000 to the B. M. Cassell flour and feed warehouse in Philadelphia.

Daniel Albright, of Marietta, Pa., has retired after about 55 years' active life as a flour mill operator and railroad agent.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8, 1915.

Flour demand on the Indiana market continues to be fair. Indiana hard winter wheat product and Northwestern spring wheat flour are about even on quotations, with bakers buying more heavily of Northwestern. Kansas flour is yet too high to get much of a foothold in the Indiana market.

Flour production of Indianapolis mills for the week showed somewhat of an increase, being 10,559 bbls., compared with 7,661 bbls. in the preceding week, 16,565 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1914 and 14,275 bls. in the corresponding week of 1913.

Feed prices show greater strength at $24 a ton in bulk for bran at the mill, with a good local demand.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Hard Winter Wheat Flour —Patent, $5.15@5.30; straight, $4.85 @5; clear, $4.60@4.75. Quotations are in jute; wood 20c higher.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour —Patent, $5.25.

Millfeed—$24 a ton in carload lots, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $25.50 in 100-lb. sacks.

INDIANA NOTES.

The appellate court of Indiana has reversed the Vanderburg circuit court for holding that the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, could not recover damages from the Walsh Baking Co. for refusing to accept and pay for flour bought for future delivery at $5 a bbl., when the current price at time of delivery was $4 a bbl.

Grain dealers at Knoxville, Tenn., are considering the establishment of several elevators on account of the recent Interstate Commerce decision ordering reshipping to be granted to other Southeastern points if it is continued at Nashville. Some of the Knoxville dealers recommend one large public elevator as a most convenient means of handling the business. Stocks of grain at Nashville last week showed heavy increase, notwithstanding the fact that the new order as to reshipping became operative. The local shippers are confident that the Cumberland river will enable them to hold their own in the grain business, and it is expected that steps will soon be taken to provide adequate river transportation.

The Litchfield Flour Mills, Litchfield, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000, by J. B. Munday, G. A. Ward and Charles B. Munday, formerly with the Litchfield Mill & Elevator Co.

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LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

No improvement was apparent in any branch of the corn products market in the last week. Kansas City and Missouri River mills continue disappointed over the light volume of business being done, and there was nothing in the week's trade developments of an encouraging character so far as the immediate future is concerned.

As for business in the South, corn mills declare the situation is practically the same as that which prevailed soon after new corn began to move in the cotton states. There is an abundance of corn in the South for the present, Texas not only supplying demands within the state, but also shipping grain to points in the cotton states east of the Mississippi River. It is reported that new corn is selling in parts of Oklahoma, which has a record crop, at as low as 40c a bushel.

Interest in export corn business continued wide, Texas being credited with making some sales. Galveston did not clear a bushel of corn for export last month, but a movement is reported starting. In Kansas City grain trade circles it is reported that 10,000,000 bushels of new corn has already been contracted for December and January shipment to Europe. If much of this grain goes from the South, the corn products trade with that territory from here may open earlier than anticipated now.

Corn chop quotations locally are practically the same as a week ago, No. 2 mixed being held at $1.18 to $1.20. Corn bran is also unchanged, at 85@93c.

Cream corn meal closed at $2.75 nominally on Saturday. The price of standard meal is $2.55. Hominy grits are quoted 10c higher than cream meal.

Corn prices were strong, advancing as much as 2½c. The movement in Northern states is disappointing, due to the extreme wetness of the crop, and the export trade is also having a bullish effect.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.70@2.75 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.80@3; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.18@1.20 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@93c per 100.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1915.

The corn products market has declined again and demand is on a small scale, but improvement is expected soon on account of colder weather. Hominy is plentiful at present and is being offered at the lowest prices in some time. Quotations are: Hominy, $26.50 per ton; corn feed meal,$28; cracked corn, $29; granulated corn meal, $1.70 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.70; white corn flour, $1.75.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 8, 1915.

Prices of corn and corn products showed little change last week, and the demand was light. The local trade was waiting for the arrival of the new crop corn products which were being offered at prices from 30c to 50c per bbl. under the old crop goods, delivery basis last half of November-December. Local stocks were light and the inquiry from the country was strong. The official report from the state assessors of Louisiana just issued by the Louisiana department of agriculture shows that the corn crop is 113 per cent better than the crop of 1914. This is according to reports from 59 parishes, and it indicates a crop in excess of 60,000,000 bu. for the state. Corn shellers and corn elevators are being erected through Louisiana and Mississippi and several grist mills will be established according to reports. Quotations, new crop basis, carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans, were: Cream meal, $3 to $3.15; standard meal, $2.85 to $2.95; grits, $3.10 to $3.25; hominy, $3.15 to $3.25; corn flour, $3.10 to $3.20; chops, $1.25 to $1.35 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $22.50 to $23.50 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1915...

Corn products have ruled steady the past week. New corn is quoted 55@57c. Mills are beginning to mix the new and old corn for grinding purposes, and corn meal is some lower on account of the new corn being used, being quoted $1.60 per 96-lb. bag. Fair demand is reported by the mills.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1915.

The corn market for the week was practically unchanged. The trade is paying close attention to the large percentage of damage to the crop, and while a great shrinkage is not anticipated, the quality and not quantity will be the most important thing.

The demand for corn products on the whole was rather quiet for the week, although the undertone of the market was one of strength. White corn meal is held at $1.65. Yellow corn meal at $1,60@1.65 per 100 lbs. for carlot shipment.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were steadily held at the previous week's limits with business on same rather quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.80; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.59@1.62; grits, $1.60@1.63; flakes, $1.90.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1915.

Flour trade has not been very active in this market the past week, and indications are that there will be curtailment of production. Soft winter wheat patents have ruled firm, with tendency to higher level, millers showing no disposition to accept anything below full prices. Shipping instructions have not been coming up to the liking of millers, and it is this feature that has influence in causing curtailment of output.

General business conditions in Southeastern territory have shown broad expansion, and there has actually been talk of shortage of cars, which is now a pleasing note to business interests. The mills have not suffered any inconvenience on this account, due to lighter business, though if trade was up to the volume of a few weeks ago they would have trouble in securing cars promptly. The light business is all that has saved them from the delightful experience of a car shortage the past week or two.

A strong tone prevails on Kansas and Minnesota flour, with commission men reporting a moderate volume of trade.

Wheat has ruled strong, with upward tendency, being about 2 cents higher. No. 2 red is quoted $1.24@1.26 and No. 3 red $1.18@1.20. Millers continue to make purchases in the West, and farmers are tenaciously holding for higher prices. There is frequent mention of farmers wanting $1.50 as an inducement to separate from the cereal.

Soft winter wheat bran has continued steady and tending upward under good consuming demand. Middlings have easy tone and demand is slow.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.80; standard, $5.60; half patents, $5.50; low grades, $4.80@5.10; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5@5.30.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.35@5.60.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $26@27.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The Davis Grocery Co., of Maryville, Tenn., has been incorporated by A. S. J. Davis and others to engage in wholesale grocery business. The authorized capital stock is $24,000.

Ideal weather has prevailed for the sowing of wheat in this section. Some of the farmers have been inclined to wait until the last before sowing, to minimize danger of Hessian fly. It is thought that the normal acreage will be sown in Tennessee.

Stocks of flour at Nashville at end of week amounted to 44,500 bbls., against 40,500 the previous week. Steady increase has been noted in stocks the past two or three weeks, though supplies are not large and about up to the normal, having been low up to this time.

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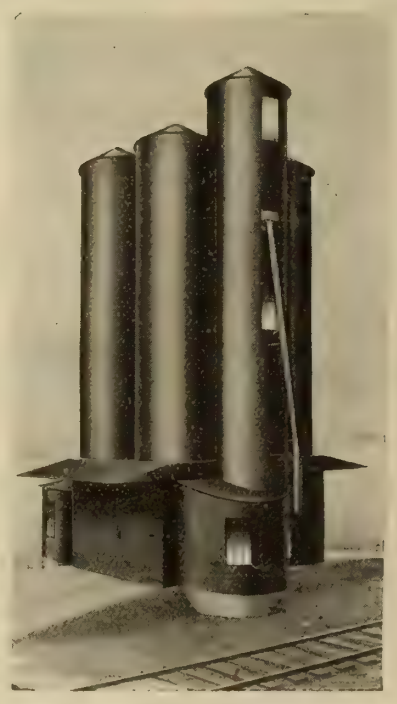

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8, 1915.

Flour demand showed marked improvement in Omaha and at country points. Local mills did a larger business than for some time and interior mills report active trade for the entire week. Prices were strong and mills in scattered sections made advances of 10c in quotations, but generally flour sales were made on same basis as a week ago. Quite a number of mills are still having considerable difficulty in obtaining wheat supplies, and it is these plants that advanced prices the past week.

General quotations in Omaha are on a basis of $5.20 per bbl. for best patents in cotton sacks, carlots. Interior mills quote carlots up to $5.80 per bbl. Less than carlots are held at 20c over carlot prices.

Bakers were small buyers during the week, but did not show any particular interest, taking carlots only. Eastern inquiry was in fair volume, but most business was with established trade in local territory.

Nebraska mills are averaging better than 18 hours in operations. Many of the larger plants are running full time, part on current business and the remainder on old contracts.

Millfeed was weaker and bran was freely offered to Omaha trade at $16 to $16.80 per ton in carlots, sacked. Shorts range from $20 to $22 per ton, according to quality. Interior mills quote bran in mixed cars at $20 and shorts at $23 to $24.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.20 per bbl. Interior mills—Patent, $5.40@5.60.

Millfeed—Bran (100-lb. sacks), $16@16.80; shorts, $20@22. Interior mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $23@24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

J. W. Spirk, manager of the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., was elected president of the Neligh Commercial Club last week.

Nicholas Marx has purchased the interest of his partner, E. S. Daniels, in the Spencer Milling Co., Spencer, Neb., and is now sole owner.

Railroads in Nebraska are handling more wheat now than at any other time on this crop. Favorable weather for threshing is a factor in the large movement.

The first car of new crop corn was received in Omaha on Saturday, Nov. 6. It was consigned to the Beal-Vincent Grain Co. and originated in Southern Nabraska. It graded No. 4 white and sold at 57c.

The 60-bbl. flour mill at Sargent, Neb., is being offered for sale. The plant was built in 1907 and is in good shape. It is priced at $12,000. Thomas D. Taylor, of the Globe Mills, Broken Bow, Neb., has the property in charge.

Members of the Omaha Grain Exchange nominated five candidates for directors, as follows: John T. Buchanan, of the Omaha Elevator Co.; H. E. Olson, of the Holmquist Elevator Co.; C. D. Sturtevant, of the Cavers- Sturtevant Co.; C. E. Niswonger, of the Blanchard-Niswonger Elevator Co., and Charles H. Wright, of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. In December three of these five candidates will be elected.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1915.

The Chicago flour market was more or less irregular the past week. The advent of some of the larger bakers into the market resulted in some rather heavy bookings, of course, but the general demand was not so keen. The situation, however, cannot be considered as other than healthy, as buyers are purchasing right along and apparently keeping in close touch with the temper of the market, but, as their immediate wants have been fairly well covered, the disposition is to keep limits a little under the market, in the hope of securing cheaper flour.

Sales are not running as heavy as they did in previous weeks, but there is still a great deal of flour on the books and there are enough new contracts perfected from day to day to insure steady running of the mills if shipping directions continue to come in freely. The feature of the market to date has been the steady call for delivery from those having flour bought, and there is small likelihood of any decided change in the flour situation until the close of navigation, at least.

Demand in this market for Northwestern patents was extremely keen for prompt shipment, but few sales made for deferred delivery. First clear offerings from the spring wheat section were quickly taken. Second clear showed an improved demand and the accumulation of this grade has practically disappeared; mills are offering but very little.

Southwestern flour displayed a strong tone all week. Nebraska mills especially reported large sales of patents for both prompt and deferred shipment. First clear was in strong demand, with offerings practically nothing. Second clear offerings were liberal and this grade seems to be rapidly accumulating in the Southwest.

Soft winter wheat mills report heavy sales during the past week to biscuit and cracker manufacturers. Bulk of business was on patent, although some good-sized offerings of first clear and low grade were taken at satisfactory levels. The Pacific Coast mills are affording keen competition to the soft winter mills of the Central States, having made some large sales of club wheat flour in the Chicago district.

Export demand has been fair, considering that the exorbitant ocean rates make the exporting of flour almost prohibitive at the moment.

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Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, new, $4.90@5; first clear, new, $4.50@4.60; second clear, new, $3.35@3.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.80@4.90; clear, $4.35@4.55.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.10; straight, $4.90@5; clear, $4.40@4.50.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.80@4; No. 1 semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 semolina, $5.10@5.20.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.25@20.50; middlings, $20.50; red dog, $27@27.50.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.20@5.50; dark, $4.20@4.60.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., the Chicago grain house, has placed Joseph L. Furst in charge of their Peoria, Ill., office.

John Washburn, president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, was in Chicago the latter part of the week.

James Hooper, head of the Hooper Grain Co., Chicago, announces that he will retire from business as soon as he can arrange his affairs. He has decided to close up the business of the company at the earliest date possible. Mr. Hooper's partner, E. G. Brown, died a few months ago.

Attorney Robbins, of the Board of Trade, has given the directors an opinion on the new law requiring orders to be in writing for the purchase and sale of property. In regard to market orders to brokers he holds they are valid if the clearing house slips are indorsed in writing, saying the trades are accepted. The slip must be signed by the broker's or firm's name and that of the clerk making the trade. Where a Chicago house makes a purchase of grain in the country written notice or agreement must be made as confirmation. Should a country elevator man give a commission house an order to buy or sell grain for him on the exchange the contract must be confirmed in writing between buyer and seller.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 8, 1915.

Flour conditions were particularly unsettled last week, with prices moving up and down 20c to 25c per bbl. The close was firmer, however, for November-December delivery, and demand improved, though spotted for carlot orders. Stocks were light and the arrivals by rail were fully 25 per cent under normal. Bakers are carrying good stocks of Minneapolis flour bought under present quotations.

Inquiry indicated that country dealers and bakers were in the market for Kansas and Oklahoma flour, with a marked preference for hard wheat over other grades. In fact, the major portion of business done was in Kansas flour, both for the local and country trade. Some export inquiries were had for clear and low grade. Kansas prices were as follows, basis cottons: High patents, $5.15 to $5.30 per bbl., November delivery; clears, $4.60 to $4.70, with scarce offerings. Oklahoma prices were in line.

Spring wheat mills did some export business, but little city or country trade, except to regular customers. Prices were $5.25 to $5.40 for high patents in cotton. Some demand was had for clear and low grade for Mexican and Guatemalan trade, but mills were sold ahead and business was impossible.

Soft winter wheat flour was in better demand last week. Mills were well sold ahead and offerings were not as free as usual. Inquiry was strong from the country, especially the sugar district and Southern Mississippi. City buying was light, except small lots of extra fancy for family use. Quotations on soft winter flour are: High patent, $5.45 to $5.55; extra fancy, $5 to $5.10; clear, $4.80 to $4.90. Some export inquiry was noted from Cuba and the Mexican oil fields.

Millfeed was in better demand from the dairying districts. Offerings were light and mills seemed to be well sold ahead. Bran, both hard and soft wheat, was quoted at $1.10 to $1.12 per 100 lbs., which was two cents up from last week. Shorts had a good sale at $1.30 to $1.35 for white, with other grades shading down in proportion.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

Warm weather proved a damper on alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in the last week, but Kansas City distributors enjoyed a fair business in mixed feeds. Meal, on the other hand, was quiet, but the market continued at about the same level as in the preceding week. As in the case of all commercial feeds, consumption is not equal to expectations because the weather has been abnormally mild for the first week of November.

Weather of the last six weeks has favored mills' operations, yet the offerings of meal on this market have not yet increased to a large volume. This is attributed in part to the fact that mills which had booked many orders early in the season are still engaged in filling that business. It is also reported from Wyoming that wet stacks have not dried out as rapidly as expected, and as a result the amount of available hay is rather disappointing. Farmers in Kansas, particularly, have been too busy to sell hay in some cases, and it is also claimed that producers here and there are unwilling to accept current low figures. On the whole, however, mills are in a more favorable position as regards supplies of hay than at any other time this season.

Receipts of choice meal during the week decreased, one of the Kansas sources of supply of this grade apparently being cleaned up for the present. Choice meal was consequently strong, being quoted at $19 to $21, with a number of sales at the top price. There is a good call for choice. The other grades were practically unchanged and gave no evidence of developing a better tone for the present.

Alfalfa hay receipts on the local market were the largest since last June, and prices were weak at last week's decline, except on the bottom standard and No. 2 hay, which receded 50c a ton. Offerings are not moving actively. One meal handler here asserts that it is cheaper to buy alfalfa on the Kansas City market and mill locally than to purchase country offerings of meal.

Arkansas and Oklahoma were reported good buyers of alfalfa molasses feed. The East appeared to be a better purchaser than the Southeast. All mixers agree that trade would be better with more seasonable weather. Prices were stronger on account of bullishness in molasses, this commodity showing advances. In some cases mixers marked quotations up 50c@$1 a ton, especially on No. 1.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19 @21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21; standard, $18.50@ 19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@26.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12@13; standard, $9@11.50; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

Alfalfa trade was on an improved basis in the St. Louis market during the past week. General demand for meal and alfalfa mixed feeds broadened and increased inquiry was noted for future shipment. Buyers appear to be awakening to the fact that alfalfa products are on a fairly solid basis at this time and that with the winter season approaching prices will tend higher. This accounts probably for the interest shown in deferred contracts. Some buyers are beginning to inquire for their needs for the next two to four months.

Probably the best improvement in demand was from Southern territory. St. Louis mixers look to the South for a very good business during the winter season. Alfalfa grain mixed feeds and alfalfa molasses feed is expected to displace cottonseed feed products to a large extent. Already larger sales are being made to the cotton states, as a result of the almost excessive prices for cottonseed feeds. Local mixed feed plants in the South are making close prices. These mixers are able to buy alfalfa meal from New Mexico and Arizona at lower prices than St. Louis and have been using local-grown corn, which is also selling on a lower basis than the St. Louis market. Nevertheless, mixers with a regular trade on established feeds have been doing a good current business.

Little change was noted in prices for alfalfa products during the week. The market has a higher tendency, particularly on choice and No. 1 alfalfa meal, which continues in very small supply and is bringing a larger than normal premium.

Demand for meal and alfalfa mixed feeds from Eastern markets is good. Sales the past week were somewhat larger than for any week in September. But mixers are not doing a normal business for November, due partly to the mild weather prevailing over most of the consuming sections of the country.

Supply of meal in the St. Louis market is still light and accumulations are on a very small scale. No. 2 still predominates in the receipts.

Choice is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1915.

The alfalfa market holds firm and the outlook is a firm range of prices, as this is the season when advances are looked for. But, as with most feeds, trade at present is on a small scale. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $24.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $26.50.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 8, 1915.

On account of the bumper crops of oats and corn raised by farmers throughout Louisiana and Mississippi and the tremendous stores of native hay and lespedeza, the prices of mixed feeds and the market for these commodities was practically at a standstill last week. Dealers said that they did not expect to do much country business this season and would depend on city demand to create their trade. The continuance of exports of mules and horses to the Allies will also be a factor. Some choice alfalfa hay arrived last week from the Far West, selling from $20 to $21 per ton; No. 1 ranged from $19 to $20; prime, $17 to $18. Timothy hay was quoted $20 for choice, $18 to $19 for No. 1 and $17 to $18 for No. 2. Meal, new crop, sold for $23 to $24 per ton. Mixed feeds from $25 to $35 per ton, with molasses mixed feed scarce and not quoted on the market.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1915.

Alfalfa meal output for the week just closed was greatly increased, due to the excellent weather conditions. In spite of these conditions, however, the offerings were not materially increased, at least not consistently with the output. This is due to the fact that the majority of the mills are using a large part of their current output to fill old contracts. Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21 per ton; No. 1, $17.50@19; No. 2, $14.50 @16.

Mixed feed trade was only moderate. The excellent weather is, of course, a factor in keeping pastures, and this is a factor. Alfalfa grain mixed feed is held at $20@21 per ton; grain dry mixed at $24@28; molasses grain mixed at $23@27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Mundy Bros., ranchers near El Paso, Tex., are having an alfalfa mill constructed on their farm and will grind alfalfa for their stock. A mixing plant will probably be installed later, as the ranch finishes large numbers of cattle and other live stock every year.

The Kansas Alfalfa Products Co. will continue operating its alfalfa mill at Newton, Kan., although it has disposed of its several other plants at different points in Kansas. Newton is in the center of a good alfalfa producing area, which makes milling profitable.

The Perrine Alfalfa Mill Co., Scottsbluff, Neb., is operating full time. This is a new plant, built by W. H. Perrine about six months ago. The entire output, which is four tons per hour, is being shipped to Chicago, where feed manufacturers are mixing it in grain feeds.

V. Bernard and his son, A. L. Bernard, have taken over the alfalfa mill at Belle Fourche, S. D., and will operate it under the firm name of Bernard & Son. The plant has not been in operation so far on this crop, but it will be overhauled immediately. A schedule of prices has been adopted for buying hay: Only two grades will be taken at the mill. No. 1 must be green and dry and will be paid for at $7.50 per ton baled or $6.50 per ton loose. No. 2 hay may be brown, but must be dry and free from dust. The new firm will market alfalfa meal direct to farmers and ranchers and does not expect to do a very large shipping business.

Alfalfa mills are large buyers of alfalfa hay in the Kansas City market. This is particularly true of Eastern mills—that is, plants located to draw favorably from Kansas City for their raw product, mill it in transit and reship it to Eastern markets. An investigation among Kansas City dealers reveals that alfalfa mills are probably the single largest buyers on the market. Of course, millers are taking the better grades principally, being especially keen for choice and No. 1 alfalfa hay.

Reinforced concrete tanks of Farmers' Elevator, Wilbur, Wash.

Grain Storage Tanks
of Hy-Rib Concrete

No Forms Required
Quickly Erected
Fireproof
Permanent

Very Economical---*strong and rigid---Save time, labor and materials*

Write for further information

CONCRETE STEEL & MACHINERY CO.
Warehouse, 1205 Union Ave
Office, 204 Boston Building
Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHWEST WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE SERVICE
Means that we have the largest and most modern equipped warehouse west of the Mississippi River. Nine stories—solid steel and concrete construction—*absolutely* fireproof. ¶ We can handle as many as forty carloads of merchandise a day, and have space for forty thousand carloads in storage—at one time.
Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.
LET US PROVE IT
NINETEENTH & CAMPBELL STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Have Meal--We Want It
If You Want Meal--We Have It
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 518 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CANE BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
All animals love it—they get fat on it, too. It's an energy producer and the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Molasses is practically 100% digestible and it makes any feed more palatable.
Write to
PENICK & FORD, Ltd., - New Orleans, La.
Storage for 7,000,000 gallons—300 tank cars in operation.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position in good mill. Have technical education, have had several years' experience as miller, also well acquainted with milling chemistry. Address Box 318, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. steam power flour and corn mill. Built new 1911. Established trade, doing a good custom and merchant business. Storage for 10,000 bus. grain. Located in good farming section, can buy your supply of wheat at mill door. For good reasons we want to sell, and will be glad to give full description, price and terms to those who REALLY want to buy. P. O. Box 33, Whitesburg, Tenn.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Barnard, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

FOR MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN—(Acquaintance there desirable, but preference given to the man himself.) A 2,000-bbl. mill desires a representative for each of these two states—to start now or Jan. 1. Well-established trade in both states. Our flour is really an exceptionally good flour—necessarily high-priced, but properly priced. Our mills are just rebuilt. You'll have to admit if you see our flour that it is the best-milled flour you ever saw. Every car of wheat must pass experimental mill, laboratory and bake shop tests, and naturally the finished product, too—all this in our own laboratory. Our chemist is most exacting, our standards are very high and well maintained, our merchandising is thorough, our selling methods get results. You'll receive the best backing you ever had. Our consumer advertising is very effective. Our organization is thoroughly alive. There's a good future here for our kind of men.

But in turn we have got to have the right men—and we'll pay them right for results.

You simply must have "Pep"—to us that means energy properly developed and balanced—you must be alert physically as well as mentally.

Naturally the right men will be able to show results in the past. Tell us your age, are you married, why do you want to change, what are you earning now, give us reference to your character and ability, outline fully your experience, show just what you have done for your past employers, the volume of business and the increases you produced.

Applications treated confidentially.

Box 320, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good 25-bbl. water-power roller mill, about 50 acres land, 5-room dwelling, plenty grain at door. Mill doing good business. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. N. Penninger, Linwood, N. C., Route No. 2.

MILL WANTED—A 960-acre ranch located in Custer County, Neb., to exchange for mill. Price, $18,000. Enc. $7,000. Address Thos. D. Taylor, Broken Bow, Neb.

FOR SALE—Bonner Springs Flour Mill, Bonner Springs, Kan.; 100-bbl. capacity; condition good. Will sell to highest bidder at great sacrifice Nov. 19, 1915. Write David J. Smith, Public Administrator, Kansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—60-bbl. mill located at Sargent, Neb., built in 1907, leased now $60 per month. Price, $12,000. Enc. $3,500. Address Sargent Milling Co., Sargent, Neb.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

Alfalfa hay receipts in Kansas City have shown a marked increase in the past few days. Quality of hay is improving, and, although receipts grade lower than a year ago, they are much better than several months ago.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.
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BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1858

"There's Quality about where the Cat peeps out"

BOSTON·ST.LOUIS·MINNEAPOLIS·OMAHA·NEW ORLEANS·SAN FRANCISCO
INDIANAPOLIS·KANSAS CITY·MEMPHIS·SEATTLE·WINNIPEG

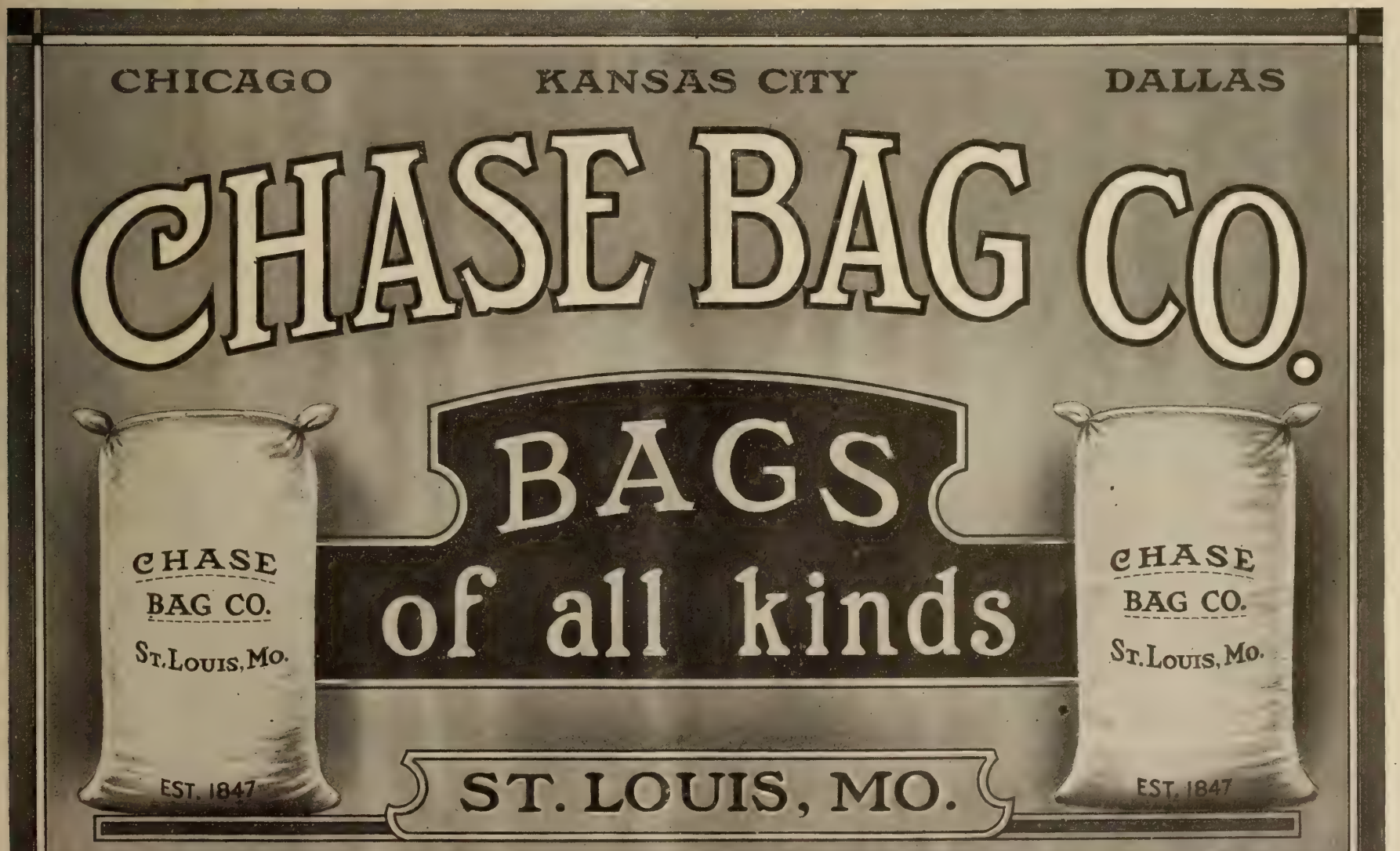
HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



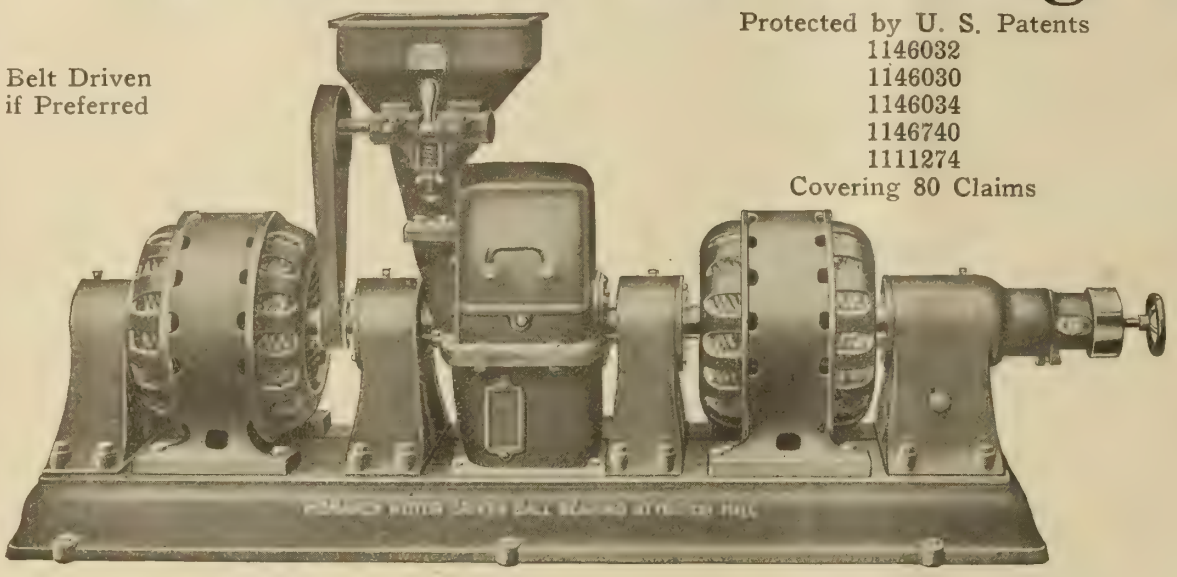
We Haven't Overlooked the Purchasers' Interests

They are the principal consideration with us—because every machine we sell, we expect to be the means of selling another—and we are not often disappointed.

We know what the buyer of a Feed Grinder wants—service—results—efficiency—uninterrupted satisfaction—the increase of production—and the decrease of costs—and we have built all of these points into

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven
if Preferred



Protected by U. S. Patents
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Covering 80 Claims

We originated the Ball Bearing Feed Grinder. Witness—the patents granted to us.

It now has five years of solid success behind it—and is widely imitated. Witness—many ball bearing feed grinders struggling for recognition—none but The Monarch protected by patents.

In purchasing an attrition mill, you will buy either a success or a failure. It is called upon to do some mighty hard, serious and accurate work—and to do it well. If it can't do it satisfactorily, it might as well be a corkscrew or a cigar holder.

A careful comparison—whether you know all or little about attrition mills—will convince you of the superiority of The Monarch.

Catalog D No. 115 Gives the details. Your copy is waiting. Don't let it continue to wait.

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Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

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Main Office and Works,
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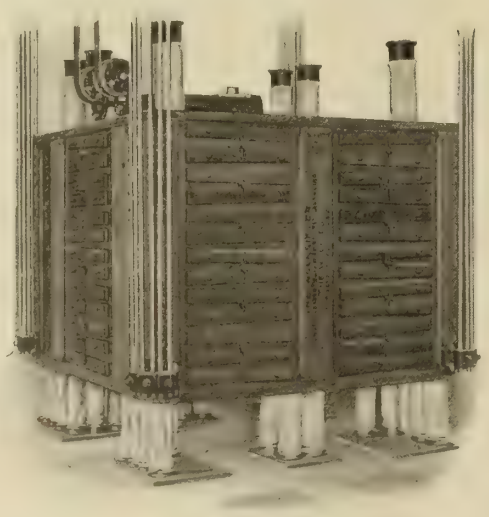


THE Wolfsifters that have been installed in the many mills during the past year will be giving splendid service in those very same mills many years hence. For Wolfsifters are permeated with the basic principles that insure long and loyal service—the kind of service that you are looking for.

You will find Bulletin No. 100 packed full of interesting descriptive matter. Send for it.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

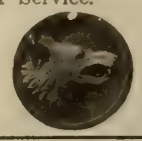
WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MILL BUILDERS

For nearly four decades The Wolf Company has been actively engaged in the business of building flour mills.

Our career has been attended by constant development, the results of which are an organization, facilities, experience and judgment of paramount value to every branch of the milling industry.

Planning, designing, furnishing, building and remodeling are all components of Wolf Service.



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KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915 | Number Twenty-Five

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

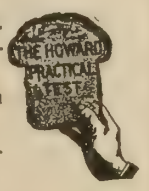
THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

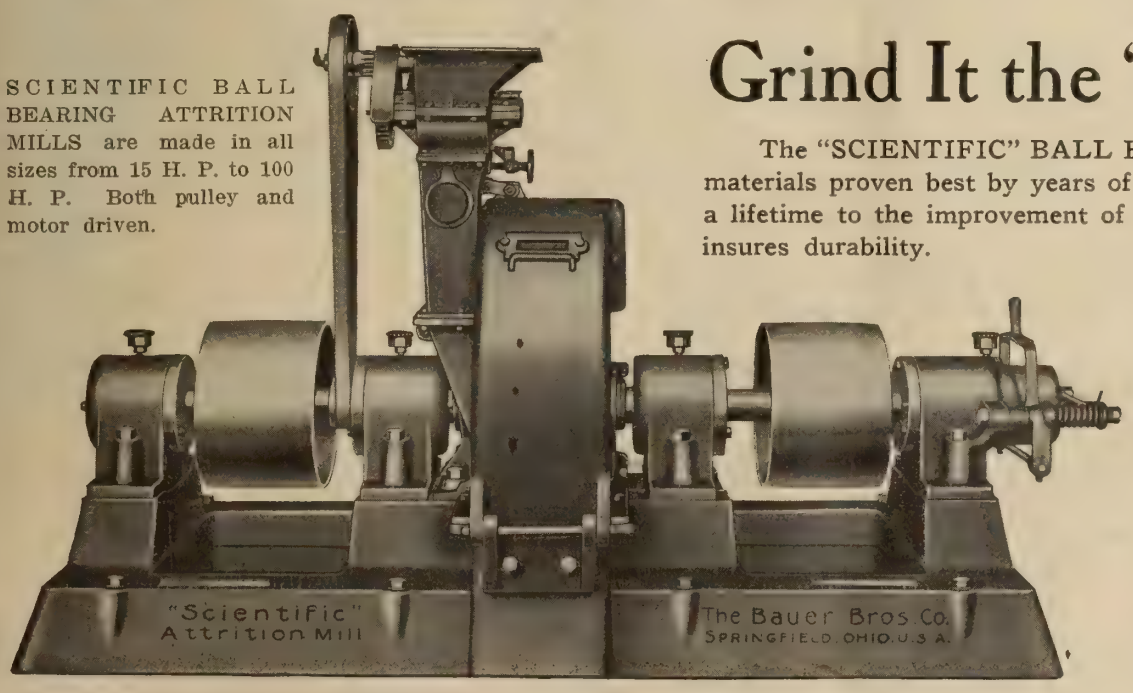
The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

LOOK FOR RELIABILITY

Choosing the right attrition mill is a big problem. They all look much alike on the surface, but there's a big difference underneath—a difference that means dollars to you.

Steady, dependable service is assured when you

SCIENTIFIC BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILLS are made in all sizes from 15 H. P. to 100 H. P. Both pulley and motor driven.



Grind It the "Scientific" Way

The "SCIENTIFIC" BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL is built of materials proven best by years of use—designed by men who have devoted a lifetime to the improvement of this class of equipment. Its construction insures durability.

The plates on the "SCIENTIFIC" are always in perfect tram. The Ball Bearings are dust proof and oil tight. No dust can work into the bearings and no oil can work out. You can grind 40 to 50 per cent more feed with the same power you are now using and show a saving of 90 per cent in your lubricating costs. These are advantages to consider in buying an attrition mill.

We want to tell you more about the features that have made the "SCIENTIFIC" supreme in its field. Put your name and address on a card—mail it today—we'll gladly give you full details.

The Bauer Bros. Co. [Formerly The Foos Mfg. Co.] Room 510 Bauer Bldg. **Springfield, Ohio**

Nebraska Flour for the World

Suitable for the Baker—Satisfies the Housewife—Preferred by the Exporter. The Prime Characteristics of Nebraska Flour—High Gluten and Low Ash Content—Make It Pre-eminent

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

Humboldt Steam Mills

HUMBOLDT, NEB.

Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.

Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.

"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

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Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of Yoa

THE GLOBE MILLS,
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A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

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"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.

Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills

CRETE, NEB.

Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co

FREMONT, NEB.

400 Bbl. Modern Mill.

"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills

NELIGH, NEB.

"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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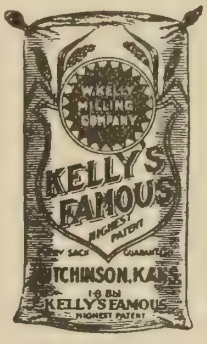
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.

Ask For More Details



"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
ChoiceTurkeyHardWheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guarantaed pure and unbleached
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

FOR
STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas and Oklahoma

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

Three Distinctive Flours

SEQUOYAH, QUEEN, TOP-NOTCH

Meeting Every Requirement—Consumers, Merchants, Bakers

CHEROKEE MILLS
CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

Makes a great many friends in the course of every twenty-four hours. It is the

PERFECT

product, "Made Rite" from the choicest Turkey Wheat.

KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CO.
Postal Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

HAVASAK

A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.

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Wheat Looking Fine

Condition Good, Although Ground Is Dry—Wheat Receipts Normal.

Bright weather prevailed over the entire winter wheat section during the past week and the plant is making a strong and vigorous growth. Kansas farmers are already pasturing stock in wheat fields, in some sections wheat being five to six inches above the ground. Although some districts are complaining of lack of rainfall, the large amount of moisture stored in the ground by the heavy rains during the summer is making up for the lack of precipitation. Wheat, on the whole, is obtaining an exceptional good start this fall and ought to be in excellent shape to withstand low temperatures during the winter.

* * *

Farmers Bullish on Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15, 1915.

Failure of Kansas City's wheat receipts today to exceed the total of last Monday was somewhat of a surprise on the local grain market. The receipts today were 520 cars, compared with 535 a week ago and 587 a year ago.

In view of the excellence of the weather in the last week, the practical completion of sowing operations and the progress being made in threshing, larger receipts had been expected. It is believed here that the size of the run reflects an increasing desire on the part of farmers to hold the grain for better prices. Farmers have been watching the action of the market during the recent extraordinary movement of spring wheat in the Northwest, and the strength of the last week and of preceding weeks has tended to renew hopes among them for a minimum price of $1 a bu. on farms. This, at least, is the explanation offered here for the lighter arrivals than those of a week ago, and it is borne out by advices from interior Kansas points. Several letters received by commission dealers today from traveling salesmen mentioned a holding tendency among farmers.

Crop conditions in the last week were favorable. There were a few scattered rains, but they were comparatively insignificant. In the western part of Kansas wheat is now so high that cattle are being pastured on fields. Reports from Oklahoma are also encouraging as to the condition of the crop. From a few points advices are to the effect that moisture would be welcome now, but, although the last six weeks have been unusually dry, there is comparatively no complaint on that score. The sub-soil of moisture is ample, this, of course, being the result of the past summer of extraordinary precipitation.

* * *

St. Louis Quality Is Better.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1915.

Wheat receipts at this market continue in large volume and quality is showing a steady improvement. Considerable No. 3 and No. 4 grade wheat is arriving in the local market, but an increasing percentage of the grain is grading No. 2. St. Louis receipts today were 394 cars, compared with 337 cars a week ago. Grain men say the increase in the movement is due to the cessation in seeding operations. Farmers now have more time to market their grain and the advancing tendency of prices is a favorable factor. However, considerable wheat is still being held back and will probably not move until next spring. Roads just now are in excellent condition for hauling wheat.

* * *

Lighter Receipts in Northwest.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15, 1915.

Minneapolis and other Northwestern markets received smaller quantities of wheat last week, but today's receipts were again heavier. Total for last week was 4,742 cars at Minneapolis, which compares with 5,941 cars in the preceding week, 2,283 cars last year and 2,483 cars two years ago. Duluth receipts were 5,094 cars last week, against 4,679 cars in the preceding week and 3,217 cars last year. Marketing at interior points in the Northwest continues in fairly heavy volume, but reports indicate that spring wheat farmers are bullish and that considerable wheat will be held back from this date on. But there are still many producers who are satisfied with the present level, and they are marketing as fast as they can haul the grain to country stations.

* * *

New Record in Receipts.

A new record was made in the grain trade last week is the arrival of 39,371,000 bus. of all grains at the primary markets. In the last two weeks the primary centers have received 77,287,000 bus of all grains.

* * *

Primary Receipts to Date.

Total primary receipts of wheat from July 1 to Nov. 13 were 219,768,000 bus., against 256,445,000 a year ago; oats from Aug. 1 to date, 111,515,000 bus., against 120,600,000; corn from Nov. 1 to date, 7,295,000 bus., against 7,544,000. The wheat receipts this year are about 14.3 per cent less than a year ago.

Millers to Good Roads Meeting.

The milling and grain industry of Kansas will be well represented at the annual convention of the Kansas State Good Roads Association, which will be held at Arkansas City on December 9 and 10. Governor Capper has appointed the following millers as delegates: S. E. Jackman, of the Jackman Roller Mills, Minneapolis; W. J. Krehbiel, of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge; Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, and A. L. Williamson, of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kas. About 50 other delegates were appointed.

Charter Ship at New Orleans.

Reports to Southwestern millers indicate that Charles B. Fox, Inc., large exporter and importer, located at New Orleans, La., has chartered a steamer and is loading it with flour for export. Kansas City millers have sold large lots of clear and other grades to C. B. Fox for quick shipment and for first half of December movement. It is said that Mr. Fox will take the steamer to France and the United Kingdom and dispose of the flour then. He has been the largest purchaser of clear flour in the country during the past several weeks and all of his purchases have been made to go to New Orleans packed in 140-lb. jutes for export.

John W. Mills, of Duluth, Minn., who is now operating a sawmill on the north side of Pokegama Lake, is considering abandoning this enterprise and removing his engine and other available machinery to Cohasset, Minn., where he will operate the Cohasset flour mill.

New 1,000-Bbl. Oklahoma Mill.

The El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok., awarded contract last week to the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, for a reinforced concrete mill building to house a 1,000-bbl. plant. Construction work has already been started by Lehrack and the mill will be completed and ready for operation by April of next year. Machinery contract has not been let, but will be awarded this week.

The mill will be built on the Lehrack "Daylight" plan and will be of reinforced concrete and fireproof throughout. The four walls will consist principally of glass windows. For the present the mill will be connected with the old elevator now standing, but concrete storage will be built some time next year. The old mill building will probably be converted into a corn meal plant.

Work Starts on Illinois Mill.

Construction work was started last week by the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Kansas City, on the 500-bbl. mill building for the Schultz-Baujan Co., Beardstown, Ill. The mill will be of reinforced concrete and will be constructed on the new Lehrack "Daylight" plan. An elevator of 60,000 bus. capacity is being erected in conjunction with the mill.

With the 500-bbl. addition, Schultz-Baujan Co. will have a total capacity of 1,300 bbls. at its two mills in Beardstown. The mill building being erected by Lehrack will be a 500-bbl. plant to start with, but it will be large enough for additional machinery to raise its capacity to 1,000 bbls.

C. E. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., writes: "Indian summer through Kansas for the past 30 days has not brought out the volume of wheat expected. The farmer continues to control the situation, and in our opinion will not sell freely until next spring. Wheat stocks are low everywhere and there will be a scramble for wheat as soon as we have some real winter weather, which can now be expected most any day. Fall seeding is practically completed and the growing wheat is making a good growth throughout our territory. On account of the unusual rainy weather of the past season, our acreage has been reduced about five per cent. Buyers of flour, we believe, should take care of current needs, but should buy carefully, especially for spring delivery. There is too much wheat being held back by farmers and it must move next spring."

M. Lee Marshall, for several years a flour broker on the Kansas City market, has taken over the local management of the new Campbell bakery. Mr. Marshall has sold his flour business to Otis B. Durbin, who will represent the mills for which Mr. Marshall sold flour. As manager for the Campbell bakery, Mr. Marshall will introduce a new method of bread distribution in the West. The Campbell bakery will operate 30 to 40 automobile trucks and will make a house-to-house distribution of its products. The new plant of the company is nearly completed. It is located in the residence section at Thirtieth street and Troost avenue. When running at full capacity the bakery will use three to four cars of flour weekly. It is owned by the Campbell interests, which operate plants at Des Moines, Ia., and Wichita, Kan.

Minimum Car Protest

Southwestern Interests Outline Plan for Evidence at Hearing to Be Held Dec. 22.

At a meeting of Southwestern milling representatives in Kansas City Commercial Club rooms on Friday, Nov. 19, a plan for introducing evidence at the hearing to be held in Kansas City by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 22 as to the reasonableness of the advance in carload minimums from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. was decided upon. At the hearing representatives of different Southwestern milling associations will give evidence showing that a 40,000-lb. minimum on interstate business is a gross discrimination against the milling industry when an intrastate minimum of 30,000 lbs. is allowed. Millers will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads either to seek an advance on their intrastate minimums or to lower their interstate minimums to the intrastate basis.

It was pointed out at the meeting held last week that points in Southeastern Missouri and St. Louis are shipping to Memphis and other Southeastern points on a smaller minimum than Kansas or Nebraska millers and that other gross discriminations now prevail. Relief will be asked.

The following millers and representatives of millers were present: C. M. Hardenbergh, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City; W. I. Sterling, representing Kansas City Millers' Club; R. D. Sangster, representing the Kansas City Board of Trade; W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club; E. D. Lysle, of the Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth; C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, and W. S. Washer, representing the Atchison Board of Trade.

Raise in Missouri Rates.

In a decision in the Missouri Rate Case announced from Jefferson City, Mo., last week, a general increase in passenger charges is allowed, but advances in freight rates are allowed only on certain items, grain tariffs being advanced less than 5 per cent. In this case, the Missouri Public Utilities Commission raises all grain rates to the interstate basis, which conforms with a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, providing that railroads should place interstate and intrastate rates on an equality.

The decision of the Missouri Commission provides a lower rate on corn than on wheat and also provides that the rate on wheat and other grains shall include transit arrangements, terminal allowances and and the usual absorption of switching charges. These privileges in connection with two or more line rates prescribed will result in advances on all grain traffic moving under the new rates of less than 5 per cest.

Missouri carriers first filed their petition for an increase in grain and passenger rates Dec. 15, 1914. The advances allowed were less than those asked for by railroads.

The Wheatland Roller Mills, Wheatland, Wyo., are considering the possibility of enlarging the capacity of their mill because of larger business than can be handled under present conditions.

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The Flour Trade and the War Loan.

Millers in all parts of the country are trying to determine what will be the ultimate effect on the flour trade of the half-billion-dollar war supply loan which was recently made to the Allies. There are few, if any, who doubt the wisdom of this loan and that its effect upon the country at large will be beneficial, but some of them believe that this transfer of idle capital and change of investment caused by this loan of $500,000,000 will have an adverse effect upon our home flour trade.

This view is hardly justified from any point of view.

From an investment standpoint this loan, which will net the investors nearly six per cent, based on security carrying what is equivalent to a first mortgage on the resources of the English and French governments, cannot be questioned, particularly as under the terms of the loan the money remains here, and we not only have the borrower's cash in the bank, but we have his notes in our pocket.

From a miller's standpoint, however, this is an objection, as on account of the unusually favorable terms of this loan there must be an advance in interest rates for ordinary business, where the risk is greater and the security less.

Undoubtedly there is a limit to the amount of flour we may sell for cash, and if we expect to maintain the volume of our sales abroad we must extend credit, and to do this, no matter what the security may be, it is not as good as cash.

There is much to justify conservatism, as the economy caused by the war, in the countries involved, is certain to increase each month, as the necessity for such economy increases, and in no other way can these countries stand the strain. Germany is practically on a ration basis, and England rapidly is approaching this condition, which makes it imperative that the belligerent countries must consume less and produce more at home.

The necessities of the Allies, the only belligerents with whom we can trade at present, may be as great as ever, but it is safe to say that their purchases will be reduced to the minimum, and that in order to encourage their own millers they will buy as much as possible in the form of grain rather than flour.

It may be that as a result of the President's firm note to England our trade with neutral countries may be less restricted, but we cannot hope for any great increase in our exports in this direction. This makes it evident that, while we should take advantage of the present situation, it is of greater importance and permanent value for us to bend our energies toward building up an export trade founded upon peace demands. While we are enjoying the profits resulting from the business needs and distress of other nations we should prepare to control the situation when peace is declared, and to provide for a better home trade.

The war loan will tend to assist us in this, as it makes a great difference whether a customer is angered, depressed and demoralized or whether he is friendly, confident and encouraged, as this may mean the difference between whether he can pay for his purchases or go bankrupt.

The war loan has gone a long way toward bringing about closer relations between this country and the Allies, which will be a great help in our foreign business after the war, while the large amount of money put in circulation in this country will help the domestic buyer.

The miller may be compelled to pay slightly higher rates of interest, but his customers at home will be in a better position to buy and hence he will be able to pay more interest.

Another point is that after the war is over business in the warring countries will be under such a heavy burden of war taxation that it will be more difficult for foreign millers to compete with us, while a scarcity of labor will make manufacturing costs high. The consumer will feel the burden of the war taxes less than the business man, as he will receive higher wages and he will be in a better position to buy flour imported from this country.

Future or Option Trading.

Whatever it is called the exchange of commodities for deferred delivery or shipment cannot be stopped by law. The wheels of commerce would certainly be blocked, and the possibility of carrying on business of large magnitude would cease.

Apropos of the near approach of a new Congress and the usual flood of bills aimed to prohibit trading in grain the following parapraphs from a discussion at the last semi-annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation is interesting and timely. It shows the general trend of millers' opinions favoring a continuation of "futures" in grain and that the prohibition of "future" trading is impracticable and practically impossible:

The Chairman, Mark Mennel: Does this assembly desire to express an opinion on the matter of option trading? This is put before you because there are several bills pending to be introduced at the opening of Congress which aim at the restriction and in some cases the abolition of option trading.

Mr. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.: Mr. Chairman, I might say that the large proportion of the members of the Senate and House understand what most of us, I believe, consider the necessity for option trading, but occasionally some man brings forward a bill for the abolition of option trading. I heard one member from Minnesota make a speech on the floor of the House, in which he stated that the exchanges of the country fixed the prices of grain. He went on to say that ever since the time of Joseph, I think that is right, grain had been gathered together by certain members of humanity and when they had secured all the grain then they raised the prices. That is simply a sample of the ridiculous statements that are at times made, and it is considered of enough importance so that whenever a member of the milling trade, so far as I have been present, has appeared before the committees on Agriculture of the House and Senate they have been asked questions regarding the necessity for option trading, and so far as I know the millers have never gone on record definitely. I believe that the millers should go on record so that their representatives may voice the sentiment of the millers.

Mr. Crocker, Minneapolis: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say just a word for Minnesota. While I do not know the name of the representative who made this talk on the floor I have a very strong supposition that he is not a representative of the people of Minnesota.

Mr. Lingham: Mr. Manahan, it was.

Mr. Crocker: He is a representative of the Farmers' Equity and he does not represnt the people of Minnesota by any means. I just offer this as a suggestion, that instead of talking on this subject as option trading (it is not option trading) we say future trading. I think it would give a little better tone if we could refer to it as future trading instead of option. It is the option of the seller to deliver within a specified time, that is all. It is a future contract.

The Chairman: Does this assembly care to go on record as to trading in futures?

Mr. Moses, Kansas City: Mr. Chairman, of course all millers and grain dealers have used option or future trading for protection that we have found at times did not protect. We had a beautiful example of it the past year when we have been compelled to pay very high premiums. I think without question that 80 or 90 per cent of the millers and grain people would ordinarily express themselves in favor of future trading as it now exists. Have you as millers and grain dealers considered the state of the market and what it would be from a business point of view if there were not future trading as it is now carried on? I don't think that any bill should be passed by Congress where they absolutely prohibited future trading, but there could be regulation thrown around future trading, and if this subject was given thought by the miller it might benefit us financially. That is what we are in business for. I don't think it would be possible to pass a bill prohibiting future trading, or option trading, but you might get regulations of that option or future trading that would be of benefit to the miller, the same way that you are undertaking now to regulate the grain grading. You don't prohibit but you are trying to regulate it. If we could cut out a certain element of speculation, due, not to the small man that goes in with $2,000, but the big man that spreads this market, does nothing in the world, never owns a bushel of wheat, is not interested in the grain trade at all, either as a cash article or as a miller, I believe that we would find our industry, from owning the raw material, from the ability to size up the condition for what it is worth, very much better than we do now, according to the crop and supply and demand. We have our means of ascertaining the probable crop of every season of the year. We know about the requirements of the United States in the way of flour, how much wheat it would take to grind that flour, but you have no idea of what that wheat it going to sell for six months from now, owing, not to the action of the representative and legitimate grain dealers and millers, but owing to the concerted action of those really not interested in the marketing of that supply. Don't understand me, or misunderstand me, that I would advocate the abolishment of all future option trading. I would not. I think it is essential, but it is possible that if the millers connected with some of the better grain people, if you please, would take up this subject and give it some thought and attention, that in time a regulation bill could be put into effect that would be of permanent benefit to us. That will require thought.

Mr. Lingham: I might say that some of the members in Washington, when this matter is brought up, say that when we sell short, as we all do at times, for hedging purposes, that we are selling something we do not own, and they look on that as an evil. I might say also that at one of the hearings when the matter was brought up we made the statement in line with what Mr. Moses has just said, that I believe that the millers of the country as a whole would be very pleased if speculation could be eliminated, but I don't see how future trading can be stopped by what we consider the ordinary speculator, and at the same time allow the millers to use it for hedging purposes.

The Chairman: Perhaps it would be better to let the matter rest until we approach a crisis on it.

Mr. Lingham: Would there be any objection to a resolution to the effect that the Millers' National Federation as here represented believes it would be seriously harmful to the interests of the grain trade, from the farmers to millers, for future trading to be abolished? I ask that as a question.

The Chairman: Introduce it as a resolution. We can get a quicker vote on it.

Mr. Lingham I introduce it as a resolution.

Mr. George Urban, Jr.: I second it.

Mr. Hunt, Arkansas City: Mr. Chairman, as far back pretty nearly as I can recollect in the history of this

Federation periodically this question of trading in options, so-called, and we are changing the name to futures, has come up for discussion, and every time it has met practically the same fate. I don't believe there is any law that can be enacted by any legislature in the United States that can prevent people trading in futures. If they did enact such a law it would mean that business would have to stop everywhere. I have either got to be long or short or absolutely even every day and every hour in the day for the bookings that I have of flour sold and grain bought, otherwise I am trading in futures. At 2 o'clock this afternoon somebody sends me a wire that they want to buy, maybe, 5,000 barrels of flour and I will admit for the minute that I am even. It looks good to me and I take it. I am trading in futures right there. I haven't got that wheat bought and I can't buy it today or maybe tomorrow, nor maybe for three or four days, nor maybe for a week. What is the use of all this talk? We have discussed this thing times without number. I think we had better just drop the whole proposition and let it work itself out.

Mr. Lingham: May I ask you, then, what your representatives are going to say when they are asked questions by members of the committee, as they have been and will be?

Mr. Hunt: I would say that common sense ought to teach anybody that such a thing is impossible.

Mr. Urban, Buffalo: I guess there are very few that were present at the time, but apropos of this option business, it has always come up when things didnt' go right, you know, when we had the wrong option. (Laughter.) We had a meeting of the Federation up in Minneapolis at one time. They were sore. They offered a resolution that a certain bill then pending in Congress to prevent option trading should be passed, and that they were in favor of it. Well, they called for a vote and the vote was pretty loud for it. I was against it and I thought I would help to swell the other vote by using a loud tone of voice, and when I did I was the only man that voted no. Every miller there wanted the option trading immediately abolished. I believe that if it had been they would have been in the position of the fellow who sawed off the limb between himself and the three. We could not do business in the East at all, where we have to lay in our stock for all winter, if it were not for the hedging proposition. Of course, the hedging proposition is just like this: We find out that when we owe the other fellow he calls on us and when he owes us we have to call upon him. He doesn't bother to call us up. Then we found this other stumbling block; that you couldn't get your money unless the trade was closed out. Then we closed out our trades and put them with somebody else. It cost us one-eighth of a cent, but we always managed to get our money. We didn't have any trouble about that.

The Chairman: The Chair read quite carefully a transcript of a hearing before the committee and a discussion between Senator Gore and Mr. Lingham as to hedging, futures, and so forth. It was amusing to a miller, but it had a serious aspect. The only idea of this resolution was that, if any of these representatives of the Federation are at Washington and are subjected to a cross-fire, as they always are, on these things, they might state that millers generally favor trading in futures because it is a necessity. That would be the only object of the resolution.

The Chairman: No, but it is before Congress on early program. All those in favor of the resolution will please say "Aye;" contrary "No." Carried. The resolution will not be reported. It will merely go into the records of the meeting.

The Terrible Cyclone at Great Bend

Three Mills Demolished and Loss of Many Lives by Wind Storm—Two Mills Will Be Rebuilt.

Special to Milling and Grain News.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16, 1915.

Emmett V. Hoffman, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., returned from Great Bend this morning. The Kansas Flour Mills Co. will build a 1,000-bbl. reinforced concrete mill at once to replace the Moses Bros. plant. The Walnut Creek Milling Co. is also considering plans for erecting a 1,000-bbl. mill on the same site as the mill which was demolished by the cyclone. Both of these concerns carried tornado insurance to cover the full loss. It is stated that George H. Hulme will not rebuild.

J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co.; President L. E. Moses and Mr. Hoffman have been in Great Bend the last few days, and the result of the conference was a quick decision to rebuild the Moses Bros. mill.

* * *

America's hard winter wheat belt experienced the worst mill disaster in its history at Great Bend, Kan., last Wednesday night, Nov. 3, when a tornado practically destroyed three large plants The mills, which suffered sudden destruction while in operation in the prosperous county seat of Barton county, were the 1,000-bbl. plant of the Moses Bros. Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., the 1,000-bbl. mill of the Walnut Creek Milling Co., and the 300-bbl. mill of G. H. Hulme. In addition about 15 cars of wheat and flour were wrecked and overturned and their contents scattered over a wide area. The elevators of the three mills were also demolished. In fact, only a mass of ruins, with portions hundreds of feet away, were left 20 minutes after the tornado had wreaked its extraordinary damage. The property damage to the mills alone approximates one-half million dollars.

The milling industry was not the only sufferer in the disaster in Barton county. The path of the storm, although narrow, included more than 100 homes and business houses, which were also razed and scattered to the winds. The total loss of property in Great Bend alone amounted to nearly $1,500,000. The toll in human life was five men and one woman. Two of the dead, W. W. Hale and Jacob Imel, were employed in the Moses Bros. Mills.

One hour after the disaster relief parties were digging in the ruins on the Moses Bros Mills for the groaning mill operatives in an attempt to save their lives. When the relief party uncovered W. W. Hale from a pile of brick 20 feet high, his body was lifeless, but Jacob Imel, another mill employe, was taken from the ruins still living. However, internal injuries resulted in his death the following day. These two men were the only mill victims, and it is a miracle how the other mill operatives in the Moses plant escaped without any serious injuries. There were no operatives in the Hulme plant, for the tornado came at 7:05 o'clock at night and the mill had been shut down at 6 o'clock. The Walnut Creek mill was also operating and the operatives had narrow escapes.

The storm apparently spared nothing in its path. Trees as much as two feet in diameter were carried away. The mills and other buildings are a mass of ruins, while portions of these structures have been found scattered many feet away. Thirty-five freight and passenger cars standing in front of the Santa Fe station were overturned and their contents strewn many blocks. Two cars were carried by the wind more than 100 feet and deposited upright in a grove of trees.

Several other milling points in Barton county felt the tornado, but no damage was done to any flour plants outside of Great Bend. The tornado which caused much widespread havoc and disaster in such a short time started a number of miles southwest of Great Bend between Larned and Pawnee Rock. First in line of the storm at Great Bend was the Santa Fe passenger station. Next came the Hulme mill, and it seems as if the tornado gained in fury, for the five-story brick structure of the Moses Bros. Mills, which was next in the path, did not seem to offer any resistance, the 150-foot smokestack being the only part of the mill and elevator which was left standing intact. A few small business buildings and homes were located between the plant of the Moses Bros. Mills and the Walnut Creek Milling Co., but the tornado zigzagged to the Walnut Creek mill and demolished it. For some distance on, the tornado worked its damage, but its fury had been spent, and other points visited were affected only slightly.

There was no fire after the mills were hit by the tornado. None of the mills were of fire-proof construction, and all three plants were operated by steam power, all having independent power. The Hulme and Walnut Creek plants were of frame construction and were old plants, but the Moses Bros. mill was a modern brick building, which had undergone some very material improvements since its ownership had been acquired by the Kansas Flour Mills Co. All of the machinery of the three mills was twisted and broken into one mass of junk, and a cursory examination reveals that practically none of the different milling machines will be fit to use in a new plant.

Fire started in several business buildings, but a torrential rain soon began falling and damage from fire was practically nil. The electric light plant and the waterworks building were both wrecked, and Great Bend was without water or light for two days following the tornado.

Pieces of the mill buildings were found several miles away. The tornado had exceptional strength, weather bureau officials estimating that the wind reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour, at least. Kansas City felt part of the tornado for about one minute, getting a 50-mile wind.

Tornadoes are always unexpected, but investigation of the records of the United States Weather Bureau at Kansas City failed to disclose any previous tornado which had occurred as late as November. In Kansas, early spring and summer months are the "tornado period." Of interest is the belief which had prevailed in Great Bend of an old Indian legend, which stated that Great Bend would never be touched by a tornado, but the three milling plants scattered over several

(Continued on Page 16.)

Wreck of Walnut Creek Milling Co.

Moses Bros. Mill After the Tornado.

What Was Left of the Hulme Mill.

THE MILLING DISTRICT OF GREAT BEND, KAN., AS IT LOOKS TODAY.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15, 1915.

Strong prices tended to restrict domestic buying of flour in Kansas City and the Southwest during the last week, but mills generally reported improvement in the export trade. The export market, in fact, was of principal interest during the week. While straight and patent flour quotations changed little, an advance of 25c was quoted on first clear, and second clear also showed a gain. The market for clears moved up on the buying by exporters, offerings being sought eagerly. There was a fair volume of domestic business.

Some mills reported a sharp contraction in the demand for flour in the East and in Kansas City territory, while others reported further fair to good sales to Atlantic Coast markets. Buyers appeared to be waiting for another recession in prices, and there was a feeling of confidence among millers as to business in the immediate future. With many mills well booked up, optimism was manifest over the domestic trade in the face of reduced sales.

Further favorable reports were made by mills on their ability to outsell the Northwest on account of the superior quality of winter wheat flour over that of the Northwest. One of the sales to the East by Kansas City was on a basis of $5.20, jute, for straight, delivered.

Reports indicated that the trade is fairly well supplied for immediate wants, hence the waiting policy displayed by many buyers. Locally, a broker expressed the opinion that a decline in the market of fair proportions would have brought out liberal contracting.

The week closed with quotations on straight flour on the basis of $4.60 to $4.90, jute, Kansas City. Patents closed at $4.90 to $5.20, jute. First clear sold between $4.10 to $4.55, and second clear ranged between $3.30 and $3.65, depending on the grade.

Some large lots were booked for export. The buying was credited mainly to Greece, France and Sweden. A New Orleans buyer was said to have chartered a ship to move a cargo of clears to Europe, and his buying made clears scarce and sent prices up. Some straight and also a little patent was worked for export. The business, with few exceptions, is being confined to Atlantic Coast and Gulf brokers, exchange and other foreign trade conditions not being satisfactory to millers of the Southwest for heavy direct export transactions.

Mills noted little change in the wheat supply situation, the movement being of increased volume, as expected, but in some cases disappointment was manifest over farmers' deliveries. Unsettled weather was feared as a restricting influence in the movement.

* * *

Trade in soft wheat flour was hardly as active as in the preceding week, but fair sales were made. The best patents are quoted at $5.70. Sales are still in small lots as a rule, with demand in the South scattered.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, November shipment, $4.60@4.90; November-December shipment, $4.60@4.90; high patents, 30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.55; second clear, $3.30@3.65.

Further Decline in Millfeed.

Continued bright weather operated against the trade in millfeed in the last week, this being particularly true of the bran market. Heavy feeds, on the other hand, showed a somewhat better tone, but locally little moved.

A feature of the bran market was the accumulation of supplies in the hands of millers and jobbers. At the decline in prices to 83c there was buying by local interests who believe in better figures later. Some business was reported in December bran at 86c, while January delivery was traded in at 88c. Country mills showed a holding tendency, and quotations from them indicated an expectation of a 90c market for December shipment. Kansas City mills were freer sellers. The market closed with a range of 83c to 85c.

In the trade in shorts a strong demand was felt at interior points. It is said that this strong demand is due to large supplies of hogs in Kansas and neighboring states and also to substitution by feeders for cottonseed meal, which is selling at record prices. Some inquiries sent from this market to Kansas mills brought responses to the effect that supplies were being absorbed in their immediate districts. Weather was against buying by the East and South, although frost developed in the cotton states at the close of the week. Brown shorts closed at a range of 92c to 97c, gray at $1@1.05 and white up to $1.20. A week ago brown shorts closed at 99c. Fancy white middlings were quoted at $1.30@1.35.

Announcement was made in the Kansas City horse market of a suspension of British horse buying after Nov. 15. As the British horse buying has been a source of liberal consumption of millfeed in this territory, the announcement proved of interest. It is not known when the buying will be resumed. Mule purchases will be continued, but there will be fewer animals to consume millfeed in the barns of horse and mule dealers of this territory.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 83@85c per 100 lbs.; Brown shorts, 92@97c; gray shorts, $1@1.05; fancy white middlings, $1.20@1.30; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cottton or jute, $5.05@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.05; first clears, $4.25@4.55; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.10@5.30; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 83@85c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.12@1.15.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of old wheat flour and other mill products quoted by southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.75@5; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@5.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City operated between 90 and 95 per cent of full time in the last week. Their output was 65,400 bbls., compared with 64,800 the preceding week and 63,000 a year ago. The week's output included 6,600 bbls. of soft wheat and 58,800 bbls. of hard.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City is now having the largest wheat movement on the 1915 crop, grain that was expected to come here last July and August just arriving. The movement is expected to reach a still larger volume unless unfavorable weather develops. Farmers are not selling as freely as anticipated in some Kansas districts, but the farm movement is gaining on the whole.

A good tone prevailed in the local cash market last week. Closing quotations in the Kansas City cash market Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, were as follows: No. 2 hard, $1.03@1.09, $1@1.09 and $1.06@1.07; No. 3 hard, 99c@$1.07, 98c@1.08½ and $1.06@1.07; No. 4 hard, 89@99c, 89@98c and $1.02½@1.05; No. 2 soft, $1.10@1.12, $1.12@1.14 and $1.06@1.06½.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City for the week were 1,811 cars, the heaviest on the crop to date, against 1,615 the preceding week, 2,010 in the same week in 1914 and 478 a year ago. Local elevator stocks Saturday amounted to 1,856,112 bus., an increase for the week of 528,318 bus. A year ago the stocks were 9,369,569 bus.

December wheat closed Saturday at 98⅞@99c, against 98⅞c a week ago and $1.06½@1.06⅝ a year ago.

Corn prices were easier locally. Receipts were 190 cars, against 153 in the preceding week, 119 a year ago and 346 in 1914. No. 2 mixed declined ½c, to 59½@60c; a year ago the price was 65½@68c.

Oats arrivals droped off to 46 cars, against 69 the preceding week and 123 a year ago. No. 2 white closed unchanged for the week, at 37@37½c. A year ago No. 2 white sold at 47c.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. L. Mock is rebuilding the flour mill at Severance, Kan.

The H. L. Shumaker flour mill at Goff, Kan., has been started.

J. H. Dugan & Son, of Harveyville, Kan., lost their elevator by fire.

Bolin-Hall Grain Co., Liberal Kan., are building a new elevator at Beaver, Ok.

L. R. Hinkle is now in charge of the flour mill at Fairview, Ok., for the Home Builders' Protective Association.

The flour mill at Glade, Kan., has been purchased by Seymour Carter of Quincy, Ill. Operations will be started at once.

The Wilson Milling & Elevator Co., of Wilson, Kan., have completed construction of a new reinforced concrete elevator.

The Wright Milling Co., of Delphos, Kan., sustained a fire loss of $4,000. The fire started in the engine room. Loss partially insured.

Frank Kramer will be associated with the Topeka Flour Mills Co. at Topeka, Kan., of which his father, S. P. Kramer, is one of the principals.

Leo Miller, of Alton, Kan., is in charge of the construction of the flour mill at Harlan, Kan. The concrete mill dam is in good shape and they plan to operate the mill by water power.

The flour mill at Mangum, Ok., has resumed operations. Wheat in that vicinity is of good quality and the mill roports satisfactory business.

The flour mill at Norton, Kan., has been started. This mill was formerly operated by the Farmers' Elevator Co. and was purchased by Colorado millers at receiver's sale last spring.

The Kansas Grain Inspection Department has advanced the fee for moisture testing of grain in Kansas City from 10c to 25c to conform with the charge of the Missouri Grain Inspection Department.

Professor L. A. Fitz of the Kansas Agricultural College, and Albert Floersch, of the Purity Milling Co., Manhattan, met in an automobile-bicycle collision, and Mr. Floersch, who was riding the bicycle, was badly bruised and shaken up.

The Thomas Page Milling & Elevator Co., of Topeka, Kan., are building a new warehouse west of the mill and south of the office building. It will be 40 feet wide, 60 feet long and two stories high. Structure will be built of brick and concrete and practically fire-proof.

Reports received by Kansas City grain dealers last week indicate a decrease in the Oklahoma wheat acreage. It is not believed, however, that the reduction will be in proportion to that in Kansas. Advices from Northern Texas indicate an enlarged area to the bread cereal.

W. H. Marshall, of the W. H. Marshall Commission Co., Kansas City, has purhased the Board of Trade membership of the late Mason Gregg. Price was $4,500. Mr. Marshall was formerly secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and has been in the local grain business for several months.

Kansas City grain men report inquiries for corn from Iowa. The superior quality of corn in Kansas and Missouri this year is expected to bring a demand from the Northwest. Two years ago, after the drouth of 1913, the Northwest shipped corn into Kansas, some even coming from Minnesota at that time.

O. C. Brown, Missouri salesman for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, has resigned to succeed W. A. Johannes as general salesman for the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan. Mr. Johannes recently left the Concordia mill to join the Central Mills Co., organized at Kansas City by R. L. Thomson, former salesmanager of the Southwestern Milling Co.

W. L. Eastlake, of the Armour Packing Co., and J. F. Kendig, of the Kendig Brokerage Co., Kansas City, have taken over the local cereal mill of the Atlas Oats Co. and will operate it as the Atlas Cereal Co. New machinery is being installed and the mill will be generally overhauled. It will have capacity of 1,000 bbls. of corn goods daily and 350 bbls. of rolled oats. C. A. Davis, head of the Atlas Oats Co., will retire from the business altogether. The new owners will make an active selling campaign this winter.

Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, issued a statement last week expressing regret over the failure of live stock feeders to appreciate the value of kafir corn and sister sorghum crops, declaring that they are equal to corn in value, but not bringing equal prices on the open market. F. M. Corbin, of B. C. Christopher & Co., was led by this statement to come out with a declaration that farmers are careless in marketing the new grains, selling it dirty, trashy and spoiled. Last year, according to Mr. Corbin, only 40 per cent of the crop was merchantable. Manchuria is selling the grain on the Pacific Coast in good condition and clean, shipping it in bags across the Pacific Ocean. This has affected the demand from the Southwest.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 15, 1915.

Mills all report a better demand for flour from all sections of the country, with increased sales to the Central and Eastern states. There has been lots of inquiries from the East and Southeast, also from abroad, and the next week should see mills all over the state running full time. Practically all the mills in the southern half of the state are running full time, and with the increased wheat receipts from the country will be able to continue running full time the rest of this month on orders booked to date. Good Kansas patents and well-established brands are bringing from $5.40 to $5.50 delivered Missouri River rate points.

The cash wheat situation remains about the same as last week, with the exception that receipts have increased. In Wichita they were the largest on this year's crop, totaling 545, against 461 a year ago.

Mills report that the wheat coming in is strong in gluten and, while it takes considerable more to make a barrel of flour, the flour is stronger than last year and the flour is giving excellent satisfaction. Local mills have been taking most of the wheat so far. Receipts have not been large enough for mills to put away any great supply, and the same is true all over the state, and unless country receipts increase in the near future mills will not be able to store ahead and will have to buy as they need it from various markets. Exporters continue to take an occasional car, but have practically dropped out of the market in this section, owing to the large premium that has existed on cash wheat.

The feed situation is in a rather strange predicament. Bran is almost a drug on the market and is bringing from 85c to 88c, basis Kansas City rate points, and mills are being able to store some. The opposite is true of shorts. They are in big demand and mills report they are unable to keep up with sales and are selling all they can make in mixed cars and at good prices, ranging from $1.20 to $1.35, basis Missouri River rate points.

Notes.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to grant the railroads a rehearing in the rate increases in Western Classification territory in I. & S. Docket 555.

A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Milling Co., and H. H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, stopped off in Wichita on their way to St. Louis. They report business as being good and mills running full time.

Among the millers visiting in Wichita the past week were: T. C. Thatcher, manager of the Oklahoma City Milling & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City; B. R. Neal, manager of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas; A. J. Hunt, of the New Era Mills Co., and H. H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City; R. F. Teichgraeber, of the City Mills at Emporia.

J. R. Haley, of Fairview, Ok., who has recently disposed of his interest in the Fairview Milling Co. to the Home Builders' Protective Association, motored to Wichita the last of the week. Mr. Haley says the mill will be in charge of L. R. Hinkle, who was interested in the mill before it was sold. The Home Builders' Association is composed of wealthy farmers and merchants, and they announce that they intend to pay all the market will allow for farm products, giving the stockholders every possible chance to get their mill products at a reasonable price and allow every farmer who wants to become a stockholder to do so. Mr. Haley has not made any arrangements as to what he intends to do, but it is likely he will become interested with some mill or go into the grain business in the near future.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the various organizations in the Southwest a rehearing on the minimum weight of grain products in Kansas City Dec. 22, 1915, to be held in the Federal Building before Examiner Dow. The petition was prepared and presented to the commission by the Southwestern Millers' League, Kansas City Millers' Club, Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and St. Joseph Commercial Club. The case will be tried on the grounds of discrimination wholly and millers look for a victory. A conference of the parties interested was held in Kansas City the last of the week to line up the case and prepare evidence so as not to work at cross purposes and prepare the same line of evidence as the others were preparing. C. V. Topping, secretary and traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers' League, will appear for the Southwestern millers. R. D. Sangster, traffic manager of the Kansas City Commercial Club, will appear for Kansas City and W. I. Sterling, of the Southwestern Milling Co., will appear for Kansas City millers. W. H. Marshall will appear for Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications for registration have been filed and acted on and after the expiration of 30 days will be duly registered unless objections are entered. Any one claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, applied to similar goods, may file an opposition within the above time. The Patent Office will then determine the ownership of the mark and grant registration to the one legally entitled.

For further information concerning trademarks apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, solicitor for registration of trademarks, Bond building, Washington, D. C.

NORTHLAND CHIEF—Used on wheat flour since April 25, 1914. Applicant: G. W. Van Dusen & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Serial No. 81,504.

CREAM ALASKA—Used on wheat flour since March 18, 1914. Applicant: Wheat Meal Company, Le Mars, Ia. Serial No. 81,883.

TRICORN—Used on a prepared food for horses, cattle sheep and poultry since 1906. Applicant: Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind. Serial No. 86,763.

CORNOLA—Used on a prepared food for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry since Feb. 3, 1908. Applicant the same as for No. 86,763. Serial No. 86,765.

PRAIRIE BLOSSOM — Used on wheat flour since Aug. 2, 1888. Applicant: Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill. Serial No. 87,116.

SHUR-PLEEZ—Used on scratch feed, baby-chick feed and a mash horse feed since December, 1912. Applicant: Ritter-Hennings Co., Louisville, Ky. Serial No. 87,227.

PICTURE OF A BABY playing with a bag of flour. Used on wheat flour since June 7, 1915. Applicant: Thornton & Chester Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Serial No. 87,510.

EGGRAIN—Used on poultry food since May 15, 1915. Applicant: Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash. Serial No. 88,538.

A. & T.'s BEST—Used on wheat flour since 1907. Applicant: Elm Grove Milling Co., Elm Grove, W. Va. Serial No. 88,778.

HIMARK—Used on wheat flour since Oct. 13, 1909. Applicant: The G. W. Kennedy Milling Co., Shelbyville, Ind. Serial No. 88,807.

ROSOVE—Used on rye flour since 1909. Applicant: Morris Rosenfeld, New York, N. Y. Serial No. 89,037.

NORMA—Used on wheat flour since Aug. 4, 1914. Applicant: The Rowland Co., Athens, Ga. Serial No. 89,086.

The farmers and business men of Scottsbluff, Nev., are organizing a stock company to build and operate a 150-bbl. flour mill. Ed. Sitz will manage the business for the company.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1915.

The Chicago market was rather mixed last week. Compared with the preceding week, the demand has been, on the whole, quieter, but that comes largely from inability of the mills to accept orders for nearby delivery and the disposition of buyers, when they can contract for deferred shipment only, to consider present quotations as too high. The orders booked came from wide territory and were placed by jobbers and carload buyers. Bakers, being well supplied to Jan. 1, were little heard from.

Up to the moment the mills appear to have been selling flour as fast as they could make it, and they have, therefore, at the present time about as many orders on their books as they had in September. The problem with them heretofore has been to get the flour out fast enough to satisfy customers, and in their inability to come up to expectations in this regard they are all in the same situation.

Most of the Northwestern mills experienced a considerable falling off in flour sales last week. Receipts continue to run heavy, and, while there were cases of mills selling their output, the majority lacked considerable of doing that well. The strong pressure for flour to be shipped promptly remains very much in evidence. However, the mills quite generally are sold ahead for all of November and many through December, and, though tempting prices are bid by buyers for quick shipment, the mills are compelled to reject most of these proposals. Northwestern fancy clear is rather slow sale, and some mills are offering it freely. First clear is in very good demand and prices are firmly held. Some mills are sold ahead on second clear and are asking stiff prices for that grade of flour, although others have it to offer for quick shipment.

Reports from the Southwest show a goodly volume of business on the books of the mills in that section, and large quantities shipped daily. Most of this flour is sold for quick shipment and very few Southwestern mills appear to have consummated any appreciable volume of sales for deferred shipment. Patents are in good demand and bringing reputable values. First clear offerings are liberal. There has been a decided decrease in the call for Southwestern flours during the past 10 days, owing to the fact that about two-thirds of the flour coming into this market from the Southwest arrives in an unsound condition, and, as this condition seems to be general with all mills in this section, buyers are extremely chary of Southwestern flours at the moment.

The rye market is very firm. Patent white rye is in strong demand and bringing good values. A large quantity of rye grain sold for export during the week had a tendency toward stiffening prices. The demand for the darker grades of rye is also very strong and none of this grade is accumulating at the present time.

Soft winter wheat flours were somewhat easier the past week. Both patents and straights were offered more freely and at lower prices. Soft wheat clears are very scarce and the occasional car that comes into this market is quickly grabbed up at fancy prices.

The durum market is pratically unchanged. There is hardly a durum mill in the country in position to make further sales prior to Jan. 1. However, the past week witnessed some substantial sales of durum for shipment between January and June, 1916.

The millfeed market is inclined to be slow. The heavy production of the mills is filling the demand, although the market itself is showing a fairly good undertone.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the export situation of last week. It is believed an order was placed by the French government, and, while the estimates that were rumored—1,000,000 bbls.—may be, as such rumors are apt to be, somewhat exaggerated, yet it is reiterated in usually well informed circles that a big order was placed and that it was distributed among mills in the spring wheat section. It is a known fact that since the report gained publicity there has been a noticeable increase in country mill buying of cash wheat and futures in the local market, which is clearly reflective of new business.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, new, $4.90@5; first clear, new, $4.50@4.70; second clear, $3.25@3.50.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.80@5; straight, $4.60@4.90; clear, $4.25@4.50.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.80@4.90; clear, $4.30@4.40.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5; straight, $4.50@4.60; clear, $3.80@4; No. 1 semolina, $5.20@5.30; No. 2 semolina, $5.10@5.20.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19.75@20; middlings, $20; red dog, $25.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.10@5.40; dark, $4.30@4.60.

St. Louis Notes.

A new brick warehouse is being erected by the Gattermeir Milling Co., of California, Mo.

The Farmers' Grain Elevator Co., of Roseville, Ill., has been incorporated with capital stock of $15,000.

J. T. Rigsbey, grain shipper of Macoupin, Ill., stated on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange that there was considerable Hessian fly in the early-sown wheat and wheat acreage had been reduced, owing to the drouth.

The Exchange Elevator, of St. Louis, having been withdrawn as a regular elevator under the rules of the Merchants' Exchange, has been declared irregular for grain deliveries on and after Nov. 10 by the exchange. The elevator is under the management of the C. H. Albers Commission Co.

George S. Milnor, secretary of the Sparks Milling Co., of Alton, was the speaker at the weekly noonday luncheon of the Alton merchants. Mr. Milnor showed that Alton is the fourth city in production of flour in the United States, being exceeded only by Minneapolis, Kansas City and New York. The Sparks Milling Co. and the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. turn out over a million bbls of flour a year.

W. J. Thurman, who recently purchased the property of the Missouri & Kansas Grain Co., at Neosho, Mo., has organized a new grain company which has been incorporated under the name of the Thurman-Davis Grain Co., with capital stock of $25,000. D. F. Stout has been elected president; J. W. Linney, vice-president; C. E. Davis, secretary and treasurer; W. J. Thurman, general manager. The new company is making several improvements on the Neosho plant and will erect an elevator at Hume, Mo. They will operate at 16 stations between Neosho and Kansas City, conducting a wholesale grain and feed business.

The Savannah Milling Co., Savannah, Ga., has been incorporated. The incorporators are Fred G. Beckmann, J. C. Slater, Herbert S. Traub, Frank F. Traub, H. S. Harden and John W. Rourk.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., New Underwood, S. D., incorporated with capital of $5,000. Incorporators, Lucius B. Judson, Howard H. Pinney, Guy Bailey and others.

The Imnel Feed & Milling Co., Canal Dover, O., burned out. Loss is $110,000. The plant will be rebuilt.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 15, 1915.

Flour sales during the past week are reported good, and possibly at no time have the mills here turned out more flour. Quotations range from $5.20 in Omaha to $5.80 for best patents in cotton.

Reports still continue to come in that a large proportion of the wheat now being delivered is unfit for milling purposes, and that the early-threshed wheat stored in bins by farmers is hot and musty. Receipts of wheat in this market have been large and elevators now hold 601,000 bus., as against 1,085,000 bus. a year ago.

Millfeed is lower and the demand slow. Offers to jobbers are plentiful—far more than the trade can absorb—and offers have dropped to $16 to $16.60 per ton for bran, sacked, and $20 to $21.40 for shorts.

The United States National Bank has compiled the following figures, as reported from 1,675 banks and elevators in Nebraska, as summary of its annual state crop report:

Corn, 229,041,526 bus.; value, $137,424,916. Wheat, 71,694,890 bus.; value, $68,110,146. Oats, 69,817,908 bus.; value, $24,436,268. Total value for all products of the state, $377,211,849, which is $50,000,000 greater than the same products in 1914.

The Omaha Grain Exchange elected J. T. Buchanan, H. L. Olsen and C. E. Mesmonger as directors.

F. L. Cowgill, president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., will become a member of the commission firm of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—$5.20; straight, $4.80@5. State mills—Patent (cotton sacks), $5.40@5.80; straight, $5.20@5.60.

Millfeed—Bran (in 100-lb. sacks), $16@16.60; shorts, $20@21.40. State mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $24.

Nebraska Notes.

The contract for building a new flour mill at Dodge, Neb., has been awarded to the R. M. VanNess Construction Co., of Omaha.

The new flour mill at Chappell, Neb., has been started by the Farmers' Elevator Co. C. F. Bliss is the miller. The mill is of 25 bbls. capacity.

W. M. Bruce, formerly in the milling business, and for many years a leading grain man in Western Nebraska, died at his home at Bertrand last week.

The Crete Mills "Open House."

At a meeting of the Congregational Club of Crete, Neb., the subject of "Milling" was discussed by H. A. Butler, head of the department of the Crete Mills. He gave, in a clear, definite and instructive manner, the main facts in the history of the development of milling from the time when our ancestors pounded the grain in a mortar down to the present time of the highly developed expensive machinery found in the mill.

The kinds of wheat and their value for flour were discussed. In this connection it was learned that Canada is rapidly gaining on the United States in the yearly output of wheat products and is likely soon to surpass this country. This is due to the immense wheat area of the Northwest.

Under the head of "Essentials of a Good Location for a Mill," it was learned that transportation facilities, including freight rates, was one of the most important.

As an illustration of the rate question it was maintained that the rate to Liverpool from Missouri River points, about 4,000 miles, is the same on all wheat products as it is to Denver, 500 miles—that is, 30 cents per hundredweight. It is only the superior product of some of the Nebraska mills, due to careful selection of wheat and scientific milling, that enables the output to compete with the products of localities having better transportation rates.

After Mr. Butler had answered all the questions propounded by the housewives as to qualities and grades of flour, and the questions of several leading farmers who were present, he successfully replied to the many legal points raised by Attorney Brown, such as bleaching, weight, pure food phases and others.

The club adjourned to the Crete Mills office, where A. L. Johnson was in charge of an exhibit of the various processes of manufacture as carried on in the Crete Mills, of which he is principal owner. Here were shown by the products all the steps from the wheat in wagon to the finished articles ready for the consumer.

All the party then were shown over the mill and the use of various machines explained. Upon returning to the office each was presented with a full-sized package of Victor pancake flour.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1915.

The local flour salesmen and flour brokers, who sell direct from the mills, are complaining about three Minnesota mills who have been offering their so-called high patent in this market around $5 sacks Philadelphia, for shipment up to July. They did not took much flour, as the buyers thought if those mills were willing to sell at such figures the mills from whom they always get lower figures from would soon sell at their regular difference under the above mills. So the only thing it did was the stoppage of selling any further flour in this market for the week.

The same mills made prices this week to the country trade for the same grade flour at $5.75 sacked. Minnesota clears are bringing around $5 in sacks from this grade of mill this week.

It is so much a matter of price in this market at this time as that buyers are satisfied to play a waiting game. They do not expect much lower figures, but money is tight here and they will buy pretty close to their wants.

Our wheat acreage this coming year will be above the crop now in the barns.

It is a hard matter to get soft Pennsylvania winters, as the farmer is still waiting for higher prices for wheat.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent basis wood)—$5.40 @5.60; straight, $5.25@5.40; clear, $5.05@5.20; low grade, in jute, $3.45 @3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.40 $5.70; straight, $5.15@5.30; clear, $4.90@5.10; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.40 @5.65; straight, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.75@5.05.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@ 5.15.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $31.50@31.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $22.50 @22.75; bran, $22.25@22.75; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $23.25 @23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50 @26.50; bran, $22.75@23.25.

Notes.

John C. Heckman, of Pittsburg, Pa., died aged 56 years. Mr. Heckman has been selling flour in that territory for about 40 years.

The grist mill built in 1782 and operated since on the Little Beaver river in western Pennsylvania, owned by the Watt Bros., burned last week. Loss about $5,000.

The following were visitors to the Philadelphia 'change lately: G. A. Hill, J. D. Creffee, R. A. Schuster and O. C. Egan, of Chicago; W. M. Blackley, of Omaha; John Ball, J. Thomas Nicholson and A. S. Baker, of Jacksonville, Fla.; J. Armstrong, of Kansas City, Mo.; C. L. Newcomb, of Denver, Colo.; G. E. Howe, of Wauscon, Ohio; Howard W. Adams, of Minneapolis.

Alfred J. Medlar, aged 81 years, died this week. Mr. Medlar was the original owner of the Medlar Biscuit Co., a firm at one time who had the largest output of crackers in the country. He has been retired about eight years. He was a great lover of horses and always had good ones and owned at times some of the fastest trotters in the States.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1915.

There has been diminished activity in demand for flour at the local mills during November, this condition having continued the past week. Shipping instructions have not been coming in as large volume as the millers would like to see, and stocks have been gradually increasing. With the increase noted, stocks are now only about up to the normal basis, and if buyers will send in shipping directions the situation will be very satisfactory.

The general tone of flour has been steady to a shade easier the past week. Wheat ruled about steady, with No. 2 red quoted $1.24@1.25, and No. 3 red $1.18@1.20. There continues a liberal movement of wheat from the West, and stocks at Nashville showed material increase last week.

Commission men report demand for Kansas City and Minneapolis flour light, with prices showing but slight change.

Wheat bran continues to show steady tone, with active demand. Middlings show no improvement, with dull demand, and easy tone to prices.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton) —Best patents, $5.75; standard, $5.55; half patents, $5.45; low grades, $4.75@ 5; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $4.90@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.30@5.50.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $25@26.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Stocks of flour at the end of the week at Nashville amounted to 48,000 bbls., against 44,500 bbls. at the end of the preceding week.

W. L. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind., was in Nashville last week on his way to Atlanta. Mr. Sparks said he finds business quiet in the Southeast.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 266 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 532,500 bus.; corn, 57,700 bus.; oats, 895,450 bus.

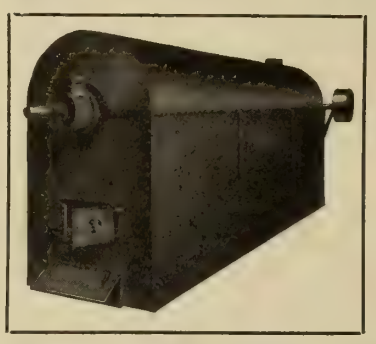
No advice has been received here on the result of the application for an injunction against the North Carolina law levying a tax on bleached flour The suit was brought by several Southeastern millers.

The Riverdale Milling Co. will rebuild its plant, which was destroyed by fire. The burning of the old plant caused a loss estimated at $8,000. The plant was owned T. B. Campbell and operated by John Brogden.

J. B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association; C. T. Joyce, feed inspector of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, and J. W. Sample, state chemist, will go to Washington this week to attend the meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials.

The flour mills of Larned Davis at Bethpage, Tenn., were burned, causing a loss of about $5,000; insurance $3,000. The plant was built in 1897 by J. M. Dalton at a cost of $10,000. There was a loss of 1,500 bus. of wheat belonging to J. L. Harris, C. R. Boren and J. B. McKee, with no insurance. The mill had a stock of grain and products amounting to about $500.

Use Direct Heat for Drying



It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
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Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1915.

Flour trade is active and the main feature is the scarcity of stock. The lack of flour in some large Eastern centers is reported to be giving some alarm, and it is occasioned by the heavy movement of freight over the railroads, as well as an actual shortage of flour. The warehouses are getting no accumulation of supplies and all the flour coming in by boat is shipped promptly. Local mills have plenty of business and are well sold up for November. Mills here have not been looking for export business to any extent, for they have a large number of domestic orders.

The millfeed trade is light and the market is unsettled, with not much change in price reported. Local mills are turning out an unusually heavy stock of feed and offerings are large from outside. Some jobbers report a fair demand for standard middlings, which are now only a little above bran in price. The gluten feed market is quiet. Prices have been advanced $1 a ton.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6@6.25 in wood; clear, $5; low grade, $4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.50 @5.75; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.25@ 5.55 in cotton; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.85@5.15.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21; standard middlings, $21.50; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.45.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Gleber & Lillibridge are among the flour concerns exhibiting at the Buffalo Grocers' Pure Food Show this week, representing the Pratt Mills, Pratt, Kan.

Charles C. Smith, who was formerly with the Bemis Bros. Bag Co. in western Michigan, is now looking after the company's business in western New York and northern Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Buffalo.

Reports of big export orders for France have not reached local millers, except through the newspapers. One of them who ought to know, says he doubts such orders, but he knows that Greece has been placing orders here.

The wheat receipts by lake have for several weeks run close to 2,000,000 bus. a day, seven days in the week, and they would have exceeded that amount some weeks, but for the holding up of vessels by storms. This port has received 64,000,000 bus. of grain in 41 days.

Visitors to the city lately included Charles Rhines, of Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, and William A. Stetson, of the Franklin Mills, Batavia. Corn Exchange visitors were the following: R. H. Davidson, Evansville, Ind.; A. M. Cooke, Syracuse; L. A. Morey and M. Levine, New York; John S. Sloan and F. H. Godfrey, Olean.

Lake flour lines are keeping very quiet. They will finish this season and will then wait for further developments. The difficulty is a sort of a three-cornered one. The lines themselves hope to be reinstated in the business next season, but a second party is trying to establish a monster new line which will cover the whole trade, and a third party merely wishes to see the business taken out of railroad control.

A report comes from New York that bakers and other flour users are getting alarmed over a prospective flour famine. In regard to this a Buffalo miller said that he didn't think there was much cause for alarm. He had not received any urgent orders from that market. He was more inclined to think that the difficulty arose from two other causes. There is congestion of all sorts of freight in New York on account of the stoppage of the Panama Canal, which makes all deliveries slow. Again the New York flour buyers are doubtless using this as another way of complaining about the late move of the railroads in cutting down free storage from ten days to two, which they would of course like to oppose in any way they can.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 15, 1915.

Flour quotations were unsettled last week, being down for a time on Monday and Tuesday and closing on Saturday with prices 10@15c per bbl. over the close of the previous week. The trade locally was not inclined to pay mills' values, but millers were independent on account of heavy demand for export and the fact that there were many sold ahead in hard spring and hard winter lower grades of flour. Local stocks were low and country stocks were at a minimum, but the trade persisted in buying in minute lots, trusting on trade conditions to force down prices within the next fortnight. Kansas mills sold heavily for European export in first clear and straight run.

The Northwestern mills opened the week quoting $5.25@5.35 for fancy patents for November-December. Mills were well sold ahead, many quoting only for January delivery. When November shipments were required a premium of five to 10 cents per bbl. was asked. Straights had a fair sale at 15c under patents. The patents closed the week Saturday with quotations of $5.30@5.50 per bbl., with straights in proportion. The Northwest was sold ahead on clear and had none to offer. Straights were also hard to get for November shipment.

Kansas mills had a busy export trade. C. B. Fox booked orders from the Allies for from 50,000 to 75,000 bbls. of first clear and 98 per cent straight-run patent at $4.50 for clear and $4.75@4.85 for straight-run. Cars were being received last week and deliveries will continue next week as well. For the local trade, Kansas mills were making little or no offerings for November shipment, but were cutting values 5@10c per bbl. for December-January. Patents opened Monday at $5@5.10, but by Saturday they had worked up to $5.20@5.30 per bbl. Some straights and clear were bought for prompt delivery and the country trade and Mexico were making strong inquiries. Straights and clears closed the week Saturday with prices in proportion to those offered for patents and a good demand.

The demand for soft winter wheat flours was better than for some time. Mills were asking 10c above values for the previous week, quoting patent at $5.50@5.60 per bbl. in cotton; straight at $5.30@5.45; extra fancy was oversold and not offered and clears were in the same condition.

Bran values were down 4@5c per 100 lbs. on account of the heavy demand for flour and sales for export through Gulf and North Atlantic ports. Quotations on Friday were $1.05@1.06 per 100 lbs. for both hard and soft wheat brans, with a light demand. The country came in for a good demand for shorts, based on quotations of $1.25@1.30 for white shorts. The call was strong for brown shorts at $1.10@ 1.15 per 100 lbs. Many new dairies are being started. It is probable that local feed dealers will stock up on both bran and shorts while prices are low.

The flour mill of Eberts Bros., at Charlestown, Ind., was destroyed by fire of unknown origin last week, with a loss of $30,000, with $19,000 insurance.

Elevator Man Makes Money Milling Flour

Mr. David Dietz, of New Salem, North Dakota, Puts in "Midget" Marvel Mill and Routs Competitors—Makes Big Profits!

Here is another case where an elevator man turns wheat into real money, turns it into good big profits by installing a "Midget" Marvel Flour Mill in connection with his elevator.

Elevator of Mr. David Dietz, New Salem, N. D.

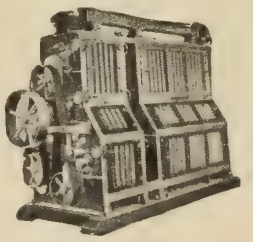
His profits run as high as $2.70 to the barrel or more than 50 cents a bushel. In fact, he paid for his mill, lock, stock and barrel in about eight months.

But Mr. Dietz is not the only elevator man who is "cashing in" with this wonderful mill. Hundreds of others all over the country are turning waste power, space, and labor into big profits with practically no increase of overhead.

And what these men are doing, you or any other red-blooded man can do. There's a big opportunity waiting for grain and elevator men in this wonderful flour-milling proposition.

It is a complete flour mill system within itself—all in one frame, requiring very little space, power or attention to operate. No wonder it pays so handsomely.

Write us today for our interesting free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," which tells all about this marvelous "Midget" Marvel Mill wonder that is revolutionizing the milling business. It gives estimates, prices, terms, etc.



The "Midget" Marvel

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc.

410 Fourth St., Owensboro, Ky.

GRINDING TESTS are being conducted by Mr. J. T. Lawler at the San Francisco Exposition in the Palace of Food Products Building, S. E. corner Court Place, with the "Baby Midget" and three "Midgets" on exhibition.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15, 1915.

Extreme dullness continued to prevail the last week in corn products. Millers say they can hardly recall a duller market than that of the last week. Some plants have been idle for more than a fortnight. In view of the weakness in the cash corn prices, prices of meal and chop were reduced.

Millers at least had plenty of unusual developments in the corn market to interest them, even while their business was dull. The trade had further reports of export workings of corn, but the most interesting development was the November report on the crop, together with inquiries here for corn for shipment into the Northwest. The government report revealed an average quality of only 50 per cent on the South Dakota crop, 69 per cent on the Nebraska crop, 35 in Minnesota, 45 in Wisconsin, 62 in Michigan and 79 in Illinois. On the other hand, the Missouri quality was reported as averaging 87 per cent, against 70 last year; Kansas, 88, against 75; Oklahoma, 93, against 67 in 1914. This means that there is a large amount of unmerchantable corn in Chicago territory and that Kansas City should have an advantage in corn products trade. Already even Iowa, with an average quality of only 48 per cent, against 91 in 1914, is inquiring in Kansas City for good corn. There is basis in these figures for hoping for an improved corn products business from this territory when the depressing effect of the large crop of corn in the South passes.

Demand in the South is almost nil so far as Kansas City is concerned, because native corn is still available in that territory, or shipments at lower prices are possible from Texas and Oklahoma than from this market.

No. 2 mixed corn chop is quoted at $1.16½ to $1.19, a decline of one to two cents for the week. Corn bran is quoted at 85c to 90c, with almost nothing moving. The sales of chop are small in volume in this immediate territory, partly because of abundant pasturage.

Cream corn meal closed at $2.65, this price being nominal. Standard meal is quoted at $2.45 nominally. The usual premium of 10c is quoted for grits over corn meal.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.60@2.65 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.70@2.90; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.16@1.19 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1915.

Demand for corn products showed considerable improvement. Prices are firmly held and no further downward tendency is anticipated.

No appreciable amount of high grade corn is looked for in this market for some time to come, due to the high moisture content.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.70 @1.75 per 100 lbs. Yellow cornmeal, $1.65 per 100 lbs., for carlot shipment.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1915.

No change has occurred in the corn products market during the past week. Only a moderate inquiry exists and sales are confined to mixed carlots. Quotations are: Hominy, $26.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $29; granulated corn, $1.70 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.70; white corn flour, $1.75.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 14, 1915.

The market is now being liberally supplied with new ear corn. With probabilities of large arrivals of new shelled corn soon the corn millers are predicting lower market. Prices eased off slightly this week. Old corn prices are off two cents, and corn products five cents. There was a good buying demand noted locally. Southern points are holding off in anticipation of a still lower market. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.35@1.40; corn chop, $1.25@1.30.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1915.

Corn has ruled steady the past week, a feature of the trade being that white, yellow and mixed are quoted the same, at 58 cents. New corn is now being ground at the mills. Corn meal has been reduced to a parity with new corn, being quoted $1.50 per 96-lb. bag, with fair demand.

New York, Nov. 15, 1915.

A routine demand only was in evidence during the week, with prices practically unchanged from last week.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.80; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.51@1.54; grits, $1.50 @1.55; flakes, $1.90.

New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1915.

Corn products were in good demand last week, especially standard meal, grits and hominy, but the market held stationary on account of the heavy differential in prices between November and December-January delivery. Orders placed were mostly in small lots, except those for levee camps, lumber and sugar commissaries and drainage camps, where stocks were low and it was impossible to wait for the deferred deliveries. The difference between immediate shipment prices and December-January quotations was between 30c and 50c. The following were quotations f. o. b. New Orleans in cotton and jute sacks, basis December-January carlots in bbl., ½-bbl. and ¼-bbls. lots: Cream meal, $3.10@3.20 per bbl.; standard meal, $2.85@2.95; grits, $3.15@3.25; hominy, $3.20 @3.30; chops, $1.30@1.35 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $25@26 per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, native, 65@66c per bu.; Western kiln-dried, 70@75c per bu., sacked.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Nov. 13, 1915.

Owing to the differential between soft and hard wheat flour gradually becoming more pronounced in favor of the latter as to cheapness, buyers are beginning to show an interest in Nebraska and other Western flour. This flour is being bought for bakers' trade and baking samples for family use are being tested. While merchants in this section are not quick to change long established brands of soft wheat flours when the difference in price warrants, they are not slow in giving the hard wheat goods a tryout with their trade.

Practically no ground feeds are being taken here at this time because of the cheapness of local grown corn, which is being sold in small quantities at $21.50 per ton and a good ground feed is worth $30. Fine quality of Johnson grass hay is to be had in this territory around $10 per ton.

Country grist mills continue to supply the corn meal and chop at prices much lower than the larger mills can quote.

Selma Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $6.35; high patent, $5.85; standard patent, $5.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (140-lb. jutes or 98-lb. cotton—Bakers' patent, $5.10; family patent, $5.25.

Millfeeds—Soft wheat shorts, 100s, $25.80; bran, 100s, $23.50; prime cottonseed meal, 7½ per cent, $30 ton.

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Halt-Tones Zinc-Etchings
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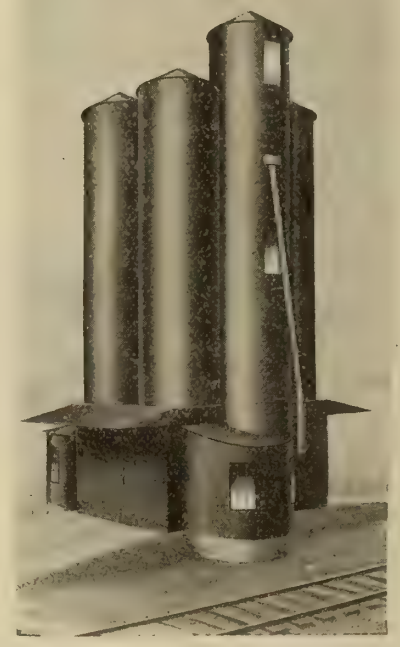

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Through the representatives of the following companies and this Department, FREE advice can be obtained regarding proper Fire Prevention.

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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
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Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
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New York

New York, Nov. 15, 1915.

Flour prices continued to be held relatively firm during the past week, which was not any inducement to the trade to make any purchases of consequence. During the first part of the week, when prices took a temporary dip, there was a scattered business done, but as a general rule buyers remained more or less disinterested. The situation on stocks at New York has been a very serious one during the past week as flour stocks were almost down to a famine basis. Spot stuff, under the circumstances, commanded a fancy premium, but owing to the fact that there is practically nothing here, the volume of business on spot stuff was exceedingly small. The flour trade still remained bearish in sentiment and feel that in the near future a break of consequence will take place which will enable them to fill their requirements for the first few months of the new year at advantageous prices and therefore they do not feel like buying at present levels.

At the end of the week, spring patent was firmly held at $5.15 to $5.35 jute for November-December-January and February shipment, and during the week there was a limited business at around $5.15. A large number of buyers were willing to make offers of some round lots of spring patent at $5 jute, but mills, except in one or two scattered instances, could not see their way to make this figure.

The situation as regards Kansas flour was rather a complex one. Some Southwestern mills were willing to sell their 95 per cent straights as low as $5 in jute, while other mills held their prices firm at $5.15 to $5.40. A limited amount of business at around $5, but by no means was there any active demand. Spring wheat clear was steadily held at $5.10 to $5.25 in wood. Kansas clear was held at $4.75 to $5 in jute, with offerings rather scarce and demand quiet.

Soft winter wheat straight was held at $5.35 to $5.50 in wood, with only a routine business in evidence.

Prices on mill feed were steadily held during the week, with a moderate demand in evidence. City bran in bulk $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $3.25@4 jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.25; clear, $4.85@5; low grade, $4.30@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.50 @5.70; straight, $5.15@5.40; clear, $4.75@5.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $22.50; flour middlings, $27.50; red dog, to arrive, $28.50; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $23; middlings, $22@32; red dog flour, $32.50.

Notes.

H. C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, London, Eng., was a visitor on 'change during the week.

The estate of the late George Postel, of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., was appraised at $138,925.01, according to an inventory filed last week by P. W. Lill, a special appraiser. According to the terms of the will, Philip and William Postel, sons, will receive $41,000 each. The remainder of the estate is divided among two daughters and the widow.

THE TERRIBLE KANSAS CYCLONE

(Continued from page 9.)

square miles of Kansas what farm lands belies the legend.

The flour milling business is the principal industry in Great Bend. The three mills destroyed were located within several blocks of each other. Great Bend has a fourth mill, that of the Barton County Flour Mills Co., a 450-bbl. mill, but this plant escaped even slight damage, for it is located on the opposite side of Great Bend from the so-called "milling district," which had been the pride of the county seat of Barton. The Hulme mill has not been very active for several years, although it has been in operation most of the time. G. H. Hulme, the owner, is more than 70 years old, and although he takes an interest in the business, he has been reducing his activities. The plant of the Walnut Creek Milling Co. was one of the most active plants in the state. The Brinkman family is the principal owner and it was in active charge of Charles Brinkman. The Moses Bros. Mills, which was one of the largest and most active of the eight mills operated by the Kansas Flour Mills Co., was numbered among the best "country" mills in Kansas. It was under the management of G. A. Merillatt. Great Bend had reason to take pride in its milling industry, for the mill buildings marked Great Bend from afar during the daytime by their height and were the only industries in the town which operated at night.

Great Bend is a fair sized town of 4,600 population and is the county seat of Barton county, which is one of the largest wheat producers in the state of Kansas. The combined milling capacity of the four mills had been rated at 2,750 bbls., of which only one is now standing, the Barton County Flour Mills Co., a 450 bbl. mill.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association has discontinued quoting "fancy" alfalfa hay. Heretofore the Kansas City market was practically the only center in the country quoting a fancy grade, as the rules of the National Hay Association make choice the highest grade for alfalfa. Because of the poor quality of the hay arriving at the Kansas City market this season, there was found to be little necessity for a fancy grade of hay. Consequently, this has been discontinued and the rules of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association are now practically the same as those of the National Hay Association. These rules are almost in general use.

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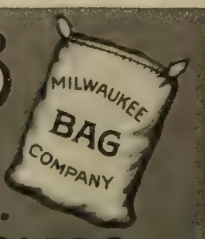

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15, 1915.

While the alfalfa meal and mixed feed market in the last week was unchanged so far as prices are concerned, a more optimistic feeling prevailed among millers and mixers. One of the influences which tended to create a better feeling was the turn in the weather, which was cooler. At the close of the week, too, reports came into the market indicating some heavy frosts in scattered portions of the South, which should stimulate commercial feed consumption in that territory.

Further improvement was evident in the quality of the receipts of meal on this market. The movement was of slightly larger volume than in the preceding week. This is attributable to the fact that mills of Kansas and other states are working on a longer schedule now than at any other time on the new crop, thanks to favorable weather. In addition, the recent active operations of mills have enabled them to fill most, if not all, of their old orders booked weeks ago. This is reflected in part by renewed interest in sales for deferred delivery. It is noticeable that deferred business generally shows a premium over prevailing quotations.

While quality is better on the whole, the best grades are not yet coming in normal proportion of the aggregate arrivals, and it is hardly likely that the trade will witness increased supplies of the best meal. The last cuttings of alfalfa are proving to be the best on the crop, and farmers, it seems, are marketing that hay more freely than their other varieties, much of which is unsalable in commercial centers.

On the Kansas City hay market receipts of alfalfa increased to the largest total since last April. Prices generally held steady, and the market gave indications of having reached the bottom on the new crop. Oklahoma hay was included in the receipts, but most of the surplus from that state is going to the South. Kansas is the principal seller, with a little coming here from Colorado and Nebraska. Choice is plentiful and in best demand, while the lowest grades are still moving slowly.

In the mixed feed trade good buying was reported by nearby states. Some mixers even claim that the demand from nearby states is of larger volume than a year ago, although the trade as a whole has not yet reached the activity manifest at this time in 1914. With pasturage available, together with an abundance of roughage, commercial feed consumption is not of heavy volume. Prices were quoted by mixers at practically the same level as a week ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$23@26.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12@13; standard. $9@11.50; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15. 1915.

Few changes were recorded in the alfalfa meal and mixed feed trade in the local market during the past week. Prices had a steady tone during the entire period. Volume of sales was the same as in the preceding week, but was less than for the corresponding period last year. Alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers are still optimistic about the future, but are not doing much for deferred shipment at this time. However, inquiry from the South and the Southeast is active and although the percentage of sales made on inquiries is smaller than usual, mixers declare that this is a favorable sign and is a reason for optimism.

Supplies of alfalfa meal continue to show improvement, an increase of No. 1 grade in the receipts being a development. Choice is still very scarce and commands a premium of more than $2 per ton over No. 1. The premium of No. 1 over No. 2 is narrowing and is less than $2 per ton now. Early in the season it amounted to more than $2.50 per ton, while choice has sold as high as $7 per ton over No. 2. Idaho meal continues to show up best in quality. Colorado and Wyoming shipments to this market seldom grade better than No. 1 and consist mostly of No. 2.

Mixed feed demand is mostly one of single carlot orders for quick shipment. Mixers are booking some alfalfa molasses feed and grain mixed alfalfa feeds for movement after Jan. 1, but the volume of this business is considerably lighter than a year ago. Buyers in the cotton states are rather disinterested at this time, because of the large supply of local feedstuffs, which is reducing amount of commercial feeds necessary to fill local requirements.

Sales of alfalfa mixtures to local and Eastern sections are satisfactory for this period of the year. This business probably absorbs a large part of the current output of mixed feed manufacturers. Demand from the East is to a large extent for alfalfa molasses feed. Grain mixtures are also being taken by large markets.

Choice is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags; No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 14, 1915.

The alfalfa products market showed a firmer tone, owing to the better inquiry for all descriptions. Prices are up 50c. The Southern territory was the principal factor on the market here and numerous carlot sales were reported. The local buyers took hold rather sparingly. Hay prices are also off. Alfalfa meal showed the best demand. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $25.50@26; mixed feed, $23.50@24.50; molasses feed, $26.50@27.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1915.

The alfalfa market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Pasturage is still good through the state and consumers are buying little feed. The hay market has shown a decline, so that prices are easy at present. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22 per ton f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $24.50 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $26.50.

New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1915.

Demand for hay and mixed feeds was better last week than for some time, but it was confined to small lots, except in the large contracts placed for mule transports for the Allies. Heavy deliveries of native hay, lespedeza, alfalfa and prairie choked the freight sheds last week, keeping down all but choice alfalfa and timothy grades from $1 to $2 per ton. Mixed feeds also had competition from the paille fine grass mixed feeds put on the market, but held their own with particular feeders. Prices varied little from the previous week.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Phoenix Alfalfa Mills Inc., has been completed. They have taken over the assets of the Arizona Alfalfa Mill Co. They plan to start operating the plant in a short time. The officers of the new company are as follows: Frank McCreary, president; Leo Goldman, vice president; M. D. Novinger, vice president; Joe Melczer, treasurer; C. L. Nabors, secretary; Levi Young, director; J. R. Bradshaw, director.

From a very bad beginning, factors now would indicate that the alfalfa milling industry will have a very satisfactory wind-up of their season. Conditions throughout the milling sections are much improved now and are almost near perfection. Demand for meal has been maintained and mills now able to run full time are not finding any difficulty in disposing of their output, particularly if a fair per cent of their meal will grade No. 1 or better, No. 2 meal being somewhat of a drag on the market.

Alfalfa meal milling conditions in Kansas are better at this time than at any date on this crop. With the past month practically a rainless period, mills have been able to purchase dry hay and operate on full time schedules without any difficulty. Farmers have been fairly free sellers and have shown a preference in favor of mills. Consequently, mills in Kansas and Oklahoma have been favored in the past month with almost ideal operating conditions. Demand has also been very active, in fact most mills have been behind on orders and are still shipping meal out on contracts made more than a month ago. Some mills are as much as 60 days behind on shipping orders.

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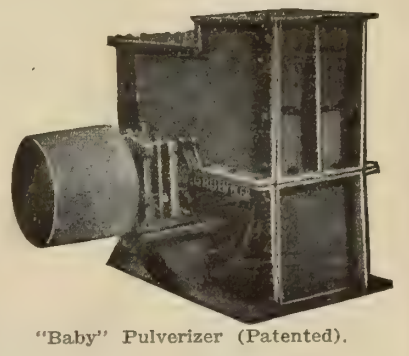
For mills with a local custom feed business. Grinds and pulverizes Wheat Bran, Corn Bran, Screenings and all kinds of Grain at a 30 per cent power saving. All our machines are equipped with heavy duty self-aligning ball-bearings.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Rates that can't be beat—for the SERVICE we give you.

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WANTED—Situation by a first-class head miller, in mill of 200 to 600 bbls. capacity, either hard or soft or blended. Age 47 years, 30 years' practical experience in the South and Southwest. Am good mechanic, have first-class references and can refer you to several successful mills of which I had charge. Missouri or Kansas preferred. Would consider nothing less than $30 per week. Write me for further and full particulars if in need of a thoroughly competent head miller, stating capacity of mill in first letter. Otto Delaporte, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager by middle aged man, now in charge of a mill running full capacity. Can sell the flour and run the business satisfactorily to stockholders. Acquainted with the best trade in the South and East and command some business. Would want a personal interview at the mill before engaging. Adress Box 316, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent miller, to take charge as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Am a married man, 30 years of age. Guarantee my work to give satisfaction. State capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address Henry R. Cellar, Barnard, Kan.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a few applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. J. A. Wells, Secretary, West Salem, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Fifty-bbl. steam power flour and corn mill. Built new 1911. Established trade, doing a good custom and merchant business. Storage for 10,000 bus. grain. Located in good farming section, can buy your supply of wheat at mill door. For good reasons we want to sell, and will be glad to give full description, price and terms to those who REALLY want to buy. P. O. Box 33, Whitesburg, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly practical miller; lifetime experience; would work second in large mill; Missouri or Arkansas preferred. Married; strictly sober. Can come on 30 days' notice. Addess Robert P. Howard, Grand Island, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED — Salesmen calling on milling, grain and allied trades will find the TOLLOMETER a most profitable side line. The only specially designed device on the market for checking long distance telephone bills. Automatically checks telephone companies' charges; allows for cut-outs and interruptions; makes it possible to use up every second of time charged for. Hundreds of milling, grain and other firms report reduction of 25 per cent in long distance charges through its use. Saves its only cost every 30 days. Small, compact and easily carried. No investment or detail work connected with its sale. Liberal profits. Write for our excellent proposition. The Tollometer Selling Corporation, Forestville, Conn.

MILLS FOR SALE.

125 BARREL MILL FOR SALE—Plant in good running order. Everything you could want in a mill. Plenty of wheat at mill door (spring and winter). Located on two railroads. If you want a good mill it will pay you to investigate our offer. Box 321, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MILL WANTED—A 960-acre ranch located in Custer County, Neb., to exchange for mill. Price, $18,000. Enc. $7,000. Address Thos. D. Taylor, Broken Bow, Neb.

FOR SALE—Bonner Springs Flour Mill, Bonner Springs, Kan.; 100-bbl. capacity; condition good. Will sell to highest bidder at great sacrifice Nov. 19, 1915. Write David J. Smith, Public Administrator, Kansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill of 30-bbl. capacity, rye or buckwheat. Three runs of stones, two for flour and one for feed. Never-failing stream, 12-foot head, good log dam; water power can be improved to 250 h. p. On the Central New England Railway, freight depot on mill property. Property contains three acres of ground, very good house, mill building, barn, coal shed, wagon scales, all in excellent condition. Address Henry Buerman, Gallatinville, N. Y.

An order for 5,000 bbls. of flour for the Allies in Europe was received by the Akin-Erskine Milling Co., of Evansville, Ind.

The Railroad Commission of Mississippi has issued an order in the case of the Jackson Board of Trade for lower rates on grain, grain products, etc., including flour, between Vicksburg and Meridian, instructing the Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. to establish a rate of three cents per 100 lbs. on all grains, including flour, in lieu of the eight-cent rate now in effect.

Alex Walker, of Lancaster, Ky., has sold a two-third interest in his flour mill and electric light plant to W. B. Lee and John Hicks. The transfer will be made on Jan. 1, 1916.

A. J. Crawford, Bevier, Mo., flour and feed, destroyed by fire.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.
Branch Office: Room 52 McGill Bld., Washington, D. C.

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1858

"There's Quality about where the Cat peeps out"

BOSTON·ST.LOUIS·MINNEAPOLIS·OMAHA·NEW ORLEANS·SAN FRANCISCO
INDIANAPOLIS·KANSAS CITY·MEMPHIS·SEATTLE·WINNIPEG

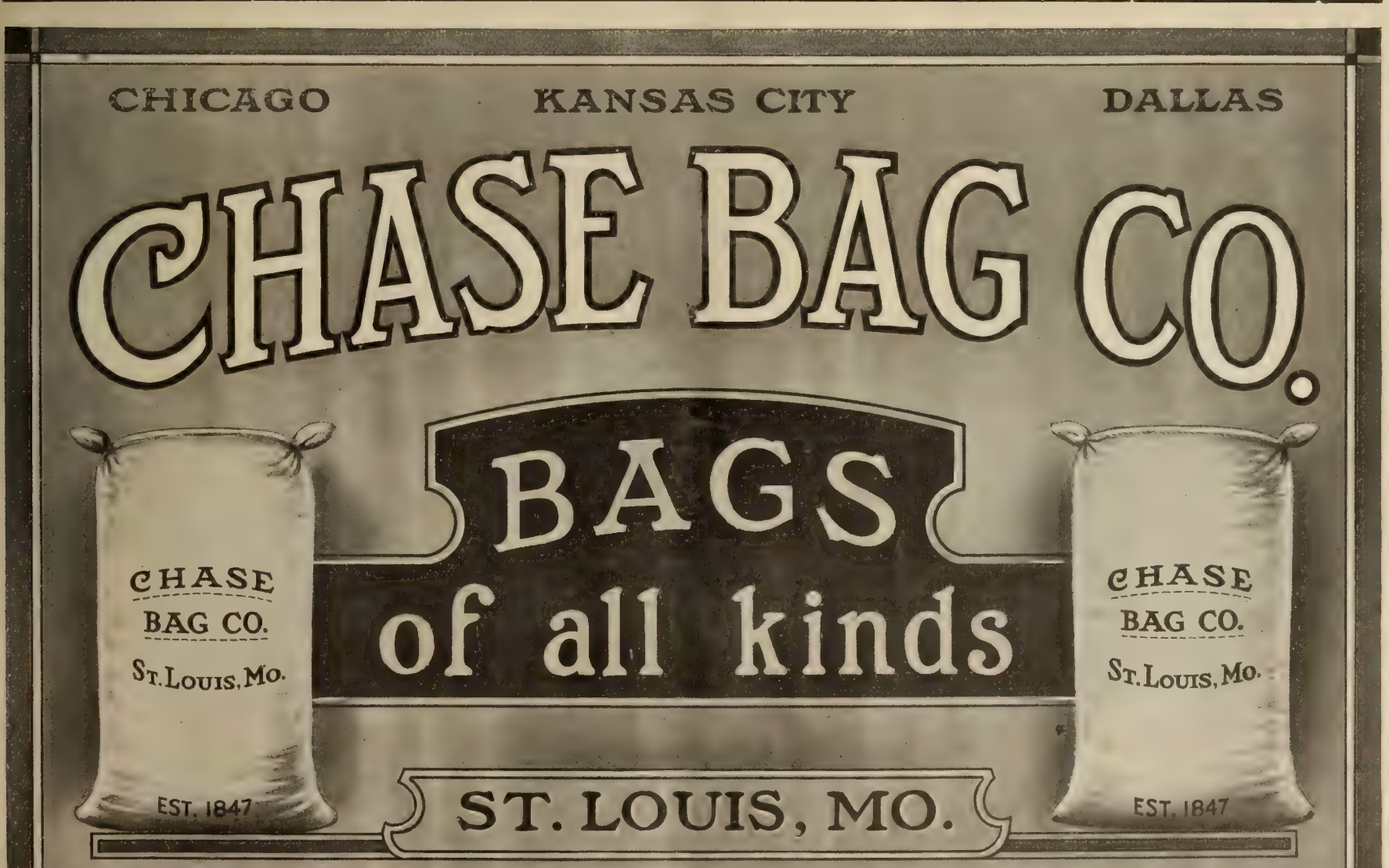
HAVE you ever talked to the large bakers about their experience with new wheat flour? If you will inquire into the matter, you will find that the majority, if not all of them, have learned that new wheat flour treated by the Alsop Electrical Process is greatly improved for bread making purposes.

Some of the largest bakers in St. Louis and Kansas City have publicly testified to the fact that they would not now try to make bread from new wheat flour unless it had been aged and conditioned by the Electrical Process.

Any flour is improved by this wonderful process, but it is indispensable on new wheat flour. It is, therefore essential to your best success in the milling business.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



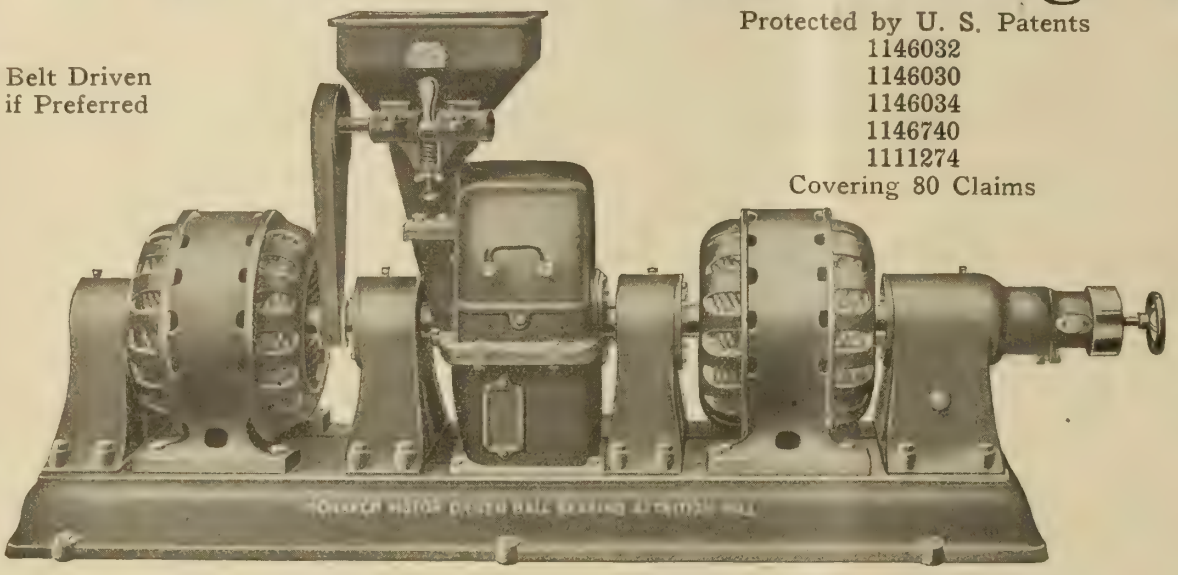
Don't Divest Your Money of Its Earning Power

By applying it to the purchase of a feed grinder which has "imitation" as its base, "copying" for a superstructure and "resemblance" for a recommendation.

Invest it—for greater efficiency—more profit—continuous satisfaction—guaranteed dividends—and unqualified success—which accompany the purchase of the Original Ball Bearing Feed Grinder.

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Belt Driven if Preferred



Protected by U. S. Patents
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Covering 80 Claims

There can be and is but one original—and one best.

Imitators might just as well try to duplicate the masterpiece of the artist by stealing his brushes and colors—as to attempt to duplicate the efficiency and money-making and saving qualities of the Monarch, by copying its design.

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill is a blending of brains and experience—a proven prime factor in supplying the modern miller with satisfied customers, adequate profits and unquestioned and permanent prestige.

We are ready with the proof. Write for Catalog D No. 115.

The sooner the better and no cost or obligation to you.

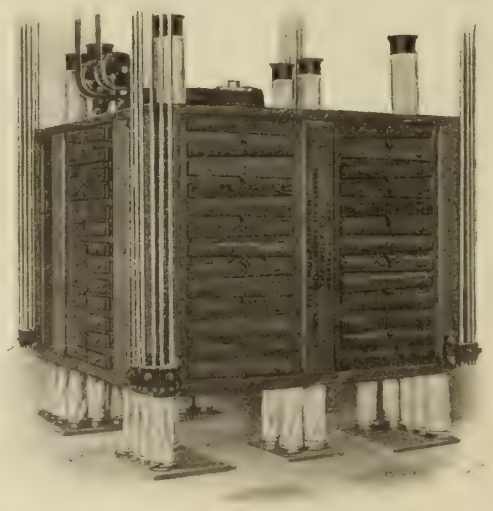
DON'T BUY AN IMITATION

Sprout, Waldron & Company

Mill Builders and Furnishers

Chicago Office, No. 9 S. Clinton St.

Main Office and Works, Muncy, Pa., P. O. Box 322



THE Wolfsifters that have been installed in the many mills during the past year will be giving splendid service in those very same mills many years hence. For Wolfsifters are permeated with the basic principles that insure long and loyal service—the kind of service that you are looking for.

You will find Bulletin No. 100 packed full of interesting descriptive matter. Send for it.

THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Pa.

WESTERN OFFICE: 203-4 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MILL BUILDERS

For nearly four decades The Wolf Company has been actively engaged in the business of building flour mills.

Our career has been attended by constant development, the results of which are an organization, facilities, experience and judgment of paramount value to every branch of the milling industry.

Planning, designing, furnishing, building and remodeling are all components of Wolf Service.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
209 Postal Building

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
416 Merchants Exchange Building

Volume Twenty-six | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1915 | Number Twenty-Six

The Morris Grain Drier

will dry your wet grain and put in condition for storage or milling.

We dry grain uniformly and put it in ***better physical condition*** than any other drier made.

Write us for particulars.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the Howard Comparative Baking Test.
Does Experience mean anything?
If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.

Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

"The Williams Way"

H. R. Williams Mill Supply Company

102 Massachusetts Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Are Baking Tests of Value to the miller? Almost any flour that a miller will make can be made into good bread if given right treatment. The best will give poor bread if not treated right. Our reports show what the flour is, as well as the kind of bread it makes. It can then be so used as to get results from it. Our reports on wheat tell you the kind of flour it contains. All our analyses are made by experienced workers. All feed analyses and many others are made twice to insure against error. We also make analyses of water, all kinds of food and many other things. Send us your wheats, flours and feeds or write us about any chemical work you may wish done. We have a school for those interested in milling or in baking. Write us for particulars.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Beall

THE MARK OF QUALITY

INSTALL a Beall Wheat Polisher at the tail of your present scouring system and you will be surprised at the results.

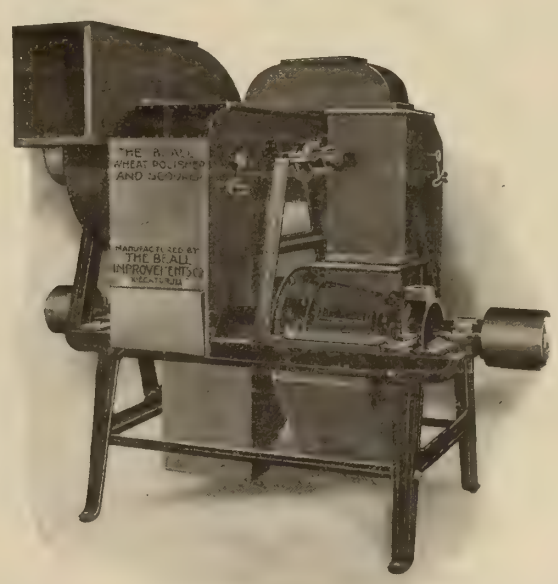
It will scour and polish up your wheat by removing fuzz and bee wing that is now going to your first break rolls.

We guarantee satisfaction, and will send any miller a Beall Wheat Polisher on thirty days trial.

Write for our latest prices. They will interest you.

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
DECATUR, ILL.

The Popular Beall Wheat Polisher



Nebraska Flour for the World

Suitable for the Baker—Satisfies the Housewife—Preferred by the Exporter. The Prime Characteristics of Nebraska Flour—High Gluten and Low Ash Content—Make It Pre-eminent

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest

Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.

Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

WOOD RIVER ROLLER MILLS,
Wood River, Neb.
A FEW CAR LOT BUYERS WANTED.

GIBBON ROLLER MILLS,
Gibbon, Neb.
"SUNBEAM," a short patent for Family Trade.

SHELTON MILLING CO.,
Shelton, Neb.
A 100-bbl. water-power mill in Western Nebraska.

ORD MILLING CO.,
Ord, Neb.
NOTHING BUT WAGON WHEAT.

THE RAVENNA MILLS,
Ravenna, Neb.
Peerless 125 Bbls. Daily. Tip Top

PIERCE MILLING CO.,
Pierce, Neb.
A new 250-bbl. Mill. An extra good flour.

NORFOLK CEREAL & FLOUR MILLS
Norfolk, Neb.
A FULL LINE OF CEREAL PRODUCTS

BLACKBURN & FURRY,
St. Edwards, Neb.
A Little Better Flour than usual. Ask for samples.

PETERSBURG MILLS,
An Up-to-Date Plant.
Ask C. G. Barnes, Albion, Neb.

VAN ACKERAN BROS.,
Cedar Rapids, Neb.
See our location. Nothing but strong wheat.

Humboldt Steam Mills

HUMBOLDT, NEB.

Manufacturers for thirty-seven years of the noted VALLEY LILY and CROWNING GLORY brands of flour. Every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. A. COOPER, Prop.

BLACK BROS.

Beatrice and Blue Springs
450 Barrels Daily.
Two Nebraska Mills of long established standing.

Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.

"Gooch's Best" made from Western Kansas and Nebraska Hard Wheat.

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

L U X U R Y

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company

Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

THE GLOBE MILLS,
Broken Bow, Neb.
A mill where they raise milling wheat, Custer County, every year, wet or dry. Capacity, 150 bbls.

Mention Milling and Grain News when writing these advertisers.

The Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Nebraska

The Elevator Roller Mills Co., Columbus, Neb., operates a 250-bbl. plant in one of the best wheat producing sections of Nebraska. The mill has a rye flour capacity of 100 bbls. and turns out 150 bbls. of wheat flour. Two active workers, Paul and Ernest Jaeggi, have the destinies of the mill in hand and they manage to keep the plant going full time a greater part of the year. The Elevator Roller Mills Co. is in position to ship mixed cars of rye flour, wheat flour and all kinds of millfeed and has developed a large business among a trade taking mixed cars of all their products. Paul Jaeggi, manager of the mill, says: "Bakers are using more and more Nebraska flour. The desirable qualities a baker wants in flour, high gluten and low ash content, are primary characteristics of the Nebraska product."

"GILT EDGE."
The Flour That Satisfies.
TECUMSEH MILLING CO.,
TECUMSEH, NEB.

FULLERTON MILLING CO.,
Fullerton, Neb.
100 Barrels Daily of Good High Grade Flour.

"PURITAN" Is a by-word for uniformity and satisfaction. All our customers know they can absolutely depend upon the quality of

"PURITAN"

Made by the largest millers in Nebraska.

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.

Schuyler, Nebr.

LEXINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

LEXINGTON, NEB.

Our new 400-barrel mill makes

"David Harum" Flour

Better than ever before

HOWELLS MILLING CO.,
Howells, Neb.
Choice Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Feed in Mixed Cars.

GREELEY MILLING CO.,
Greeley, Neb.
Dark Hard Winter Wheat Flour.

"WAY UP"
Hard Winter Wheat Flour.
COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb., G. A. Schroeder, Prop.

ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS,
Columbus, Neb.
250 Bbls. Flour. Rye Flour and Feed in Mixed Cars.

THE OAKDALE MILLS,
Oakdale, Neb.
WATER POWER. GOOD WHEAT.
A FIRST CLASS MILLER.

Our flour is invariably good and that makes it a consistent trade-builder. Ask for samples.
PLATTE CENTER MILLING CO.
Platte Center, Neb.

"KING DAVID" FLOUR
Made only by
THE IMPERIAL MILLS,
DAVID CITY, NEB.

SEWARD CITY MILLS,
Seward, Neb.
A BETTER FLOUR MADE IN A WATER POWER MILL.

WILBER & DEWITT MILLS.
A Specialty of Rye Flour.
ADDRESS WILBER, NEB.

BOZARTH BROS. & CARTER,
Hebron, Neb.
A good mill and miller insure quality of our products.

The Crete Mills

CRETE, NEB.

Two up-to-the-minute mills, operated in connection with the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill insure the high and uniform quality of VICTOR FLOUR. Good flour since 1869.

Brown Milling Co.

FREMONT, NEB.

400 Bbl. Modern Mill.

"BROWN SEAL" SHORT PATENT.

The Neligh Mills

NELIGH, NEB.

"SO-LITE"—THE PERFECT FLOUR
GET PRICES AND SAMPLES.
Mixed Cars Our Specialty.

Leading Mills of Kansas.

Foremost—
the economical FLOUR
THE PRATT MILLS
Pratt, Kansas

Count Up Your Loaves and You Will See Why
Peerless Princess Flour
Excells All Others
THE VILM MILLING CO. Wichita, Kansas

Ask Any Dealer
Who Handles
WOLF'S PREMIUM
what he thinks about it
HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.
Wolf Milling Co.
Ellinwood, Kansas

All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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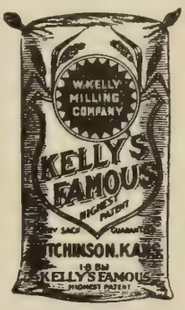
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Ask For More Details



"KELLY'S FAMOUS"
THE
Perfect Flour
Correspondence Solicited
The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.

WE GRIND ONLY
Choice Turkey Hard Wheat
TRY OUR
Western Star
AND
Golden Crest
Guaranteed pure and unbleached.
Western Star Mill Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

"Gold Bond" FLOUR
Will Please Your Customers
Central Kansas Milling Co.
Lyons, Kans.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour
Hadley Milling Company
OLATHE, KANSAS

CONNECTIONS WANTED
for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.
THE AURORA MILLS
TYLER & COMPANY,
Junction City, Kan.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR
Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.
The K. B. R. Milling Co.
MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

The Hogan Milling Co.
Capacity 600 Barrels
"Best-Yet" Flour
JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

FOR
STRONG BAKERS
AND
QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR
WRITE
THE KINGMAN MILLS
KINGMAN, KANSAS
Located in the choice Turkey Wheat Belt of Kansas

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.
Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.
Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
Daily Capacity, 500 bbls.
Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Offers for its leader
WELLINGTON'S BEST
A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

The Jackman Roller Mills
Manufacturers of
Kansas Hard Wheat Flours
Minneapolis, Kansas

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
The Haven Mills Co.
Haven, Kans.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour only.
"American Lady"
"American Gentleman"
Write us for quotations
HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Strong Clears!
Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.
THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Established 1885
The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.
Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas and Oklahoma

"Gold Dollars Flour"
As Good as Its Name

"GOLD DOLLARS"

$ $ $

A Flour made from Kansas Turkey Country Run Wheat.

$ $ $

A mill of 1500 barrels daily capacity will take care of big trade.

The Aetna Mills Co.
Wellington, Kansas
T. J. HOLDRIDGE, President
M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Sec'y & Mgr.

Three Distinctive Flours

SEQUOYAH, QUEEN, TOP-NOTCH

Meeting Every Requirement—Consumers, Merchants, Bakers

CHEROKEE MILLS

CHEROKEE, - - - - OKLAHOMA

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.

CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.

If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

Is it as Good as "Williamson's Best"?

When Wheat Grows Richer and Stronger. When Flour Can Be Made Better. When Better Service Is Given Customers.

"Williamson's Best"
Will Lead the Rest

Williamson Milling Company
Otto Swaller, Manager Clay Center, Kansas

Flour Buyers in Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.

Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Enns Milling Co.

INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right in Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

Makes a great many friends in the course of every twenty-four hours. It is the

PERFECT

product, "Made Rite" from the choicest Turkey Wheat.

KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CO.
Postal Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

ALVA ROLLER MILLS
Alva, Okla.

"Honey Bee" is Quality Flour
We have 30 country elevators in Turkey Wheat District.
Merchant Millers & Grain Shippers

You'll Like It Too—
Bakers in every state are Regular users of Semolino and Golden Rod, products of a Mill located in the Best Turkey Wheat Section of Kansas. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
C. E. Williams, Mgr., Hays City, Kans.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company

L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

HAVASAK

A patent that brings repeat orders. Made from the best Turkey Wheat grown in Kansas. Our mill location is advantageous for a choice wheat supply the year round.

The Security Flour Mills Co.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kan.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

Just what the name implies,
"REPEATER FLOUR"
The Baker who uses it once, buys it again and AGAIN, because of its Strength and Purity.
THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.
Salina, Kansas.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

Peerless Phosphate

the purest, strongest and most economical, hence

The Peer of Phosphates
SELF-RISE SPECIAL

The ideal Phosphate for self-rising flour

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co
New York, N. Y.

HUDSON CREAM

A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

Leading Mills of Kansas

Our flour will match the product of any other mill in strength and quality. Ask

The Universal Mill Co.,
Claflin, Kansas, or
W. B. PICKERILL,
Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Solicit Correspondence

BORDER QUEEN MILLING CO.
CALDWELL, KANSAS
Kansas Flour of High Quality

The Solomon Valley is famed for the products of our mill

Ask for samples and prices. Our flour will satisfy the wants of your trade.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co.,
Osborne, Kansas

Mixed cars for
EVERYBODY
Compare our Variety—also prices—with that of other mills.
We can ship cars containing:
Hard Wheat Flour
Soft Wheat Flour
Self-Rising Flour
Hard and Soft Wheat Millfeeds
Cream Corn Meal
Standard Corn Meal
Hominy Grits
Package and Carton Goods
Corn Chop
Cracked Corn
Quotations are always right. Write—
THE KIMBALL MILLING CO.
Office: Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

"LYONS BEST"
A Flour we are Proud of. The Flour to win You Trade.
Ask us about it:
LYONS MILLING CO., Lyons, Kans.
800 barrels daily—Two mills in Kansas

Our flour is very well milled and is very strong. If that appeals to you, write
THE CAIN MILLING CO.,
Atchison, Kansas.

WILSON'S BEST
A Kansas Short Patent. Made of Turkey Wheat from the Western Counties.
New Connections Wanted
Wilson Milling and Elevator Co.
Wilson, Kansas

BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO.
Great Bend, Kansas
Makes HARD WHEAT FLOUR that always "MAKES GOOD"
Write for Prices

FANCHON
A Kansas Short Patent that has earned a national reputation for quality and uniformity.
THE HOFFMAN MILLS
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS
1,500 barrels daily

Barton County is the Premier Producer in Kansas this year, taking first place in Quality and Quantity.

The Moses Bros. Mills
Great Bend, Kansas
1,000 barrels daily

H. NIEMOLLER & SONS
Wakefield, Kansas
Car lot Trade Supplied with a Good Strong Kansas Flour at Reasonable Prices.
We Ask for Your Inquiries

A Water Power Mill and a Good Mill and Miller in the Wheat Belt of Kansas,
Can supply a few more customers with a Dependable Flour. Write us for samples,
Cottonwood Valley Milling Co.
Marion, Kansas

BUSHTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUSHTON, KANSAS
Where the best Kansas Turkey Wheat grows.
Family Flour our Secialty. Write for Samples and Prices.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

Leading Mills of Illinois

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V.Pres.
E. P. Bronson, Treas.
H. C. Cole Milling Co.
Chester, Illinois
Manufacturers of the Justly Famous
OMEGA FLOUR
Capacity 800 Barrels Daily
From Pure Soft Winter Wheat
Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

We have installed and are operating a
Wheat Dryer
Can and will ship Flour which will give Complete Satisfaction.
HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
Highland, Ill.

"Richland Lily"
FLOUR
is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience
IT IS A TRADE WINNER
CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO.
O'FALLON, ILL.
Capacity 700 Barrels
Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

Salt Lick Milling Company
Valmeyer, Illinois.
Strictly Pure Winter Wheat Flour
"Valmeyer Patent,"
"Snow White,"
"Pride of Mississippi."

BETTER Flour for your Trade from a mill in the heart of the soft winter wheat section of Illinois.
Write
KOENIGSMARK MILL CO.
Millers of High-Grade Flour
WATERLOO, - ILLINOIS

Carlyle Milling Company
CARLYLE, ILL.
Soft Winter Wheat Flour
Careful Wheat Buying and Milling with us is a habit.
Result—High Quality Flour

ELECT
A pure soft winter wheat patent, sure to find favor.
Correspondence Solicited
Columbia Star Milling Co.
COLUMBIA, ILLS.

Steeleville Milling Company
Steeleville, Illinois.
HIGH-GRADE
SOFT WHEAT FLOUR
'Where Quality Is Paramount'

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois
Manufacturers of High Grade
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt
Correspondence Solicited.

COERVER'S BEST—Always a Favorite
Our flours have just the quality---the goodness that pleases---with new friends as well as with old friends. ¶ A single sale doesn't yield an income---repeat orders are the money makers. "Get in line" with this mill---we have the goods that bring repeat orders.
SCHOENING-KOENIGSMARK MILLING CO.
Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

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Heavy Wheat Movement

Completion of Seeding Gives Farmers Time to Market—Favorable Rains Over Belt.

Favorable rains fell over the winter wheat belt during the past week and relieved all fear of drouth damage. Correspondents report winter wheat making good growth and indications are that plants will be in shape to withstand severe winter.

The completion of winter wheat seeding is resulting in increased marketing of wheat from the 1915 crop. Throughout the winter wheat belt offerings of farmers at country stations are increasing, and this is being reflected in record-breaking receipts at the principal hard winter wheat markets and large arrivals at soft winter wheat centers. The heavy movement will probably continue for some time, as roads are in exceptionally good condition and farmers are taking advantage of this. The first heavy snow will probably cut down marketing.

* * *

Heaviest New Crop Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1915.

Kansas City today received the largest receipts of wheat for any day since the beginning of the new crop movement in July, the arrivals amounting to 667 cars. The receipts a week ago were 520 cars; a year ago today, 584.

The movement is expected today to continue heavy. It would be larger than reported now, except for a lack of cars, as country grain elevators are generally full. The market for wheat was unchanged to 2c lower today, which is not considered a severe break, in view of the heavy arrivals and the large total primary movement. Demand was general.

On Nov. 8 last the Kansas City market received 535 cars, which were the heaviest arivals for a day up to this week. The record receipts of wheat for a day in Kansas City was established Sept. 9, 1903, when 1,106 cars arrived. The cars then were much smaller than at present, however. On Sept. 3, 1912, the receipts were 930 cars. It is believed that today's receipts establish a new high record for a day's arrivals here in the month of November, as the movement is probably the latest ever experienced by the Southwest.

* * *

World's Corn Crop.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, according to an announcement by the Department of Agriculture, forecasts the 1915 production of corn in Hungary, Italy, Roumania, European Russia, Switzerland, Canada, the Nnited States, Japan and 10 governments of Asiatic Russia at 3,594,000,000 bus., 113.8 per cent compared with last year.

In Australia production of wheat is estimated at 143,000,000 bus.

* * *

Kansas Wheat Figures.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association estimated that 37 per cent of the 1915 wheat crop had passed out of farmers' hands on Nov. 1. Reports show that the movement has been more free in the south-central than in the southwestern counties. Hutchinson County, for instance, reports 70 per cent of the crop moved.

New acreage is estimated by the association at 20 per cent less than last year, or a reduction of 1,900,000 acres.

Ask Repeal Bleaching Regulation.

A decision will be announced soon in the case of the Southeastern Millers' Association against the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. The Southeastern Association is seeking an order restraining the department from enforcing the regulation imposing a tax of $25 per year on each mill brand of bleached flour sold in the state. The regulation also provides that bleached flour should be marked "artificially bleached."

The contention the millers make is that the regulation is unconstitutional and the tax discriminatory and that the system of bleaching flour is harmless. Attorney-General Bickett for the state argues that the people have a right to know that flour is artificially bleached; that the tax merely covers the expense to the state in the collection of samples and analysis as to conformity with the law and its enforcement. Judge Peebles, who is hearing the case, will make his ruling on a temporary injunction with the least possible delay.

As soon as Judge Peebles makes his decision the case will go to the North Carolina Supreme Court, when a permanent decision will be made. About 40 mills are parties to the complaint, which was filed by Secretary J. B. McLemore, of the Southeastern Millers' Association.

Advance in Sterling Exchange.

New York, Nov. 22, 1915.

Sterling exchange closed today at $4.69½, after having touched a high of $4.70¼ last week. The present price represents an advance of 20¼c over the low point of last Sept. 1. On Oct. 27 the rate was $4.60⅝, and on Sept. 29, when the Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan was announced, it touched $4.73.

A difference of opinion still prevails as to the future course of the foreign exchange market on England, but it is reported from London that a syndicate of bankers formed to bolster rates is determined to send the market to a level of $4.80. On the other hand, it is asserted that the present situation in ocean traffic conditions does not warrant a higher rate than $4.75.

It is reported that in addition to the funds from the $500,000,000 loan bankers are supplying Great Britain with credits of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, arrangements for this money having been perfected last week. The availability of these funds is in part responsible for the upturn in foreign exchange, the advance for last week having been equal to about 4c on the pound.

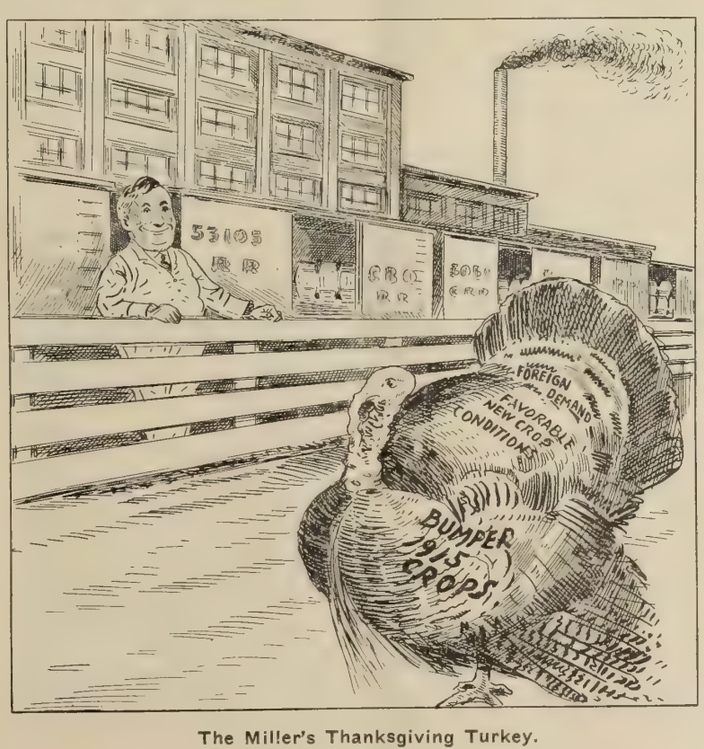
Exchange on France declined last week to 5.91¼ for demand, compared with $5.98¾ at the close of the preceding week. Exchange on Italy advanced slightly.

Ruling on Self-Rising Flour.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture announces a regulation which provides that "self-rising" applied to flour implies the presence of the usual leavening ingredients and that an additional statement of their presence is unnecessary. The ruling also says that the term flour should be applied only to the fine, clean, sound product obtained from bolting wheat meal, and that it is not required that the particular grade of flour used in the preparation or the kind of wheat from which the flour is made should be specified on the label. However, if any statement regarding the grade of flour or the kind of wheat be made that statement mut be correct.

Omaha Exchange Officers.

John B. Swearingen was elected president of the Omaha Grain Exchange at a meeting of the board of directors held last week. Barton Millard was chosen first vice-president; J. A. Linderholm, second vice-president; F. H. Brown, treasurer, and Frank Manchester, secretary.



The Miller's Thanksgiving Turkey.

Cancel Estimated Weight

Hearing Is Held in Chicago on Pacific Coast Terminal Rates—Self-Rising Transit Decision.

All new tariffs being issued by Southwestern carriers provide for the cancellation of clauses carrying estimated weights. The new clause says: "Effective Dec. 31, 1915, the estimated weights on flour and corn meal in sacks will be canceled. No rule will be in effect. Also, the provisions of Western Classification of an estimated weight on flour in bbls. will not apply in connection with rates named in their tariffs as amended, effective Jan. 1."

It is not known just exactly what this means, for railroads have not issued a new schedule, and as for the estimated weight on bbls., the Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering that question. Some time ago millers in the Southwest submitted a schedule of estimated weight to the railroads and the announcement that railroads have canceled all estimated weights comes as a surprise. It is not known just now what action the Southwestern Millers' League will take, but something will be done by that organization.

* * *

Pacific Coast Rate Hearing.

Southwestern millers were represented at a conference in Chicago last week of Western railroads on proposed changes in Pacific Coast rates. Millers in the Southwest have been considerably handicapped by the advances in rates on flour from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma terminals to Pacific Coast points. The old rate on flour was 65c, but railroads were allowed an advance to 75c per 100. An advance of 10c per 100 was also put into effect on wheat, which continued the old differential prevailing between the raw and manufactured product.

The opening of the Panama Canal was a serious factor and resulted in the loss of business by Kansas and other Southwestern mills affected by the advance. Railroads have agreed to a reduction to 60c per 100 lbs. on flour to Pacific Coast terminals, but want an unchanged rate to intermediate points. The hearing in Chicago was to determine what railroads would do.

Kansas interests were represented by L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, who is chairman of the traffic committee of the Southwestern Millers' League, and Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, who is president of the Southwestern organization.

* * *

Transit on Self-Rising Flour.

After receiving advice from the Interstate Commerce Commission freight officials of Southern railroads have announced that milling-in-transit will be granted to manufacturers of self-rising flour. This will permit the manufacturers to ship on the through rate in carlots or less. Heretofore they have operated on reshipping, and the recent ruling brought about a change whereby reshipping is granted only in carlots. The handling of business in less than carlots is a great advantage to the self-rising flour producers, and Nashville is the largest point in the Southeast for the business. This regulation will go into operation Dec. 14, as 30 days' notice must be given on new tariffs.

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Conflict of Rulings.

According to Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is misbranded if labeled "Electrically Bleached." Dr. Alsberg is careful to explain, in the opinion recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, that at the time Secretary James Wilson and Dr. Wiley issued their famous ruling in Food Inspection Decision 100 the Bureau was not informed that flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid was being labeled "Electrically Bleached."

There is a saving clause in the recent decision, which is significant in that Dr. Alsberg states that "the Bureau, however, gives notice that, irrespective of the question whether flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is adulterated or misbranded in any of the particulars charged in the pending cases, it is of the opinion that flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is misbranded if labeled "Electrically Bleached."

Dr. Alsberg evidently is not willing to quote Opinion 100 in its entirety, but recognizes that there is a question "whether flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is adulterated or misbranded in any of the particulars charged in the pending cases." In other words, he is simply stating the technical detail that "Electrically Bleached" does not describe flour treated by nitrogen peroxid.

The opinion of Secretary James Wilson and Dr. Wiley in Food Decision 100 plainly states that 'upon the unanimous opinion of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection flour bleached with nitrogen peroxid is an adulterated product under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906; that the character of the adulteration is such that no statement upon the label will bring bleached flour within the law; and that such flour cannot legally be made or sold in the District of Columbia or the territories or be transported or sold in interstate commerce, or be transported or sold in foreign commerce except in that portion of section 2 of the law, which reads."

All of which is interesting, if not important. The importance and significance of the more recent opinion rest in the failure of Dr. Alsberg to justify Ruling 100, which has neither been rescinded nor annulled, but which is in direct conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the so-called Kansas City Bleaching Case against the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co., of Lexington, Neb.

It is also important to know what a miller is going to do who has treated his flour with the electrical process producing nitrogen peroxid, and who has shipped it in interstate commerce to a customer in the state of Georgia. Before reaching the border line of Georgia he would be in conflict with the requirements of Dr. Alsberg, in that his flour would be misbranded if it was labeled "Electrically Bleached," but just as soon as he crossed the line into the state of Georgia the state ruling would require that he must state whether the flour was "Chemically Bleached" or "Electrically Bleached."

According to Ruling 100 of the Department of Agriculture, he would violate the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, by bleaching his flour with nitrogen peroxid and shipping it in interstate commerce. According to the recent opinion of Dr. Alsberg, it is misbranded if labeled "Electrically Bleached." In other words, in any direction in which a miller turns he is violating some law.

The only remedy we can suggest is to bleach his flour on the border line of Georgia and set up a bag factory at that point to print his sacks, and charge the expense of so doing to the Profit and Loss account in his general ledger.

There are many other illustrations which might be cited, showing the apparent inconsistency of federal and state rulings.

Hedging.

There was a wise young man who once stated with solemnity that to make money in the grain business he would buy grain when it was cheap and sell when it was dear. We are reminded of these sage words by the statement of Fred Mayer that "there are times when a miller should hedge all of his stock, there are times when he should hedge only part of it and there are times when he should not hedge at all." Mr. Mayer has made a very interesting and instructive contribution to the literature of hedging. The literature is varied and voluminous, yet nearly every miller and grain dealer can contribute to a symposium or to an "experience" meeting, and if all would tell all they know about hedging we doubt if their hearers would know whether it pays to hedge or not as a regular practice in the operation of a flour mill.

The only trouble with advice is that the adviser never tells when to buy and when to sell. In other words, there are no prophets of renown or repute who have any real intuition of what the market will really do, either nearby or for more distant futures.

There is one thing which we believe Mr. Mayer overlooked, and that is a certainty of which there is no question or dispute. A miller cannot grind the "hedge." In other words, to operate a mill it takes the real, genuine, good milling wheat, measured in bushels and not in dollars. If the miller buys the futures, expecting to grind the wheat he secures on his contract when the future matures, he must have delivered to him wheat which is suitable for his operations. If he is running a soft winter wheat mill and has hard winter wheat delivered on contract he is better off without the hedge; also, if he buys futures expecting to sell the option when it matures, covering the flour sale by the purchase of actual milling wheat, there must be a parity between the option and the cash when the miller is ready to grind.

We are not willing to condemn hedging or approve of it in operating a flour mill. It all depends. A miller located, for instance, west of the market where he carries on his hedging operations must expect to buy in the cash wheat to cover the sale of his purchases of futures. He cannot grind the hedge. Mr. Mayer states that both the small and the large miller hedge for the privilege and opportunity to make sales of flour for future shipment. He continues:

"Later, when the new crop moves, they purchase their cash wheat and sell out the future. There may be a loss or a gain in that future, but it is offset in the cash wheat or flour, and the miller has been able to make a sale that he otherwise might not."

The selling of new crop flour in April, May or June with the purchase of wheat for July or September is such an easy way to make money that many millers try it out in theory, and we believe a large proportion of them regret that practice does not bear out the theory. It is a gamble with the weather, and it is a bet whether the exporters need the wheat more for shipment to Europe than the millers need it to grind, for either domestic or foreign trade. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. For instance, Mr. Mayer says: "Sometimes distant futures are so much above cash prices the miller by selling those futures earns an excellent carrying charge." Very true, but more times cash wheat prices are above the distant future quotations and the miller could sell the spot wheat at a higher price than he could sell the flour based on the future. It is a habit and established procedure for flour buyers to base their ideas of values upon futures. The requirements of millers, however, make necessary the ownership of cash wheat, from which flour is made.

Mr. Mayer has, based on experience, given some excellent advice regarding methods of hedging, provided a miller must hedge. His address may be thoughtfully considered with profit by many millers. He does not state, however, that the dangerous thing to do when trading in futures is to adhere to a stubborn viewpoint as to what the market is going to do. In other words, it is just as well to change your mind quickly when you have an idea that you have been mistaken.

Despite all that has been said and written about hedging of flour sales and hedging of wheat purchases as a protection against a probable advance or decline in the market, we must conclude that our observations of the successful millers at interior points have been that they do not use the future markets for hedging operations. They have, as a rule, stated that in the long run it is profitable to buy all the good milling wheat that is offered them at market values that they can conveniently take care of and finance at the periods when the marketing is free. There are periods in every milling year when flour can be sold at a profit and that is the time to sell flour to a reasonable degree for deferred shipment.

There are millers who never are, except in a limited way, long or short, and there are, we believe, more millers who, considering their capacity in barrels of flour or bushels of wheat, aim to carry about so many thousand bushels of wheat as a reserve stock for grinding requirements. This is not considered as a speculative stock, but simply is raw material which as the quantity does not change materially, has no more element of speculation than a stock of coal or an investment in any other equipment or facility.

Consideration of hedging, like some other subjects of interest to millers, only proves that there are quite a number of ways of operating a flour mill with profit, and that what is good practice in one locality is poor business in another and that the old adage applies: "One man's meat is another man's poison."

Quality Wins.

There was a canny merchant who
shopped from mill to mill;
He had no balance at the bank, no
dollar in his till.
He never bought the same brand
twice,
He never saw a thing but price,
And now he's stopping at the poor
house o'er the hill.

Competitors sold all the bread in one
particular town,
Because John Smith, the baker, always
beat the miller down.
The miller smiled, it cut no ice,
He milled the flour to fit the price.

Soon John Smith learned his lesson
that it pays to buy the best,
He's guided now by quality and leading
all the rest.
The crowd that has the coin to spend
Wants quality, not price, my friend.

—Contributed.

Hedging Flour Sales

Buying Wheat Futures as a Means to Cover Contracts Is Discussed at Ohio Meeting.

Fred Mayer, of the J. F. Zahm Co., Toledo, O., delivered an address on "Hedging" before the recent meeting of the Ohio Millers' State Association. Mr. Mayer discussed this "eternal topic" from several viewpoints and we print his remarks in their entirety, as follows:

Your worthy secretary asked me about a week ago to address you upon the subject "Hedging as Related to the Milling Business."

I immediately "booked" his order, but, while he asked me to talk about 20 minutes, I only intended to talk (or rather read) about 10, and I am also running by Eastern time, which is 60 minutes faster than Columbus time, so get out your "stop" watches.

First of all, I want to be excused for reading what I have to say, but this is because I haven't had time to memorize my thoughts, and I don't want to say anything that would not look good in print, or that you might question.

To be honest with you, I really feel now like doing a little "hedging" myself, and, instead of talking, sing a song about Ohio, Toledo, Columbus, Coshocton or some other place.

I might say at the beginning that to give advice that will make it absolutely profitable for one to hedge is not my intention. I cover this "absolutely dead-sure business" in this little Red Book, copies of which some of you may have received. As you will notice, it contains no reading matter at all.

Hedging, in my opinion, is a sort of "safety valve," or, as we call things nowadays, "safety first." It is also a science. There are times when a miller should hedge all his stock, and there are times when he should hedge only part of it, and other times when he should not hedge at all.

The large miller will, no doubt, find that in the long run it pays to hedge. The small miller who does not carry very much stock or sell much flour ahead when he hasn't the wheat on hand or bought may not find much profit in hedging.

I know that most of the large grain houses in the various markets hedge practically all their purchases or holdings, and some of these houses have been in business a great many years, have made fortunes, and certainly must find the hedging business all right, or they would not do it. On the other hand, I know of grain houses that have carried large supplies of cash grain unhedged and have suffered severe losses or failed in business.

I know there are times when a fellow with a hedge will lie awake nights and worry, and sometimes cuss the day that he ever hedged, and also the man or firm he hedged with.

For myself I believe in hedging. Our firm keeps so darned hedged up that last Saturday my partner said: "Fred, we are long 123 bus. of wheat. Hadn't we better sell that much of our 2 red to Dave Anderson, Mennel, Camp or Coup and even up over Sunday, so you and I can attend church service and pay some attention to what the minister says, and not worry about a break in prices Monday, and we stand chance of losing on that 123 bus?"

In hedging one's greatest difficulty is in the selection of the month and the market, and whether to buy or sell at the opening of the market or later.

There are millers here today who have made good money when they hedged, and a lot of money when they did not, but I believe there are many cases where some of the big mills made what is called a "killing" when they did not hedge their cash wheat, and lost a heap of money the next year for the same reason.

To stand long from 100,000 to 500,000 bus. of wheat, as some mills do, and then have a war break out or some crop calamity occur and wheat advance 20 to 50 cents a bu., and sell flour on the basis of that advance, is, in my opinion, more a case of speculation than it is of milling, especially when the miller so favored sells below the market, or gives his customers the benefit of his fortunate position. And if that same miller was long the same amount some season and there was a steady decline in prices, wouldn't he be up against the miller who was hedged and sold on the basis of the prevailing wheat price? I know, and you know, of years when large mills have made enormous profits by standing pat, and the next year they almost went broke by the same tactics.

Hedging has its good points with the small as well as the large miller. The methods and results are the same.

Both, by hedging, have the privilege and opportunity to make sales of flour for deferred shipment, say in April, May or June, and buying a July or September future in some market. Later, when the new crop moves, they purchase their cash wheat and sell out the future. There may be a loss or a gain in that future, but it is offset in the cash wheat or flour, and the miller has been able to make a sale that otherwise he might not.

Actual wheat comes to the miller in larger quantities at times than equal his sales of flour. The quality of the wheat and conditions may be such that he can't afford to let that wheat get away. The hedging process allows him to fill his elevator or mill to the capacity, sell a future in some market, and later, as he sells the flour, he buys in that future. Sometimes distant futures are so much above cash prices the miller, by selling those futures, earns an excellent carrying charge.

My advice, when hedging, is never to stand long or short of a month after delivery day. It's better to switch over to another month, and don't fail to buy in the hedge you had against cash wheat when you make a sale of flour, or sell out the hedge when you buy the actual wheat that you did not have when you bought the future. If you don't do this you are again speculating.

I know there are many present who will say that hedging, either way, is "buncombe." But, as I said at the beginning, there are times when a miller should hedge everything or a part, and there are instances on record when it was advisable not to hedge. One case is cited in the Bible: Pharaoh was a wise old man, and when his chief clerk and adviser Joseph hinted to him the fact that the continued dry hot winds coming up from the Arabian desert spelled ruin to the crops for years to come Pharaoh ordered the accumulation of large supplies from the then present plenty of all grains and agricultural products, which at that time, more so than now, were the chief articles of merchandise, and it is only fair to suppose that there were others besides Pharaoh and Joseph who took the cue and stored some grain for the days of scarcity, and we have no record of their having hedged.

Another instance where hedging proved wrong was a year ago, upon the declaration of the present world's human slaughter-fest, when prices were on a basis of world's peace and plenty, but with the introduction of war (which meant reduced agricultural activity and enormous demand) it was necessary that a readjustment of values take place.

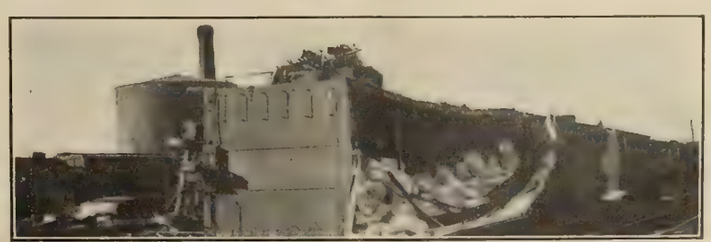
There may be other instances on record where hedging has not been profitable, but readjustments seem to have now been made, and there are many millers today who, I believe, are risking their milling profits because of unhedged stocks.

Sometimes millers will be very much put out because a certain market gets out of line with others, especially if they happen to have a future sold or bought at that place, but very often they themselves could change the situation by either taking delivery of the wheat or shipping in a little of their stock, the latter if they happen to have sales in that market.

Only a few years ago Toledo wheat was bid up by outside interests to ridiculous prices. It upset the basis of millers' wheat purchases in a wide territory adjacent to Toledo, and, while the millers may not have been short of Toledo May, they kicked because of the high price of that future, but if they had only shipped in, collectively, a good bunch of 2 red it would have changed conditions very quickly.

I suppose you would like to know what the hedged miller can do when he sells a block of flour late in the afternoon and tries to get in his hedge the following day and finds the market opens a cent higher, but everybody has to take a risk between the closing of the market one day and the opening the next.

You, of course, know that I am not a miller. I'm just a poor grain dealer, but I believe, in the long run, the miller, as well as the grain dealer, that hedges, and uses care in so doing, will do better than the one that doesn't.



Overturned Car of Flour.

Walnut Creek Milling Co. Warehouse.

Two Mills Will Rebuild

Walnut Creek and Moses Bros. Plants Will Be Larger and More Modern Structures.

The directors of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., which operated the Moses Bros. Mills at Great Bend, Kan., will meet in Wichita today, Tuesday, Nov. 23, and will decide upon details for the rebuilding of their plant. An informal meeting was held at Hutchinson, Kan., last week and the directors attending signified their approval of rebuilding plans. However, it is necessary that a formal meeting be held at the Wichita office of the organization to decide on the details. Great Bend is recognized as a favorable location for a milling point and the Moses Bros. plant has been one of the most profitable mills owned by the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

The Walnut Creek Milling Co. has already made definite announcement that it will rebuild on a larger scale. It will be a "daylight" plant. Construction work will start as soon as the remains of the old mill are cleared away. Contract for building has not been awarded yet, but plans are being drawn.

The Hulme mill will not be rebuilt. The mill was a total loss to George H. Hulme, the owner. Mr. Hulme, who is more than 70 years old, has been thinking of retiring for some time and will probably do so now.

Unusual stories of the cyclone are being told by millers returning from Great Bend. J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., who viewed the destruction, reports many unusual occurrences and pranks of the storm. He says that the high wind carried a flour sack 43 miles. A house was literally blown to pieces, but a residence next door escaped without even a broken window.

The work of the storm was well done. What little was left standing of the three mills will have to be razed; for investigation shows that even the foundations have been moved. At the Hutchinson meeting of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. it was decided that it would be out of the question altogether to attempt to repair the Moses Bros. structure. None of the machinery in either the Walnut Creek or the Moses Bros mills will be fit for use. All of it will be sold as junk, for most of the roller mills and sifters were twisted and misshapen almost beyond recognition

Next June will witness the resumption of operations at the two plants. Construction work will be rushed and the owners of the two mills say their new mills will be ready for grinding at least by the time the new crop movement of 1916 starts. If possible, work will start sooner.

The trade of the Moses Bros. Mills will be taken care of by the Hoffman Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., which is located at Enterprise. Other mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. will also grind for the trade of the Moses mills. The Walnut Creek Milling Co. may lease a plant to take care of its trade while rebuilding operations are going on, but this is unlikely. Plans of the company would indicate that the mill may buy flour from other plants in the state and that the regular trade of the mill will be solicited for business as heretofore. The Walnut Creek Milling Co. and the Moses Bros. Mills have built up a large regular trade on established brands and the needs of this trade will be filled as heretofore.

The new flour mill of the Sheridan Manufacturing Co., Sheridan, Wyo., will commence operation within a short time. This mill is being built to replace their old mill, which was destroyed by fire last year.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1915.

Although irregular fluctuations in wheat prices tended to limit buying flour at times, the trade of mills of Kansas City and of the Southwest in the last week was fair to good on the whole. Demand was general, with the East probably the best buyer. Further export workings were made, but the volume of this business was not equal to that of the preceding week.

Millers were almost unanimous in describing the domestic trade as healthy from their standpoint. Jobbers' stocks, as a rule, were reported as light, and the range of wheat prices, milling quality considered, was more favorable to the Southwest in comparison with the Northwest than at any other time this season. In some cases millers' reports made note of increased confidence among jobbers in the present price level of the market.

Prices moved irregularly, the close showing a somewhat easier tone. The basas on straight flour at the close was $4.50 to $4.90, jute, Kansas City. Patents closed at a range of $4.80 to $5.30, with business largely at $4.80 to $5.20. First clear continued strong at $4.10 to $4.55 and second clear was quoted at $3.30 to $3.65.

Shipping directions on old business came in freely, and a number of interior mills reported that they were behind on shipments. Some of the mills of the Southwest are well booked on business to keep them busy until January 1. So far as deferred business is concerned, there was little activity. Mills continued to show almost no disposition to make concessions for distant shipment. Buyers, too, were in the market largely for immediate requirements.

Export trade did not show the activity of the preceding week, but mills which had booked orders were busy on shipments. There was some fresh business with the East on straight flour, exporting brokers being the buyers. Greece and France made the principal inquiries. A sharp advance was scored in sterling exchange, but no improvement in the trade with the United Kingdom was apparent.

The wheat supply situation was favorable to millers. Comment was heard during the week on the surprisingly satisfactory results being obtained from the lower grades of wheat. Deliveries of wheat were generally larger. The freight car supply situation was undoubtedly a factor, as railroads admitted a shortage of equipment in most cases. Millers did not report any serious difficulty on this account, but the movement of wheat to terminal markets would have been larger if the railroads had been able to supply the full demand for cars.

* * *

Trade in soft wheat flour was fair. Local demand was somewhat better, while the South bought practically in the same volume as in the preceding week. Mills continue to quote the best patents up to $5.70.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River, in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent, November shipment, $4.40@4.80; November-December shipment, $4.40@4.80; high patents, 20@30c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.55; second clear, $3.30@3.65.

Improved Demand for Millfeed.

Millfeed trade developed an improved tone in the last week, this applying particularly to the market for bran. Prices moved up, with bran scoring the best advance. Cooler weather was a helpful factor in the betterment, but climatic conditions were still not as favorable as might be expected at this season.

Bran rose to 86@87c in Kansas City, and some mills asked 88c at the close of the week. In the preceding week sales were made as low as 83c. The principal improvement in buying was by local consumers. The South was a light purchaser. Jobbers in the cotton states appear to have stocked up in anticipation of a more liberal demand than they are now having, so they are light buyers. Weather has been too bright in the cotton states for stimulating demand for bran. Offerings were liberal, but more reports were received on the storing of supplies by country mills. An offer of 86c was made for November delivery, but no acceptance was noted.

Heavy feeds did not improve as much as bran. Brown shorts were in poor demand at about 95c, the inactivity of this grade being attributed to mild weather in the South. Gray shorts were in fair demand at $1.05 to $1.07. White shorts were in good demand at $1.09@1.10. Brown was offered freely. Mills reported local demand again good.

Sentiment in the market is well divided, with the buyers in the East showing a rather bearish attitude by taking supplies only in carlots. On the other hand, there is evidently a rather bullish tone among some of the most extensive distributors here, several of whom have been storing feed recently. The continued steadiness of cottonseed feed at the highest prices in history, together with strength in corn, is considered favorable to the future of the millfeed market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at the close of last week for millfeed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 86@87c per 100 lbs.; brown shorts, 95c; gray shorts, $1.05@1.07; fancy white middlings, $1.22 up; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills on flour for prompt shipment to eastern or middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour (new)—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s, cottton or jute, $5.05@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straight, 98s, cotton or jute, $4.70@5.05; first clears, $4.25@4.55; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; soft fancy, jute, $5.10@5.30; corn meal, 30c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour, in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70 per bbl.; rye graham (pumpernickel), in 98s and 140s, $4.50@4.70; wheat graham flour in small sacks, $4.80@5.05 per bbl.; whole wheat flour in 98s and 140s, $5.05@5.35; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $4.80 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 86@87c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35@1.40; white shorts, $1.09@1.12.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.10@5.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.75@5; bran, 90@95c per 100; mill run, $1@1.05; gray shorts, $1.10@1.15; white shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.25@5.75; bran, 90@95c; mixed feed, $1; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 35@36c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60@1.70 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@6 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.75@5.80; corn meal, 17½-lb. sack, 38@40c; bran, 95c per 100; basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.15 per 100; shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Mills of Kansas City operated a little more than 90 per cent of capacity in the last week, reporting an output of 64,300 bbls. The output in the preceding week was 65,400 bbls., a year ago 61,900. The soft wheat flour output was 5,600 bbls., compared with 6,600 the preceding week and 5,300 a year ago.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Wheat is moving in the Southwest in the largest volume on the new crop, and indications are that marketing in the next week will be even larger. It is believed on the Kansas City Board of Trade that the receipts last week, which were heavy, would have been larger if the railroads of this territory were able to meet all the demands of shippers for cars. Country elevators are reported well loaded with wheat. Threshing is proceeding in Kansas under favorable weather conditions.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas for the week ending Saturday were 1,926 cars, compared with 1,811 the preceding week, 1,784 a year ago and 240 in 1913.

Wheat prices on the cash market held mostly steady until Saturday, when a decline of as much as 4c was reported. Elevator interests were among the principal buyers of the week. Closing cash prices Saturday, a week ago and a year ago, respectively, follow: No. 2 hard, $1@1.06, $1.03@1.09 and $1.08@1.09; No. 3 hard, 97c@$1.06, 99c@$1.07 and $1.07@1.08; No. 4 hard, 87@97c, 89@99c and $1.05½@1.07; No. 2 soft, $1.07@1.10, $1.10@1.12 and $1.08@1.09; No. 3 soft, 97c@$1.06, $1@1.08 and $1.07@1.07½.

Elevator stocks increased 847,651 bu., amounting to 2,703,763 bu. Saturday, the heaviest total on the new crop. The stocks a year ago were 9,458,124 bu.

Corn receipts increased last week and still a larger movement is expected. Nebraska corn is just beginning to move to Kansas City. Receipts for the week were 308 cars, against 190 the preceding week, 278 a year ago and 659 in 1913.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., suffered the loss of its smokestack in the high wind which followed from the torondo in Barton county. It will be rebuilt immediately.

The Caldwell Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., which has been incorporated with a fully paid up capital of $48,000, has elected the following officers: Lee Ames, president; H. H. Chaffin, vice-president, and J. E. Damon, secretary-treasurer-manager.

The Kiowa Roller Mills, Kiowa, Kan., which was one year old on November 15, is a 50-bbl. mill, which has milled 30,000 bu. of wheat and has operated an average of 12 hours during the entire year. The mill ships in carlots to nearby points.

Large numbers of thin cattle are being taken from the Kansas City market by wheat growers. A farmer from Kay county, Okla., who purchased 150 head of stockers last week, stated that wheat fields are now fit to turn stock on and will furnish good feed until next March. Wheat growth is very rank, according to this producer.

L. R. Jewell, a local flour broker, appeared as complainant last week at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, in a hearing on street car fares between Maywood-Englewood, a suburb, and Kansas City. Chairman Atkinson, of the Missouri public service commission, who heard arguments in the hearing, refused to make any comment on the state freight rate decision rendered by his body.

State Grain Inspector G. B. Ross of Kansas says about 60 per cent of the entire wheat crop in Kansas has been threshed. "Wheat going to market now," said Mr. Ross, "is grading much better than grain moving 30 to 60 days ago. Millers are making good flour from low grade wheat, in fact, some report No. 4 making better flour than No. 3 or No. 2."

The plant of the Wright Milling Co., Delphos, Kan., suffered a fire loss of $4,000 last week when a small blaze started in the engine room. The fire gained headway quickly but it was extinguished soon after discovered. Loss is covered principally by insurance. Damage will be repaired immediately and the mill will not be shut down for more than three weeks to a month.

Andrew J. Hunt of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., says flour trade is exceptionally good at this time. "We are running full time," said Mr. Hunt. "Current demand is in large volume, principally from domestic trade, as we have been doing practically no export. Our wheat movement is liberal now and we are meeting with no difficulty in obtaining milling requirements."

The Central Mills Co., recently organized in Kansas City by R. L. Thomson and W. A. Johannes, with offices in the Glover building, has applied for copywrights on its new brands "Farmer Boy" and "Farmer Girl" flour. "Farmer Boy" will be a hard winter wheat flour brand and "Farmer Girl" soft wheat flour. W. A. Johannes is in Kansas this week in the interests of the Central Mills Co.

The mill at Aulne, Kan., is being overhauled by J. L. Saunders, who recently purchased the plant. It will be placed in operation as soon as it can be put in shape. J. L. Saunders, Sr., will manage the mill. The other two plants operated by Mr. Saunders and his two sons will be continued as heretofore. The three mills will have combined capacity of 625 bbls., the Aulne mill being the largest with 400 bbls.

G. B. Flack, of Salina, Kan., who represents the Sperry Flour Mills Co., of California, as wheat buyer in the Southwest, says that about 50 per cent of the wheat in Northwestern Kansas is still unthreshed. Mr. Flack who was in Kansas City last week, stated that threshing would be completed soon unless bad weather interferes. "Wheat seeding is completed," he said, "and new wheat is looking fine. Volunteer wheat is full of Hessian fly eggs and I look for trouble from this source later. There is no lack of moisture."

The A. J. Poor Grain Co., Kansas City, was successful last week in obtaining judgment in the circuit court of Jackson county for $712,50 against the Western Union Telegraph Co. The judgment represents damages and interest on money lost August 4, 1913, when the telegraph company made a mistake in transmitting a message from a Kansas consumer. The order instructed the Poor grain company to buy 15,000 bu. of December wheat, but the message as received read "50,000 bu. of Dec. wheat." Before the error was discovered the market had declined two cents a bu. and the loss fell on the Poor grain company. The Western Union claimed as defense a clause in the contract on the back of the message blank, which states that the company's liability is case of mistakes is limited to the cost of the message. An appeal may be taken.

St. Louis and the Southeast

416 Merchants Exchange Building

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1915.

Flour business was in fair volume last week, but reports from millers were not altogether satisfactory. A few mills reported a good trade, while others complained of dull demand from both domestic and export outlets. Export business was easily the feature of the week's trading. Although rather intermittent, sales to export connections were in large aggregate volume and generally on a satisfactory basis. Practically all foreign business was worked through seaboard connections. Domestic inquiry was scattered and all sales were for quick shipment, buyers continuing to show little disposition to take anything except for immediate requirements. This is the case both with regular and Eastern trade.

Prices were comparatively steady, except at the close, when a weak tone developed. At the opening of this week the market had a decided bearish tone and quotations were generally reduced 10 cents per bbl. on all grades of flour. Interior mills are quoting leading brands at a wide range, some mills asking as high as $6.45 on extreme short patents and other nearby Southern Illinois mills quoting as low as $5.40 per bbl. in cotton sacks. St. Louis mills are asking a common basis of $5.10 to $5.25 per bbl. for high patents in sacks, f. o. b. mill.

Eastern and Southern jobbing business was, on the whole, rather light. Mills in St. Louis and nearby points operated on a longer schedule than for several preceding weeks, but output was absorbed principally by instructions on old contracts and new export business. Mills were somewhat handicapped in making new sales because of inability to make quick shipment. Just at this time both domestic and export buyer appear to be in a hurry for flour and all inquiries are for rush shipment, which mills cannot make.

Clear flour continues a scarce article, with mills generally sold ahead. Most of clear is moving for export. Both Gulf and seaboard points are large buyers of all grades of clear. Consequently, prices are on a rather high basis, compared with straight quotations.

High oceans freights worked an adverse influence on export business. Nevertheless, millers were able to do a large business. Scandinavian countries were exceptionally good buyers and most of the direct sales were made to Sweden and Denmark. It is said that all such flour eventually finds its way to Germany, but millers are not particularly interested in the destination, for satisfactory payment is arranged and most of the business is being done on a basis of delivered New York, the importer taking all risk. The United Kingdom is a fair buyer, but St. Louis mills have not been able to obtain much of this business. Quite a little flour is being sold to France through New Orleans.

Kansas and spring wheat flour is meeting with an exceptionally light demand locally. Bakers are not booked up at all, few having supplies enough to carry them through December. However, bearish sentiment is so pronounced among the local trade that few buyers are willing to anticipate needs even a month ahead. Best Kansas patents sold last week up to $5.25 per bbl. in sacks. Other Kansas brands were offered as low as $4.90 per bbl. Minnesota flour is practically on same basis as the Southwest, although in some instances spring wheat brands sell at 10c to 15c higher than Kansas.

Flour output of the following mills was 88,200 last week, against 81,300 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 11,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Inl.), 15,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Barnet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.85@5; extra fancy, $4.65@4.75; low grade, $3.40@3.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—For quick shipment—Patent, $4.90@5.25; straight, $4.75@4.85; clear, $4.25@4.40; low grade, $3.40@4.

Spring Patent (in jute) at $5.20@5.30; 95 per cent, $4.95@5.10.

Rye Flour—Quote pure white at $5.55 and dark at $5.30 in jute; jobbing prices higher.

Millfeed—East St. Louis basis, 100s, spot or quick shipment: Hard bran, 93@94c; soft, 95@98c; mixed feed, 98c@$1; middlings, $1.08@1.22; white hominy feed, $24 per ton; oats feed, $14.75; alfalfa meal, $15.75@16 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1, $20.50@21 for choice. At mill to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at 98c@$1 and middlings at $1.25@1.40.

Dull Trade in Millfeed.

Milfeed trade last week was very dull and prices had a weak tone throughout. Mills offered their surplus freely, but demand from local jobbers did not absorb all supplies. Shipping sales from this market are rather unsatisfactory and is accounted for by the light demand in the cotton states of the South, generally a heavy buyer at this time of the year. Mills are selling a fair percentage of their output to mixed car trade, but are unable to place any feed in Eastern markets and find local demand light.

Heavy feeds were much weaker than bran during the week and shorts and middlings were about three to five cents lower for the week, while bran prices were just one cent per 100 lbs. off. The pronounced weakness in heavy feeds is due to lighter demand, but this is rather unaccountable with hog feeding on a large scale.

Millers are storing bran on a large scale. There is practically no interest in the St. Louis market for December or January bran, but millers are looking for higher prices as winter advances and some figure that the market will be sure to go higher from this date on. Consequently mill stocks of bran are increasing.

Receipts of millfeed in the St. Louis market last week amounted to 42,520 sacks, compared with 45,490 sacks in preceding week and 26,690 sacks a year ago. Shipments were 47,200 sacks, against 53,960 sacks in previous week and 28,460 sacks last year.

Executive Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held Monday, November 23, in the Pierce Building, St. Louis. Many subjects of current interest will be taken up at the meeting. The Executive Committee will set the time and place for the next semi-annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association. Consideration will also be given to the recent ruling of the Bureau of Chemistry of the national Department of Agriculture that flour bleached by the Alsop process is misbranded when labeled "Electrically Bleached." Traffic matters will also be taken up at the meeting. A large attendance is anticipated.

Export by St. Louis Mills.

Several large lots of flour were sold for export during the past week by St. Louis and nearby mills. The Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, sold a lot of 25,000 bbls. to Europe, while the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. Belleville, Ill., and other nearby plants have sold round lots ranging up to 5,000 220-lb. bags to Scandinavian countries. Business to Denmark and Sweden has been on a large scale during the past week. All of this export business has been for quick shipment. The Kehlor Flour Mills Co. has already shipped the entire 100 cars of the round lot sold abroad.

Different factors are tending to restrict export business, but notwithstanding mills are making large sales, which would indicate that a record business could be done were ocean freight rates, foreign exchange and other factors on a favorable basis.

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS NOTES.

C. J. Hahn, of the Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill., was a visitor in St. Louis last week. "We are running full time," said Mr. Hahn, "and are pretty well booked up to January 1. Our wheat movement is fairly free."

Flour shipments last week were 124,060 bbls., compared with 112,620 bbl. last week and 80,640 bbls. last year. Receipts of flour were 100,040 bbls., against 114,790 bbls. in preceding week and 62,920 bbls. in same week last year.

G. S. Hodapp, of the Mound City Elevator & Grain Co., St. Louis, is a new applicant for membership in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Joseph C. Ewart, of Ewart & Co., Lincoln, Neb., is another applicant.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis continue of record breaking volume. Last week's arrivals amounted to 1,449,582 bu., compared with 1,443,582 bu. in the preceding week and 907,845 bu. a year ago. Shipments last week were 926,430 bu., against 1,122,600 bu. in previous week and 822,120 bu. last year.

Roger Annan, president of the Merchants' Exchange, Marshall Hall of the Marshall Hall-Waggoner Grain Co., and John L. Messmore of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., have been appointed delegates to represent the Merchants' Exchange at the annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

J. F. Imbs, of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis and Belleville, Ill., returned last week from Asheville, N. C., where he had been for some time owing to ill health. Mr. Imbs was very much benefited by his stay in the South. He received a hearty welcome from his many friends when he appeared on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange.

Reports received by Peyton Carr, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., and other millers, not only suggest a material reduction in winter wheat acreage as compared with last year, but indicate that the new wheat is badly in need of moisture over a wide area of the growing belt. Reports of Hessian fly in the wheat also are increasing, owing to the open winter.

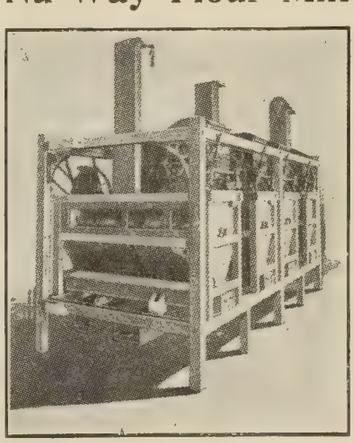
William T. Anderson, president of the Boone County Milling Co., Columbia, Mo., and former president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, was a visitor in this market last week. In speaking of the wheat crop in his locality, Mr. Anderson said: 'We did not harvest more than half a crop and I am meeting with considerable difficulty in obtaining enough good wheat for my mill. I have shipped out over 25,000 bu. which was of such quality that it was unfit for milling. New winter wheat acreage is fully ten per cent smaller than last year, but wheat is looking fine."

Trouble is brewing for the "regulars" at the annual election of the Merchants' Exchange to be held early in January. Under an unwritten rule the presidency of the exchange reverts to the first vice-president and in only two years of exchange history has the rule been overthrown. This would mean that Thomas K. Martin of Graham, Martin Grain Co., would be the next president of the organization. But some of the members who favor increasing the "insurance payment" of deceased members to $500, and making some other changes in the laws, are talking "insurgency" and probably will place an independent ticket in the field. On this account this year's election promises to be unusually interesting.

The failure last Friday of the stock and grain firm of Payne & Becker, with offices in St. Louis, Kansas City and Mexico, Mo., came as a great surprise to members of the Merchants' Exchange, as it was generally thought the company was in a prosperous condition. In an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the firm last Saturday, it was alleged by Otto Bollman, president of the Republic Milling Co., East St. Louis, that he had advanced $39,000 to the firm to buy corn for his mill, and as he had not received the corn he took steps to protect his interests in instituting a bankruptcy suit. Bontie A. Becker was the Merchants' Exchange member of the firm. In the assignment he stated that the company owned stocks valued at $160,000, but that $135,000 of these were pledged with banks as collateral for loans.

Milling and grain men are interested in the outcome of a 'deal" in December wheat in the St. Louis market. William Lanyon, wealthy mine owner and grain dealer, who was credited with making $30,000 in 15 minutes in the "squeeze" of Chicago wheat shorts in the September delivery on the last trading day of the option, is said to control a big line of long "contracts" in the December option. Ralph Pendleton, of the Pendleton Grain Co., and others, have been sellers of the option, even at the big discount of 10c to 12c under the present cash wheat price Pendleton has had considerable Montana wheat shipped here to offer on deliveries and it is expected that an increase in the movement of winter wheat from Kansas and the Southwest this week will operate in the bears' favor Still Lanyon keeps buying December wheat in the "pit," and only the closing days of the option will tell which end of the deal is the winning end

Nu-Way Flour Mill



A one-man proposition. Will earn you $2 per hour. Requires only 6 h. p. to operate.

For particulars write:

Cape Mill Manufacturing Co.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

New York

New York, Nov. 22, 1915.

There was no pronounced activity in the local flour market during the past week, but there was a fair volume of business turned over, principally on Southwestern flour. The trade was not impressed with the action of the wheat market during the week, as in their opinion it presented anything but a strong tone. One phase of the situation which developed last week rather accentuated the bearish sentiment of the trade. It was the fact that mills, both in the Northwest and Southwest, seemed considerably more anxious for business than they have been for some time past. The situation on stocks here did not show much improvement during the week, as the railroads are still very much congested and are bringing shipments through very slowly and in addition are slow in making deliveries to the local docks as the flour arrives.

Spring patents were generally held at $5.15 to $5.30 in jutes for December-January-February-March shipment. Some of the mills held their prices for December shipment at ridiculous figures, asking as high as $5.50, jutes. There was a scattered business done during the week at around $5.15, jute, but on the whole the volume turned over was small.

For the first time in the past few months Southwestern flour had a fair demand during the week, and a fairly large volume of business was turned over on Kansas 95 per cent straights. Southwestern mills were apparently rather anxious for business in quite a few instances, and prices were rather sharply reduced. Sales were made during the week as low as $4.90, jute, for prompt or 60 days, and also at $5 and $5.10, jute. Some of the Southwestern mills continued to hold their prices at high levels.

Spring wheat clear was generally held at $4.80 to $5 in jutes. Mills appeared to be a little more willing to sell and a moderate amount of business was turned over. Kansas clear was held at $4.70 to $4.90, in jutes, and it is understood quite a little business was turned over on the lower basis.

Soft winter wheat straight was quoted at $5 to $5.25 in sacks, with a moderate amount of business transacted.

Millfeed prices were nominally unchanged during the week, with trade moderately active.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour (wood)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.30@5.40; clear, $5.10@5.25; low grade, $3.25@4 jutes.

Winter Wheat Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@5; low grade, $4.30@4.50.

Kansas Flour (jutes)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $4.90@5.25; clear, $4.70@4.90.

Millfeed (sacked)—Bran, coarse Western spring, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $22.50; flour middlings, $23; red dog, to arrive, $28.50; oil meal, $39@39.50; city bulk bran, $22; in 100-lb. sacks, $23; middlings, $22@23.50; red dog flour, $32.50.

NEW YORK NOTES.

P. J. Mathews, Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on New York 'Change during the week.

R. A. Claybrook, New York representative of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., spent the past week visiting in Virginia.

John S. Sills, of the firm of John S. Sills & Sons, wholesale grocers, died on Nov. 8 at the home of his son in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1915.

The condition of the Chicago flour market, from a price standpoint, was practically unchanged last week. City bakery business was rather disappointing in volume of new sales, although deliveries on old contracts were liberal. Stocks in bakers and jobbers' hands are known to be light, and a healthy demand is anticipated in this direction very shortly. Retail grocery trade was more or less irregular, with bookings of new business on the whole rather moderate. The late advance in wheat prices has had a tendency to check new sales as buyers are apparently of the belief that to a certain extent it reflects covering of short December contracts and not the actual commercial position of wheat. However, the present lull in buying activity is not seriously regarded. The market displays a strong undertone and the volume of orders on books is heavy. The urgency of the demand is pronounced and operating capacity is maintained at a high level—in fact, a number of mills are in the market for the purpose of securing flour from other mills, if possible, to fill sales for some of their trade who are in a bad way for supplies.

The Eastern trade is facing the problem of congestion that is reflecting itself here to some extent. While supplies in the Eastern markets are abnormally low and flour is fast going into consumption, there is a maximum amount of flour in transit and when it reaches destination the present famine is likely to be followed by a feast.

Spring flour business was rather unsettled the past week. Southwestern situation is practically unchanged. Most of the mills have good orders for prompt shipment. Clear offerings were somewhat lighter for the week and the price has advanced slightly.

Rye was a little easier for the week. Receipts of rye grain have been greater and the demand for rye flour less urgent.

Soft winter wheat mills are finding a better market for their product, and prices on both winter patents and clears have advanced during the week. Reports are insistent of large quantities of flour from the soft wheat section reaching this market in an unsound condition, and this has had a tendency to cause some of the millers to hesitate about offering their flour here.

Millfeeds had somewhat of a reaction during the week. Prices found a slightly higher level, although lower levels are looked for in the very near future.

Chicago Market Prices.

New Spring Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Special brands, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, $5@5.10; first clear, $4.50@4.75; second clear, $3.50@3.75.

New Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.80@5; straight, $4.60@4.80; clear, $4.30@4.60.

New Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.90@5.15; straight, $4.75@4.95; clear, $4.40@4.80.

Durum (in jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.70@4.80; clear, $3.90@4; No. 1 semolina, $5.30@5.40; No. 2 semolina, $5.20@5.30.

Millfeeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.25@20.50; middlings, $20; red dog, $25.

New Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.30; dark, $4.30@4.60.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Vincent A. Cain, president of the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., was in Chicago for several days, calling on the trade.

Theodore F. Ismert, president Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was in Chicago almost all last week. Mr. Ismert left for Washington, D. C., the latter part of the week.

Joseph F. Jackson has resigned his position with Shearson-Hammill Co., Chicago, and on Dec. 1 will join the management of the Purity Oats Co., Keokuk, Ia.

C. M. Hardenberg, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., and F. D. Larrabee, of the Larrabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., were also Chicago visitors during the week.

The National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits will be held in Chicago at the Hotel Sherman from Nov. 29 to Dec. 2. There will be many noted speakers in attendance and the various milling associations throughout the country will be well represented.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22, 1915.—Market conditions on flour for New Orleans and vicinity were again unsettled last week. Prices were irregular. Clears were scarce. Local stocks are low, but ample for present needs, and receipts by rail were comparatively small for local consumption, but heavy for export. Local supplies are about 25,000 bbls. in warehouses and a similar amount rolling to the terminals. Export deliveries were in the neighborhood of 80,000 bbls. last week. Mill agents and millers were busy last week trying to land the export business for Greece and Sweden to be placed through C. B. Fox. It was currently reported that Fox has orders for 100,000 bbls. for Greece and 80,000 bbls. for Sweden. Of this amount he had placed between 60,000 and 70,000 bbls. for the Scandinavian Peninsula up to last week and was trying to get the Grecian flour in low grade booked with mills in Illinois and Missouri. Other orders from France were rumored, but no confirmation could be had.

In the local trade Kansas mills continued to do the major portion of the business, with the mills well sold ahead in both clears and low grade. Patents are quoted at $5.10@5.20 in 98-lb. cotton sacks, with straights at $4.90@5 and clears not offering freely. Some mills quoted limited quantities at $4.50@4.60 for clear.

Spring wheat mills were sold ahead for November-December and asking five cents a bbl. premium. Strong efforts were being made to land export business and some contracts were closed in low grade for Mexico and Cuba. Prices range from $5.25 to $5.35 per bbl. for patent.

Soft winter wheat mills' prices were also up 5@10c per bbl., with a strong demand for low grade for export and extra fancy and family grades for the country trade in the sugar and cotton districts. Local bakers were asking for shaded values, but millers were firm and disinclined to cut. Quotations were on a basis of $5.40@5.50 for high patents.

Demand for millfeed was good, with little change in prices from the week previous.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Robert Imbs, Belleville (Ill.) miller, and A. J. Koenigsmark, miller from Waterloo, Ill., were in New Orleans looking up the export situation.

John E. Koerner, successful mixed feed manufacturer and flour jobber of New Orleans, is building a handsome home on fashionable Audubon boulebard.

Nevins Kirkpatrick and J. H. Lafaye, New Orleans, flour brokers, closed contracts last week for 20,000 bbls. of clear and 4,000 bbls. of low grade for delivery to Sweden.

John T. Gibbons has awarded contract for the erection of a $250,000 grain elevator, warehouse and mixed feed mill. Elevator will have 250,000 bus. capacity and the plant will be built of concrete and brick after modern designs. The Gibbons company is the oldest feed and grain concern in New Orleans.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 22, 1915.

The flour market has been rather active and mills report increased sales from practically all directions. All are running full time and most have orders for a month or more ahead. Sales are reported to the Central and Eastern states. A few sales for export were made at a close margin. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $5.40 to $5.50, basis Missouri River rate points.

Wheat market remains about the same. Receipts have been very large this week, and Saturday's receipts of 144 cars were the largest so far this year. The fine weather has permitted farmers to thresh, and, as fall planting is practically completed, they have been hauling a little of their wheat to market.

The feed situation remains strong. Bran has strengthened and is bringing from 84c to 88c, basis Missouri River rate points. Shorts are still in good demand and sell at $1.25 to $1.35 in mixed cars and mills are unable to supply the demand.

WICHITA NOTES.

The directors of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. will hold a meeting in Wichita Tuesday, Nov. 23, to see what action they will take in regard to the rebuilding of the mill at Great Bend.

C. G. Morrison, of the Morrison Bros. Milling Co., at Jefferson, Ok., stopped off in Wichita on his way home from Great Bend, Kan., where he had been looking over the damage by the cyclone.

From all sections we hear reports of car shortage. Millers, grain men and lumber men are complaining of the situation, and unless things change around we will have a widespread scarcity within the next 10 days.

Saturday was a record day on the Wichita Board of Trade—in fact, wheat receipts were never exceeded but once in the history of the market. That was Dec. 7, 1914. The number of cars offered was 144, while in December last year there was 166. A year ago today there were only 38 cars reported in Wichita. Receipts for the week were 513, against 387 a year ago for the same week.

Amusing incidents regarding the wheat crop of this year are being told. One farmer in Lane County, Kan., traded a heifer for a piece of volunteer wheat to pasture his cattle on it. The wheat did so well he decided to let it grow and harvest it. The result: He harvested 1,300 bus. of wheat, which he sold for $1,300. Another farmer bought a half section of land for $15 an acre and this year's crop paid for the land.

The Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Co. has entered into traffic arrangements with the Frisco Railway, to give the Frisco an entrance into Hutchinson, Kan. The transit will be brought in over the interurban rails from Burrton. The interurban has just recently entered Hutchinson and the announcement that the Frisco will enter Hutchinson over the interurban rails is received with satisfaction by millers and grain men of Hutchinson.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, and president of the Southwestern Millers' League, together with L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and chairman of the traffic committee of the Southwestern Millers' League, are attending a meeting of the transcontinental railways in Chicago in regard to freight rates on flour from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado to points on the Pacific Coast. The present rate on flour is 75 cents to Pacific Coast terminals.

The Martin Cutsinger elevator, Edinburg, Ind., is being rebuilt with a capacity of 135,000 bus.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1915.

Flour prices did not change materially in this market, though the tone was easier at the end of the week, in sympathy with wheat. Business has continued of light volume, the usual dullness that is experienced just before the holidays being noted at the mills. Shipments on contracts have been light, and new business has also been at a low ebb. A few export inquiries are being received from time to time, but no foreign business of consequence has been handled here this season. Commission men handling Kansas and Minnesota flour report demand lighter than it has been for some time, with no quotable change in values. Wheat has been a shade easier in this market, with No. 2 red quoted $1.20@1.22 and movement light. Farmers continue to manifest no disposition to sell what wheat they may be holding, and the tenacity they display indicates that they expect a materially higher level before another crop is available.

Feed continues quiet. Bran is fairly steady, with moderate demand, while middlings have easy tone and are dull.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (cotton)—Best patents, $5.75; standard, $5.55; half patents, $5.45; low grades, $4.75@5; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $4.90@5.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (jute)—Best patents, $5.30@5.50.

Millfeed (100-lb. bags, per ton)—Soft winter wheat bran, $21@22; mixed feed, $23@24; standard shorts or middlings, $25@26.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipt of 165 cars of grain at Nashville last week, sharp falling off being noted in movement. Stocks at end of week were: Wheat, 476,000 bus.; corn, 52,800 bus.; oats, 865,000 bus.

Stocks of fflour continue to show increase at Nashville. At the end of the week supplies amounted to 54,500 bbls., against 48,000 at the end of the preceding week. Stocks are getting liberal for this market for the first time during the new season.

Fire at the Liberty Mills, Nashville, last week caused a loss of $2,000. Employes discovered the flames before they had gained headway, and firemen who were called promptly extinguished the fire, confining the loss to one room where wheat was handled.

Denmark Taking Flour.

A large part of the flour being exported by the Northwest and other sections of this country is being taken by Denmark, according to Charles Brunn, an importer of Copenhagen, who is a visitor in this country. "We expect to have enough ships by the middle of December," said Mr. Brunn, "to take out a shipload of flour every 10 days." When questioned as to the final destination of the flour, Mr. Brunn would not say that Germany is obtaining a large part of the imports by Denmark.

New Kansas City Feed Broker.

L. M. Couch, who was formerly an extensive broker in meats, in which he accumulated a comfortable fortune, has entered the feed brokerage business in Kansas City. He has taken an office in 202 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Couch retired from the meat business several years ago. His entrance into the feed brokerage business follows an investigation of that trade which Mr. Couch had been making for some time.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1915.

Flour demand is less strong than at the beginning of the month, but mills are all busy, and some report having had to turn down orders because of lack of present capacity to fill them. The orders on hand will keep some of the mills busy until the first of the year, and nobody is as yet complaining of any lack of business. Country mills are not taking much wheat just now, but are likely to need a large amount within a short time, before the lake season closes. The local Northwestern agencies have a little more flour than a week or two ago, but receipts still come in so slowly that orders cannot be filled satisfactorily. Some agencies cannot take any more business for November, as they are unable to promise the flour.

Feed trade is dull, owing to the large supplies now being turned out. Most of the business is for future shipment and buyers are quite bearishly inclined. Many are said to have good supplies on hand for the present. Prices are lower than a week ago, except red dog, which is unchanged.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Best patent, $6@6.25 in wood; clear, $5; low grade, $4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Family patent, $5.75@6 in wood; pastry, $5.25@5.50; low grade, $4.

Kansas Flour—Best patent, $5.35@5.65 in cotton; straight, $5.15@5.35; clear, $4.95@5.25.

Rye Flour—$5.75@6.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $20; standard middlings, $20; red dog flour, $27.50; oil meal, $36.50; gluten feed, $26.45.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Recent Buffalo visitors to the Corn Exchange included J. W. Luscombe, Toledo; A. H. Flanigan, Crawfordsville, Ind.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.

Buffalo elevators broke the record last Thursday by unloading 2,686,000 bus. of grain.

The Belmont Milling & Produce Co. has been incorporated with $25,000 capital at Belmont, N. Y., and will carry on the milling business established there some years ago. Directors are C. B. Dexter, J. K. Hooper and George Price.

The Northwestern agencies are not gaining on the winter storage of flour at all. The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. office reported that receipts went out as fast as they arrived here. This probably means empty flour warehouses here the coming winter, as it is too late now to fill them up.

Samuel Birch, of S. Birch's Sons, millers, of Frankfort, N. Y., stopped in Buffalo last week on his return home from the Pacific Coast. C. W. Nohle, a Lowville, N. Y., feed dealer, was also a Buffalo visitor, being on a wedding trip to the San Francisco Exposition.

About 7,000 bus. of wheat crashed through the two floors of the Thompson Milling Co.'s mill at Middleport, N. Y., a few days ago, when one of the large bins collapsed. Much of the wheat will be saved and taken to the company's Lockport mill, but the property loss will reach several thousand dollars.

"A large alfalfa mill in California has just completed a test on 300 head of cattle, feeding the animals coarse alfalfa meal and rolled barley. This test resulted in returns of $30,000 on these animals and was a decided success. Cattle feeders are beginning to wake up. They find that they have been wasting a lot of valuable feed and they are all coming to the use of the ground products."—Oliver J. Williams.

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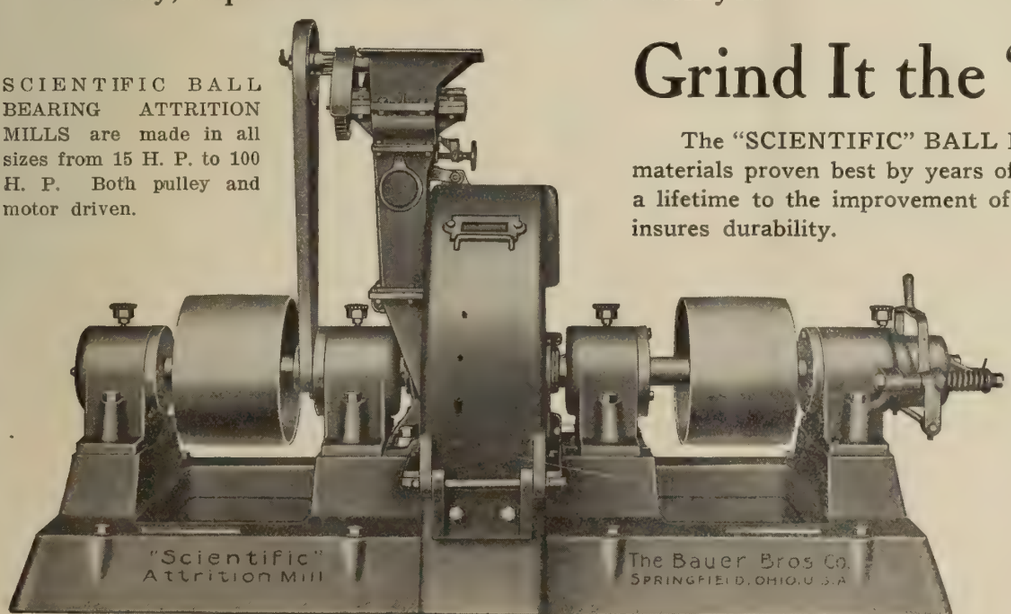

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1915.

With the South still reporting an abundance of corn for local consumption, millers of corn products were not disappointed in the last week over the continued dullness of their business. Local as well as interior mills again indicated an absence of important trade with the South, and also reiterated the opinion that there is little hope for a resumption of demand in the cotton states until next year. Local trade in corn products showed some improvement, especially in chop.

Renewed interest was aroused in this territory in the probable effect of the extraordinary soft corn situation in the states north of Kansas City and in Illinois. A report came from Oklahoma during the week, for example, that Peoria, Ill., industries were buying corn in that state. And Kansas City made some sales to go as far north as Minnesota. This was taken to indicate confirmation of the reports of a huge supply of commercially unmarketable corn in those states. This may mean later that when the Southern trade opens Kansas City and neighboring corn products manufacturers will have less competition than usual. Reports from Texas and Louisiana indicated that local feed supplies, including the unprecedented harvests of corn, mean no reopening of demand in Kansas City from those two states until next February.

No. 2 mixed corn chop was advanced to conform with the higher trend of the cash corn market. No. 2 mixed chop is now quoted at $1.18 to $1.21, a rise of as much as 2c for the week. In addition to local trade, there was some business with Arkansas during the week.

Corn goods displayed a better tone, partly because of more favorable consumptive conditions. Cream corn meal was unchanged at $2.65, while standard was quoted at $2.45. A premium of 10c is quoted for grits over corn meal.

Following quotations for corn products, based f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in 24-lb. cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $2.60@2.65 per bbl.; pearl grits, in 100-lb. bags, $2.70@2.90; No. 2 mixed corn chop, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.18@1.21 per 100 lbs.: corn bran, nominally, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov 22, 1915.

Corn products held steady last week, with moderate demand. Rains have curtailed movement of corn in Tennessee and Kentucky. Some corn is being shipped to this market from Missouri. Quotations in the local market are 58@60c. Bolted corn meal is quoted at $1.50 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal $1.60.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22, 1915.

The local and country demand for corn and corn products improved on account of the first touches of winter, but prices did not advance. Quotations were stationary on the basis of the preceding week, with native corn at 65@67c per bu. Cream meal for December-January delivery was quoted at $3.10@3.20 per bbl. in cotton and jutes; standard meal, $2.90@3; grits, $3.15@3.20; hominy, $3.20@3.25; chops, $1.35@1.45 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $25@26 per ton.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1915.

The corn market appears to be on its way toward the former high levels, and the second government report has added another bullish twist to prices A Chicago traveling representative says northern Illinois has the poorest corn crop in 30 years, and comes closest to a failure of any season since 1883; it is needless to add that this section will be forced to import corn all year. White corn meal is quoted at $1.80@1.85; yellow corn meal, $1.75, in 100-lb. cotton sacks for carlot shipment.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1915.

A slightly firmer market has developed for corn products, but most prices are unchanged from a week ago. Buyers believe that prices are too high and they are takisg only a moderate amount of stock. Most other lines of feeding stuffs have lately declined, but there has been no sign of it in corn goods and dealers look for advances with colder weather. Quotations are: Hominy, $26.50 per ton; corn feed meal, $28; cracked corn, $29; granulated corn meal, $1.80 per 100 lbs.; cream bolted meal, $1.80; white corn flour, $1.85.

New York, Nov. 22, 1915.

Prices on corn goods were steadily held at the previous week's limits, with business on same rather quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.70@1.75; coarse, $1.60@1.65; hominy, $3.80; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.75@1.85. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.51@1.54; grits, $1.50 @1.55; flakes, $1.90.

Feed Officials Meet.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1915.

Definitions of feedingstuffs were the center of debate at the session of the Association of Feed Control Officials, held here Nov. 18 and 19. Reports of the standing committees on these questions were submitted by the executive committee, but no action was taken. Very little of grain or milling subjects were under consideration. Prof. L. A. Fitz, of Manhattan, Kan., secretary of the association, was unable to attend, and the minutes and report were read by Philip H. Smith, of Amherst, Mass. The address of welcome on the first day of the convention was delivered by Commissioner of Insurance Nesbit, of the District of Columbia. About 80 delegates were present.

H. B. McDonnell, of College Park, Maryland, president of the association, gave an informal talk. The connection with progress in uniform feedingstuff law was discussed by J. W. Anderson, of Kansas City, Mo.

The acidity of corn was the subject of a paper read by George W. Baston, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Prof. F. S. Putney, of the Pennsylvania State College, spoke on the computation of dairy rations by the net energy standard.

At the last day's session R. E. Stallings, state chemist of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president; S. K. Johnson, in charge of feed control laws of the state of Ohio, Columbus, vice-president; Philip H. Smith, chemist Massachusetts agricultural experiment station, Amherst, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee—James W. Kellogg, of Harrisburg, Pa., state chemist, chairman; W. J. Jones, Jr., state chemist, Lafayette, Ind.; J. M. Hayward, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the submission of a sample of new "vegetable meal," submitted by the Mott Co., of Cleveland, O. The meal is made from city garbage, with broken pieces of glass carefully picked out and the oil extracted. The whole is sterilized, and the spread of any disease or contagion is thus eliminated.

Farmers' Grain Co., Roseville, Ill., incorporated with capital of $15,000. Incorporators, Hiram Taylor, A. S. O'Neal, Rufus Taylor.

The Canadian Wheat Crop.

An unofficial estimate of the Canadian wheat crop places the total yield at 341,589,635 bus. The estimated yield by states is: Alberta—Acreage, 1,245,000; average yield per acre, 31½ bus.; total, yield, 39,217,000 bus. Manitoba—Acreage, 3,664,381; average yield per acre, 28½ bus; total, 104,432,002 bus. Saskatchewan—Acreage, 6,884,874; average yield per acre, 28¾ bus.; total, 197,940,127 bus.

American Flour Mills Co., Evansville, Ind., incorporated with capital of $20,000. Incorporators, F. W. Kingsbury, B. H. Reepe, C. F. Werner.

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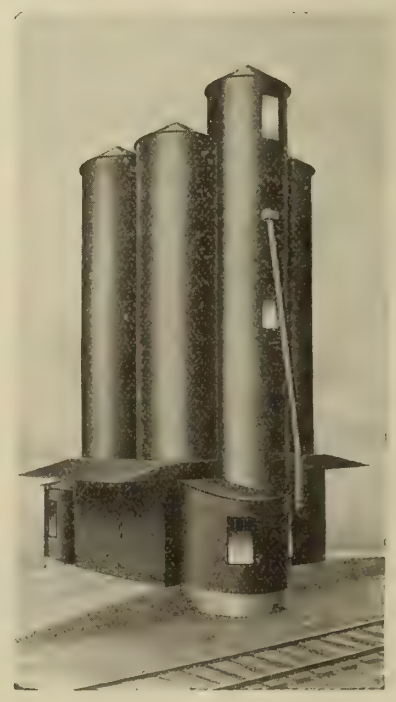

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22, 1915.

Advancing prices stimulated flour business, consequently the past week was an active period for Omaha and interior mills. Flour demand was generally fair to good. Eastern inquiry was on a comparatively good scale, while local and Southern sales were in good volume. Bakers were in the market for good round lots and the current situation is entirely satisfactory to millers.

Prices advanced about 20c per bbl. for the week, although a setback occurred at the close. General quotations by state mills range from $5.60 to $5.80 per bbl. in sacks to carlot trade. Omaha mills quote best patents at $5.20@5.40 per bbl. and straights as low as $5 per bbl., sacks.

Some of the larger mills are making good export sales to seaboard and Gulf connections, but little is being done direct. Mills are disposing of clear flour without any difficulty. Quotations are about 25c lower than straight grade prices.

Wheat receipts at Omaha continue to increase. Omaha elevator stocks amount to 723,000 bus., compared with 1,162,000 bus. a year ago. The increase last week amounted to 122,000 bus. Local grain men look for continued large receipts for some time to come, particularly up to the December holiday season.

Offerings of millfeed are still larger than the current demand and prices continue weak. Bran is quoted at $16 to $16.60 per 100 in sacks, carlots, f. o. b. Omaha. Interior mills ask $20 for bran and $24 for shorts, in small lots. Omaha carlot price for shorts is $20 to $20.15 per ton.

Omaha Market Prices.

Flour (in cotton sacks)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $5@5.20. State mills—Patent (cotton sacks), $5.60@5.80; straight, $5.40@5.60.

Millfeed—Bran (in 100-lb. sacks), $16@16.50; shorts, $20@20.15. State mills—Bran, $20; shorts, $24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

An accident to the engine in the power plant of the Bertrand Flour Mills Co., Bertrand, Neb., caused a shutdown of seven days, while repairs were made.

A new 60-horsepower electric motor has been installed in the power room of the Papillion Roller Mills, operated by A. E. Westover, and the mill is now running full time. The motor will replace the water power of the mill, which was damaged during the summer.

The annual election of the Omaha Grain Exchange resulted in the selection of J. T. Buchanan, H. L. Olsen and C. E. Niswonger to succeed A. H. Bewsher, Elmer A. Cope and F. S. Cowgill, whose terms as directors had expired.

Owen Whiteley, F. S. Vedder, James Bowen and James Dolan are planning to erect a 25-bbl. mill at Alliance, Neb. The Alliance Commercial Club is being interested in the plan and a bonus will probably be given the new project.

D. B. Libbee, of the Elkhorn Mills, Elkhorn, Neb., reports very light wheat deliveries. "We are not running very regularly," writes Mr. Libbee, "as we are not able to obtain enough good wheat. Farmers are holding wheat for higher prices, and practically none is being delivered at our station here."

F. S. Cowgill, president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., has become an officer of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, and has severed his active relations with the Omaha company, which is controlled by the Bartlett-Frazier interests. Mr. Cowgill has been in the grain business at Omaha for 17 years and has been a leader in the Omaha trade.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1915.

The past week witnessed a very light flour business by mill representatives in the local market and at nearby points. The supply situation has been remedied and buyers are going slow on bookings for either current or deferred shipment. The most interest displayed during the past week was on Kansas flour. Bakers and jobbers are buying Southwestern flour in fair volume, principally for mixing purposes, in order to bring up the quality of the spring brands. Bakers, particularly, are showing more interest in Kansas and Nebraska brands than at any other time on this crop. Sales the past week were comparatively large.

Prices were practically steady entire week. Farmers have not started to haul wheat in any large amounts and state millers are complaining of the light movement. Country deliveries are quoted at $1.04 to $1.12 per bu. The area sown to wheat this fall is larger than last year and is considered largest on record.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or split cars:

Spring Patent basis wood)—$5.40@5.60; straight, $5.25@5.40; clear, $5.05@5.20; low grade, in jute, $3.45@3.70.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.40 $5.70; straight, $5.15@5.30; clear, $4.90@5.10; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$5.40@5.65; straight, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.75@5.05.

Rye—Western in sacks, $5.05@5.25, and Pennsylvania in wood, $5.05@5.15.

Mill Feed—Spring in 100-lb. sacks: Red dog, $30.50@31.50; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $22.75@23.25; bran, $22.50@23.25; Kansas red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.25@31.75; middlings, $28.25@29.25; bran, $23.25@23.75; winter middlings, bulk, $25.50@26.50; bran, $22.75@23.25.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

N. C. Morrison, a pioneer grocer and flour dealer at Pottsville, Pa., died last week at the age of 87.

Acreage to winter wheat in Pennsylvania this fall is placed at 1,338,000.

Elevators in Philadelphia are filled with wheat and there is some congestion on track as a result of small loading at this port. Several steamers which were expected to load wheat the past week have not arrived.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Nov. 22, 1915.

Jobbers report a better demand for flour, which is usual preceding Thanksgiving. It is not thought the takings are normal, however. Several cars of flour were bought this week for prompt shipment, among which were a number of hard wheat flour from the West.

The activity of lumber mills in this section is giving some boost to business. These mills are large users of ground feeds and oats to feed logging teams. The jobbers are buying oats largely from Mobile dealers for delivery by river boats, thus saving about two cents per bu.

Local grist mills are supplying demand for meal and chop in the Selma territory. Good local grown corn selling around 50c per bu., which gives these mills quite an advantage.

Selma Market Prices.

Following prices are quoted for delivery by rail:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (wood)—Superlative patent, $6.45; high patent, $5.85; standard patent, $5.65.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (140-lb. jutes)—Fancy bakers' patent, $5.75; standard bakers' patent, $5.25; fancy family patent, $5.25.

Millfeeds—Soft wheat shorts, 100s, $25.75 ton; pure wheat bran, 100s, $23.75; prime 7½ per cent cottonseed meal, $30; alfalfa and grain mixed molasses feed, 100s, $28.50@30fl

Corn Products—Bolted pearl meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.32; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.28; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.42; corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.35.

SELMA NOTES.

F. W. Gaines, of the brokerage firm of Gaines & Ross, Selma, Ala., is reported some better.

L. M. Hooper, buyer for C. W. Hooper & Co., Selma, Ala., is in New York on business this week.

Thomas E. Gary, of C. W. Hooper & Co., Selma, Ala., has recently made a trip over the Selma territory and says that farmers are certainly well supplied with foodstuffs. Mr. Gary believes that business will be very dull in grocery and feed lines for some time, especially after the holidays.

According to J. C. Mohler, Kansas is receiving a profit of $7,000,000 a month as a result of the European war.

The plant of the Hermitage Elevator Co., Nashville, owned by the Illinois Central and Southern railroads, was damaged $500 by fire.

The Riverdale Milling Co.'s plant, Riverdale, Tenn., owned by T. B. Campbell, has been burned. The total loss aggregates about $5,000.

Abrams Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala., was incorporated with capital of $1,000. Incorporators, W. F. Jordan, W. A. Abrams, Jr., W. T. Mullinax.

Daniel K. Knauss, aged 96 years, of Allentown, Pa., and Michael F. Achey of Milford Square, Pa., both flour mill owners, died last week.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1915.

Continued favorable weather in the last week brought out increased offerings of alfalfa meal from Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. There was a fair proportion of the better grades in the arrivals. Demand was irregular with local distributors, but some improvement was evident, due to the lower temperatures, which imparted a stronger tone to the mixed feed trade.

Alfalfa meal millers are happy over the state of the weather the last six or seven weeks, for they have had opportunity to offset in a measure the virtual paralysis which they suffered during the first three months of the new crop season, owing to extreme wetness. More mills were added during the last week to the number which have caught up on old orders, and the Kansas City market felt this through an increase in offerings. Further expansion in the supply is expected, but the millers are firm as to prices, in the face of this supply situation.

Prices were practically steady this week. One car of No. 2 meal was sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade at $13.50 a ton, this being the bottom quotation here on that grade. Choice meal is still quoted as high as $21 a ton by some distributors, but the range is principally between $18.50 and $19.

The developments in the market for alfalfa hay were rather bullish on meal. Despite an increased movement of alfalfa, prices rose 50 cents to $1 a ton. A feature of the trade was the liberal buying by alfalfa mills. It is stated that the mills in the eastern part of Missouri are the prinicipal purchasers, and that this outlet ranks ahead of any other this market is enjoying. Some of the hay buying during the week was by local dealers who had made contracts for alfalfa for mills some time ago.

A little improvement was evident in the mixed feed trade. The weather was more favorable for this market, but conditions are not yet ideal for a heavy business, the South especially continuing to enjoy good pasturage. A more hopeful feeling was manifest over the trade with states to the north of Kansas City, where it is becoming increasingly apparent that much soft corn will be rendered almost useless after a hard freeze. The strength in corn is a helpful factor.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices on sales of the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice, $19@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21; standard, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked—$23@26.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; standard, $10.50@12.50; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $6@7.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1915.

Unchanged business is reported in the alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed trade in the St. Louis market during the past week. Alfalfa meal receipts continue in good volume and supplies are being quickly absorbed by the trade. Demand for mixed feeds is fair, but there is a steadily increasing interest from the South, although sales have not shown any material improvement. Yet mixers declare that inquiry for the future is very active just now and a small number of sales are being made.

Prices were steady during the entire week. The larger supplies of better grade meal are having no effect on the premium for choice and No. 1 over No. 2 grade. The demand for better grade meal continues unfilled, notwithstanding the larger receipts, and there is every indication that the premium will continue for some time. No. 2 meal continues to predominate in the supplies, while No. 1 meal makes up 15 per cent of the receipts. All of the choice meal moving originates from Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska making nothing better than No. 1, and most of their output grades No. 2.

Nearby and Eastern territory is taking mixed feeds on a rather satisfactory scale for this time of the year. Mixers in St. Louis territory are feeling the lack of Southern business just now, due to the large supplies of forage and local feedstuffs. However, reports to mixers would indicate that the South will be a buyer of feeds just as soon as severe winter sets in, and it is this report that is causing optimism.

Mixers in St. Louis are not contracting ahead for supplies of meal. There seems to be an opinion that mills will be able to operate on long schedules during the entire winter and that prices will ease off as warehouse supplies increase.

Choice is quoted at $20 to $20.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags: No. 1, $10 to $19.50 per ton; No. 2, $15.75 to $16.

Alfalfa molasses feeds sold at a range of $20.50 to $24.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses sold at $3 to $6 per ton higher.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1915.

Demand for alfalfa meal is quiet and Southwestern mills are said to be anxious to sell for future shipment. Prices are higher, which would appear to indicate that mill stocks are not heavy. No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at $22.50 per ton, f. o. b. Buffalo, with alfalfa molasses feed at $25 and alfalfa grain molasses feed at $27.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1915.

The alfalfa feed market was practically unchanged for the week. Offerings were more liberal and an improvement in the quality was very apparent. Weather conditions, having taken such a turn for the better, have enabled mills to operate almost continuously.

Mixed feed inquiry from the Eastern market is very satisfactory, but the market has not been broad, on account of the excellence of pasturage and colder weather would help materially.

Choice alfalfa meal is quoted at $20@21 per ton; No. 1, $18@18.50; No. 2, $15@15.50; alfalfa molasses feel, $20@20.50; grain dry mixed feed, $24.25@26; molasses grain mixed feed, $25@26.75.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22, 1915.

Cooler weather produced an active demand for alfalfa hay and mixed feeds, but prices were held down on account of heavy deliveries of native lespedeza, alfalfa hay, prairie hay and prairie fine grass. Several lines slapped embargoes on hay deliveries late this week, and this also kept the market demoralized. Contracts for mule transports continued to be heavy and large contracts for stock feed at the race tracks were signed. Quotations for hay were: Western alfalfa, $15@20, according to grade; native lespedeza, $12@14 per ton; prairie, $10@11; paille fine, $9@11 per ton; alfalfa, $16@17 per ton; mixed feeds, $25@32 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The new mill of the Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., located at Garden City, Kan., will probably be ready for operation by Dec. 10 to 15. It will have capacity of 150 tons per day when running 24 hours.

E. L. Perrine is moving his alfalfa mill from Gering, Neb., to Melbeta, Neb., due to the decreasing area to alfalfa in Gering territory, where sugar beets are being sown to a large acreage. Mr. Perrine also operates another alfalfa mill at Scottsbluff, Neb.

C. J. Milligan is organizing a $50,000 stock company at Sioux City, Ia., to manufacture alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds. A third story has been erected to a mill in Sioux City and machinery has been installed to make 40 tons of mixed feeds per hour. Electric power will be used. Two steel grain tanks of 6,000 bus. capacity each have been constructed and a 10,000-bu. molasses tank is being erected. The present building provides for 300 tons of storage, while a new warehouse will double this capacity. Operations have already started on a small scale, but the mill will not be in shape for some time yet to operate on full capacity.

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FOR SALE—Bonner Springs Flour Mill, Bonner Springs, Kan.; 100-bbl. capacity; condition good. Will sell to highest bidder at great sacrifice Nov. 19, 1915. Write David J. Smith, Public Administrator, Kansas City, Kan.

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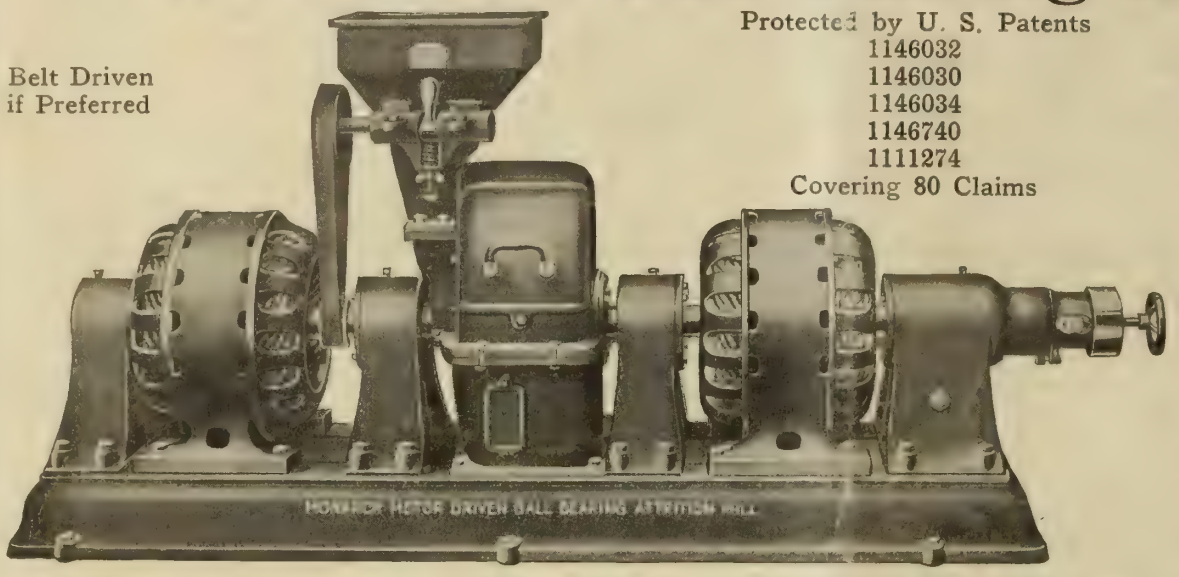

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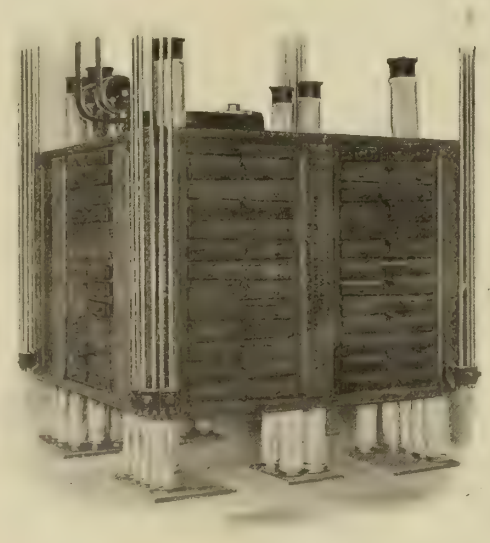

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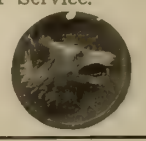
Our career has been attended by constant development, the results of which are an organization, facilities, experience and judgment of paramount value to every branch of the milling industry.

Planning, designing, furnishing, building and remodeling are all components of Wolf Service.



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